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11

12

13

Historical Sketch.



THE
HISTORY,
TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES
(NATURAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL),
WITH
*Biographical Sketches of the Nobility, Gentry and Ancient Families,
and Notices of Eminent Men, &c.*
OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY
OF
WATERFORD;

INCLUDING
THE TOWNS, PARISHES, VILLAGES, MANORS AND SEATS.

COMPILED BY
JOSEPH HANSARD,
Member of the Royal Historical Association of Ireland.

It may there be which are desirous to be strangers in their stone walls, cornucopians in their
own City, they may so continue, and there flatter themselves. For such like I have not
written these lines, nor taken these pains.— Camden.



DUNGARVAN:
JOSEPH HANSARD, MAIN STREET.
1870.

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SUBSCRIPTION OF 1916

TO
THE MOST NOBLE
JOHN HENRY DE LA POER BERESFORD, K.P.
FIFTH MARQUIS OF WATERFORD,
The Representative of an Ancient and Illustrious House.

THIS VOLUME
IS,
(BY PERMISSION)
MOST RESPECTFULLY,
DEDICATED

BY
THE COMPILER.



PREFACE.

“Many,” (writes Mr. WAKEFIELD in his Preface to Irish Antiquities), “as are the political jealousies among the Irish ; there are few true ‘*natives of the soil*’ who would not resent any charge of coldness or indifference to the welfare of their country, or of *wilful ignorance* upon the subject of her history or antiquities, which might be urged against them.” Yet most of our travelled countrymen are better acquainted with the appearance of the Rhine than with that of the Shannon ; with the windings of the Thames than with those of the beautiful valley of the Blackwater ; their knowledge of these Irish rivers being probably just so much as may be acquired out of a school geography, while they have steamed down the Thames, and visited the chief points upon the Rhine.

I may venture to say that in like manner there are, even among our Waterford gentry, many better skilled in the fortifications of the Rock of Gibraltar, than in the beautiful monuments of ancient Irish piety and art remaining at Lismore and Ardmore in

Historical Sketch.

their own county ; many, who, in England, Scotland, Wales, and upon the Continent, have sought mountain air and scenery, while the sublime ranges of the Knockmeeldown and Comeragh Mountains have never cost them a thought.

Ireland has had to complain of many things ; but of none so much, perhaps, as that Irishmen are so much wanting to themselves and to their country.— Their fatherland presents much to interest the inquiring traveller in its varied surface and its “ many colored life,” and in its cities and cultivated plains, which present beauties of art and nature, that may vie with those of any other country. The woods and lawns, its ancient towers and island-studded lakes present many a charm ; but, alas ! they remain almost unknown !

In the execution and getting up of the present publication, no labour or expense has been spared in rendering it as perfect as the nature of it would admit. It is compiled from “ The History of Waterford,” by Dr. SMITH, published in 1746, and the Revd. Mr. RYLAND’s History, published in 1824, with several additions from papers in the British Museum, and Ordnance documents in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

A History of the County being often inquired for, I took upon myself the onerous task of compiling

one, as Smith's and Ryland's are both out of print, and being written at a time when antiquarian research was in its infancy, and local histories were only the pedigrees of families on which Ulster King-at-Arms would pass severe judgment; at the same time I do not *presume* to call in question the great talents and acquirements of those writers: I merely allude to the limited amount of information at their command, in consequence of the great scarcity and expensive price of antiquarian works in their time in comparison to the present day. With the increase of general knowledge, the accumulation of facts, and the discoveries of modern inquirers in State papers, Irish Local Histories can now be brought out at a much cheaper rate; and it will be found that the HISTORY OF WATERFORD, now offered to the public, is re-written on a different principle, and on a more voluminous scale. It consists of five hundred pages of closely printed matter; whereas, Smith's or Ryland's histories contain respectively only about four hundred pages, in large type,—thus, it will be seen, that this history contains nearly twice as much matter.

There are a few subjects introduced which, according to the present style of writing, should be inserted as notes; but I thought it better to make one continuous narrative of each chapter. There are also a few digressions; as, for instance, the par-

ticulars of the BERESFORD family are inserted with the description of Corroughmore demesne, whereas they should be with the chapter of "*distinguished personages*;" as also the account of the STEWART family inserted with the description of Dromana.— I have in my possession several old papers and documents, relating to some of the old families of the county, but declined introducing them without the permission of the representatives of those families.

In conclusion, I have to offer my acknowledgements generally for the assistance and information kindly supplied by many high personages and officials in the county. To the Rev. Mr. Ardagh, of Stradbally, for some valuable and interesting old works, kindly lent me, from his library; to Richard R. Brashe, Esq. M.R.I.A., for his work on the Oghams discovered in this county; to Edward Brenan, Esq. Dungarvan, for his paper on the fossils, discovered at Shandon, near Dungarvan; to those distinguished personages who confidingly honoured this work with their names as individual subscribers; and to all of whom I am indebted for the ready and valuable information given, and through whose courtesy, influence and obliging assistance, I have been enabled to introduce several new additions, and bring the History of the County down to the present time.

JOSEPH HANSARD.

Main-street, Dungarvan,
1870.

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

CHAPTER I.

*Of the Bounds, Extent, Length and Breadth of the
County, &c.*

THIS County is bounded on the east and south by St. George's Channel, and part of the Harbour of Waterford, which divides it from Wexford; on the west by the Counties of Tipperary and Cork; and on the north by the river Suir, which separates it from the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary.

The opposite land, on the English coast, to the Harbour of Waterford, is St. David's Head, in Wales, bearing about east by south from it sixty English miles

Its greatest length, from east to west—that is from Creden Head to the western part of the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, is about forty miles.

The greatest breadth, from north to south, from the river Suir to Ardmore Head, in a meridian line,

is about twenty-four miles; but in some places it is not half; and in others, not above a quarter so much.

This County is situated under the same parallel of latitude as the Counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, Bedford, Hereford and Essex, in England.

The river Suir, which separates it from the Counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, unites its water with those of the Barrow and the Nore. From its navigable part, at Clonmel, to that of the river Blackwater, at Cappoquin, the distance is only seventeen miles; from Carrick-on-Suir to the river Nore, at Kilkenny, the distance is about twenty-two miles; and from Golden bridge, near Cashel, where the Suir is still a good-sized river, to the Shannon, near Limerick, the distance is only twenty-five miles. Hence, it will be seen that few places possess greater advantages of communication with the interior of the country than the City of Waterford; besides now having direct communication to Limerick and intermediate towns by the Waterford and Limerick Railway, as well as to Dublin, Kilkenny, &c., by the Waterford and Kilkenny line of Railway.

The County of Waterford is situated between the latitude of 51 degrees 50 minutes, and 52 degrees 15 minutes north; and between the longitude of 7 degrees 10 minutes, and 8 degrees 24 minutes west. The latitude of the City of Waterford is 52 degrees 8 minutes.

Independent of the City and liberties of Waterford, which are a County in themselves, the County of Waterford is divided into seven Baronies, viz:—Gaultier, Middlethird, Upperthird, Decies Without Drum, Decies Within Drum, Coshmore and Coshbride, and Glенаheiry. The total superficial contents of the County is estimated at 471,281 statute acres, including Tramore Strand, Dungarvan Strand, Woodstown

Strand and Ardmore Strand.

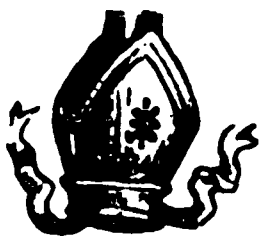
According to the census of 1861, the entire population of the County and City generally amounted to as follows :—

The County,.....	134,252
The City of Waterford,.....	23,293
Dungarvan Town,.....	5,881
Town and Borough of Dungarvan,.....	8,600
Town of Lismore,.....	2,089
Town of Tallow,.....	1,627
Town of Cappoquin,.....	1,798
Town of Portlaw,.....	3,915
Town of Tramore,.....	1,802

The net annual value of property in the County, assessed under the Tenant Valuation Act, is £318,721.

It is the general opinion that counties were first instituted in Ireland by King John, about the year 1210; and that they were twelve in number, and among the rest, this County of Waterford. Yet, it seems probable, that counties were formed, and Sheriffs and other officers of justice instituted in Ireland, before the period here mentioned, and even in the reign of King Henry II. For by a patent granted by that monarch, to Nicholas de Benchi, of lands in Ireland (which is enrolled in the Chancery office, in the eleventh year of Edward III); among other grants, Henry II directs it “to all Archbishops, Bishops, Sheriffs, Ministers, and Justices of Ireland,” which he would not do if there were no such officers then established in this Kingdom; for if they were Sheriffs, they must be such over Counties or Cities, or some other districts. But by a patent, dated on the third of July, in the seventh year of King John—which is five years before the time mentioned by historians for the distributing of Ireland in Counties—the said King grants several franchises and privileges to the City of

Waterford ; and, among others, that no itinerant justice of assize in the County of Waterford, should, for the future, vex or disturb the Citizens, or oblige them to appear without the bounds of the City, either at the King's suit, or at the suit of any other complainant. By the whole tenor of this patent, it is manifest, that it was only a recital and confirmation of former liberties and franchises granted to the Citizens of Waterford, and the Charter expressly mentions the County of Waterford, as a district distinct from the City.



CHAPTER II.

Of the ancient Names and Inhabitants of the County of Waterford, together with those of the middle and present Age.—(FROM SMITH'S HISTORY.)

A PEOPLE, called the *Menapii*, inhabited the countries, since called the counties of Waterford and Wexford, in the time of Ptolomy the geographer, who flourished about the year of Christ 140. Strabo, a writer of the Augustan age, about the birth of Christ, places a people of the same name in Belgic-Gaul, near the banks of the Rhine. Julius Cæsar, who wrote before Strabo, makes these *Menapii* a part, or sub-division, of the *Belgæ*, and adds, "that after the rest of Gaul had submitted to peace, only the *Morini* and the *Menapii*, stood out in arms; and neither sent ambassadors to him, nor otherwise treated of a submission." He then describes their manner of making war, by retiring with their substance, into woods, bogs, and fastnesses, (not unlike the practice of the Irish, upon the early invasion of the English) and by making sudden sallies and assaults upon the Romans.

In order to subdue them, he employed his army in cutting down the woods, and, by that means, made himself master of their goods and cattle, though they themselves escaped into thicker woods. Thus, having wasted their country, and destroyed their villages and houses, he marched back his army into winter quarters.

A few pages after he relates, that the *Usipites*, a German nation, passed the Rhine, drove the *Menapii* out of their territories, and fixed themselves in their places. These events happened about 52 years before

the birth of Christ; and it would seem probable, that from that period of destruction, a colony of these *Menapii*, whom Ptolomy placed here near 200 years after, first arrived and settled in these parts.

As the *Menapii* were a part, or subdivision, of the Belgæ of Gaul, it may be questioned, whether they did not first remove into Britain with the Belgæ, and from thence, a few years after, retire into Ireland, when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain, for the sake of preventing their ancient liberty, and of avoiding the insolence of the Romans, which they had severely felt in their own country.

These things are not obtruded upon the reader otherwise than as conjectures, that carry with them some shew of probability; and he is left to his own judgement on the matter. Mr. Cambden indeed thinks "that our *Menapii* were the offspring of the *Menapii* upon the sea-coasts of the lower Germany;" and Sir James Ware is of opinion, (though he is not positive in it) that Carausius, who assumed the purple in Britain against Dioclesian and Maximinian, was of these *Menapii* in Ireland; because Aurelius Victor calls him a citizen of Menapia, *Menapiæ civem*, and that Ptolomy places the city of Menapia in Ireland, and not in Belgic-Gaul, though the *Menapii* are seated by him in both countries. It is doubted, whether the city of Wexford or Waterford be the Menapia of Ptolomy; but as some incline to one, and some to the other opinion, without giving reasons for either, I shall not take upon me to determine the point.

We do not find these people mentioned in any history after Ptolomy; and therefore, it is probable, that, by incorporating with the more ancient Irish, they lost their names, especially as they were only a slender colony, and not of figure enough to give a denomination to a people in a strange country. For Cæsar

himself says, that they furnished only 9,000 men in the general confederacy against him ; whereas the Bellovaci sent 60,000, and the Suessones 50,000.

The next people we met with in this country, were a powerful clan, called the *Desii*, from whom the barony of *Desies* is denominated ; for they subsisted here till the time of the English invasion. The history of this clan has something singular in it. They were originally planted in Meath, and possessed a large tract of country near Taragh, called *Desie-Temragh*. From the remains of this family, the barony of *Desie*, in the county of Meath, took its name. They drew their descent from *F'iachadh Suidhe*, eldest son to *F'edlimid*, the law-giver, who was supreme monarch of Ireland, from the year of Christ 164, to the year 174. But *F'iachadh* died in the life-time of his father ; and though he left issue, yet the crown descended on the line of his younger brother, in the person of *Cormac Mc. Art*, who began his reign in the year 254. *Avngus*, or *Æneas*, grandson to *F'iachadh-Suidhe*, a prince of an high spirit, resented his exclusion ; and, under pretext of some injury offered him by the reigning monarch, raised a body of forces, broke into the palace of Tarah, and not only slew *Kellach*, the king's son, by his father's side, but thrust out the king's eye with his spear. This event happened in 278. King *Cormac* quelled the rebellion in seven successful battles, and drove *Ængus*, with two of his brothers, and others of the *Desii* adhering to him, into Munster ; where, either by force of arms or concession, (for the story is told both ways) they settled themselves, and became inhabitants of that tract of country which extended from the river Suir to the sea, and from Lismore to Credan-head, comprehending, in a manner, all that territory, since called, the county of Waterford : and they gave it the name of *Desie*, in

memory of their former settlements of the same name in Meath. From this time, Desie in Meath, and Desie in Munster, came to be called N. and S. Desie; and the latter also bore the name, in Irish, of *Nan-Desie*.

Long after this period, *Ængus Mc. Najrach*, king of Munster, who was converted to the christian faith, by the ministry of St. Patrick, enlarged the territory of the Desie, by annexing to it the lands of *Magh-femin*, which extended N. of the river Suir, as far as *Corca-Eathrach*, comprehending the country about Clonmel, the barony of Middlethird, and the large extended plains near Cashel, called *Gowlin-vale*, (now known as the Golden vain); from which time, the name of N. Desie, *i.e.* those of Meath, became antiquated; the lands comprised in this grant of king *Ængus*, were distinguished by the name of *Desie-Thuasgart*, or North Desie; and the former territories in this county retained the name of *Desie-Deisgart* or South Desie.

St. Declan, one of the precursors of St. PATRICK, was descended from the family of these Desii; was the first who preached to them the christian religion, and converted numbers of them in the year 402, thirty years before St. Patrick came to Ireland, on the like mission.

In a MS. life of St. Declan (out of which arch-bishop Usher published his extracts) king *Ængus*, St. Patrick, St. Ailbhe, and St. Declan, are introduced sitting in a synod, in the year 448, and making constitutions for the further propagation of the christian faith; upon which occasion the arch-bishopric of Munster was established in the city and see of Saint Ailbhe, and the bounds were appointed to St. Declan where he should employ his ministerial labours, *i.e.* among the people of the Nan-Desii, so that they should be within the parish of his episcopate; that

the Irish, in other places, should be subject to Saint Patrick; and that the nation of the Nan-Desii should pay all obedience, under God, to their patron, St. Declan. Then St. Patrick is said to have sung the following Irish distich, as it were an oracle, appointing St. Ailbhe to be the Patrick or patron of Munster; and St. Declan to be the Patrick or patron of Nan-Desii:—

Ailbhe umal, Padruig Mumhan, mò gach rath :
Declan Padruig Nàn-desii, ag Declan go brath.

Thus translated by Dr. Dunkin.

Of humble mind, but fraught with ev'ry grace,
Great Ailbhe, the Patrick of Momonia's race,
Declan the mitred honour of divines,
The deathless Patrick of his Desie shines.

About this time the bishopric of Ardmore was established. The same M.S. life gives a catalogue of the chieftains of the Desii, not down from prince Ængus, but Eogan, one of his brothers (he and his elder brother Roffus, probably, having died without issue male). Thus.

Eogan, son of Fiachad-Suidhe, begot Carbry Righ-ruahd, who begot Conry-Bellovictor, or the Warlike, who begot Cuan-Cainbrethach, who begot Mesfore, who begot Moscegra,, who begot Moscorb, who begot Art-corb, who begot Eogain II. who begot Brian, who begot Niath, who begot Ludhoich, who begot Trene, who begot Erc, who was father to St. Declan. These were the chieftains of the Desii, from the time they were driven out of Desie-Temrach, to the birth of this saint. Libanus succeeded Erc in the chieftainry of the Desii; and because he continued an obstinate pagan, and could, by no means, be prevailed upon to embrace christianity, St. Declan persuaded the subjects of Libanus, who had received baptism, to forsake

him, and follow himself; for that, in consideration of his descent, he had as good a right to rule them as the other; upon which the multitude followed him, were blessed by St. Patrick, and then asked St. Declan, who should be their new chieftain? He gave the government to Fergall Mc. Cormac, who was of the tribe of the Desii, and of the same line with St. Declan; and they were all pleased with the change.

In other ancient writings we meet with more chieftains of the Desii, viz. Cobthaig, who begot Moelctride, from whom St. Carthag, who died in 637, obtained the territories about Lismore, as an endowment for a cathedral there to be established; and Branifinius, son to Moelctride, and prince of the Desii of Munster, who is said, in the annals of the Four Masters, to have died in the year 666; from which time, no other chieftain of this territory occurs, till Cormac Mac Culenan, who was bishop of Lismore, and prince of the Desii in Munster; and died, according to the above-mentioned annals, in 918. This person must be distinguished from another of the same name and surname, who was king of Munster, and archbishop of Cashel; and died ten years earlier than our Cormac. Among other lay-princes who appeared in the synod of Athboy, in 1167, Dunchad O-Feolain, chieftain of the Desii, was one; but whether he was chieftain of the Desii of Munster, or those of the same tribe, who remained in Meath, after Ængus and his faction were driven out of it as aforesaid, is uncertain.

In 1169, Melaghlin ó Feolain, prince of the Desii, was taken prisoner by earl Strongbow, when the city of Waterford was stormed; but was saved from death by the mediation of Dermot Mc. Murrough, king of Leinster. In him ended the chieftainry of the Desii; and no traces of consequence remain of this territory,

except in the large extended barony of Decies in this county, which was soon after established.

The abbot Benedict, a contemporary writer with these transactions, relates, "that after the submission of the Irish to king Henry II, that monarch, in the year 1177, granted, in custodium, to Robert le Puher (or le Poer) the city of Waterford, with all the circumjacent province, and appointed that the following lands should, for the time to come, belong to the service of Waterford, viz. all the lands which lie between Waterford and the water beyond Lismore (which comprehend the greatest part of this county) and also the lands of Ossory."

This Robert le Poer was marshal to king Henry II, and from him, in a direct line, descended sir Richard le Poer, created baron le Poer and Curraghmore, on the 13th of September, 1535, whose descendant, Richard le Poer, was created viscount Decies, and earl of Tyrone, by patent, dated at Westmister, the 9th of October, 1673. This earl was succeeded by his son John, who dying without issue, in 1693, the honours of the family devolved on his brother James, by whose death, on the 19th of August, 1704, without issue male, they ceased; and his only daughter, the lady Catherine Poer, being married to sir Marcus Beresford, bart. he was created lord viscount Tyrone, by King George I.

Though the power of the Desii was abolished by the English, and by the grant to sir Robert le Poer, as aforesaid; yet there remained of them people of some account after that period, and such whom the Irish historians call kings. Nor is the territory of the Desii left unmentioned. Thus, in the annals of Leinster, under the year 1181, we find, "that Cuilen O-Cuilen, and O-Feolain, king of the Desii, marched to Lismore, rased that castle, and slew sixty or eighty

men therein; and further, that all the castles of the Desii and Ossory were taken." Again, in 1203, "Art Corb O-Feolain, king of the Desii, died; the next year was a great plague through the Desie, which emptied most of the houses in it; and in 1206, Daniel O-Feolain, king of Desie, successor to Art Corb, died at Cork, in the lord justice Fitz-Henry's army."

It cannot escape observation, that the princes of this sept of the Desii, took up the surname of O-Feolain, and retained it in their families, from the year 1167 (probably earlier) till after the English acquisition of ~~their~~ country. This happened by the decree of Brien Borohme, who mounted the throne of Ireland in the year 1002; for it was in his time, that the family surnames of the Irish began to be fixed, and handed down to posterity with the particle (*b*), or the monosyllable (*va*), prefixed, which was afterwards changed into the vowel (*o*), and signifies one descended from some prime man or head of a principal family, as Brien, O-Connor, O-Neil, and, in this instance, O-Feolain, of which see the Antiquities of Ireland, chap. 2. Yet for several centuries after, many families did not conform to this custom, and it was generally taken up only by the prime men of the sept; so that the name of Desii, or Desie, is, to this day, retained in the county Meath, who draw their pedigree from such of the Desii as were not driven into Munster with Ængus and his faction, as is before related. In 1600, Thomas Desie was titular bishop of Meath, and Oliver Desie titular vicar-general of the same; and both were born in the county of Meath.

Besides the territories of the Desii, we read in our ancient historians of two other small tracts, one called Coscradia, and the other Hy-Lyathain, on S. about Ardmore, and opposite to Youghal. But as these were narrow tracts, and the inhabitants of no great

figure, they were probably early swallowed up by the encroachments of their more powerful neighbours, the Desii; for we read nothing of them after the seventh century.



CHAPTER III.

Of the Ancient Families and the present Gentry and leading Families of distinction in the County ; List of Magistrates, &c.

THE names of the principal inhabitants of the county of Waterford, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were these :—

The Aylwards, Brownes, O'Briens, Bracks, Bourkes, Condons, Creaghs, O'Connery's, Daltons, Dobbys, Everards, Fitz-Garretts or Fitz-Geralds ; the O'Feolains, Fitz-Theobalds, Leas or Leaths, Maddens, the Mandevils, Merryfields, Morgans, O'Meaghers, Mac-Henricks, the Nugents (ancestors of the present Sir John Nugent Humble of Cloncoskora House, near Dungarvan) ; the Poers or Powers ; the Osbornes of Knockmaun Castle (ancestors of the present Mrs. Bernal Osborne of Carrickbarrahane and of Newtownanner, Clonmel) ; the Prenderghasts, Rochfords, the Sherlocks, Tobins, Walls, Walshes, Waddings, the Wyse (ancestors of the present Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse of Waterford) ; the Whites, &c.

The following is a list of the principal families of the County in 1710, taken from the list of jurors returned by the Sheriffs at the assizes in that year :—

Anthony of Carric-castle ; Allen of Reisk ; Alcocks of Waterford ; Annesly of Waterford ; Beresfords, Lord Viscount Tyrone of Curraghmore ; Barker of Waterford ; Bolton of Waterford ; Bagg of Ardmore, and Bagg of Lismore ; Bird of Tramore ; Boyd of Crook ; the Boats of Dungarvan ; Butler of Dungarvan ; Barbon of Dungarvan ; Christmass of Whitfield ; Cook of Bolendisert ; Coughlans of Aridigna ; Crotty

of Ballygalane; Car of Stonehouse; Croker of Glanbee; Clarke of Tallow; Disney of Churchtown; Duckett of Whitestown; Dobbryn of Ballinakill; Drew of Ballymartin; English of Monerlary; Fitzgeralds of Kilcanevee; Foulks of Tallow; Freestones of Kilst-Nicholas; the Flings or Flinns of Dungarvan; the Greenes of Kilmanehin and Shandon; the Greatrakes of Affane; the Gumbletons of Tallow; Guest, of the Half-way-house; Gamble of Cullinagh; Groves of Clonea; the Hales or Healys of Cappoquin; Hearn of Shanakill; Hearn of Dungarvan; Jackson of Glenbeg; Ivey of Killea; the Keanes of Cappoquin; Keily of Carriglea; the Kings of Tallow; Keyes of Kilmeaden; Lee of Waterford; Lemery of Clonmel bridge; Lourice of Tallow; Lymbry of Kilcop; the Longons of Ballynacourty, Wyse's-point, and Dungarvan; May of Mayfield; Mason of Dromana; the Musgraves of Ballyin and Little-bridge; Morgan of Ragheens; Mons of Butlerstown; Murphy of Kilmayemoge; the Newports of Waterford; Nicholson of Passage; Nettles of Toureen; the Odells of Mountodell, and the Odells of Ardmore; the Powers of Gardenmorris, the Powers of Gurteen, the Powers of Clashmore, &c.; the O'Keeffes of Kilmacabogue and of Mountaincastle; the Penroses of Waterford; the Quarrys of Ballintaylor; Rawlins of Glenpatrick and Rogers of Portlaw; Ratcliffe of Ardmore; Rylands of Dungarvan; the Rodericks of Dungarvan; Smyths of Ballinatray and the Smyths of Headborough; the Sherlocks of Butlerstown; Towel of Tallow; Villiers, Earl of Grandison of Dromana; the Usshers of Kilmeaden, the Usshers of Ballintaylor, and the Usshers of Cappagh; Worthvale of Newtown; Wilson of Kilmayemogue; the Wigmore of Lismore; Walshe of Cooleneff, and the Walls of Coolnemuck; and the Worthvales of Newtown.

The following are the present distinguished and leading Families of the County :—

JOHN HENRY DE LA POER BERESFORD, of Corroghmore house, fifth Marquis of Waterford, was born 21st of May, 1844; is a Knight of the order of St. Patrick; a Captain in the 1st Life Guards; a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the County. Was Member of Parliament for the County, in 1865 and 1866. He is the eldest son of the late Marquis by Christiana, fourth daughter of the late Colonel Powell Leslie, Member of Parliament, of Glasslough house, County Meath.

The Right Honble. LORD STUART DE DECIES (HENRY VILLIERS STUART) of Dromana house, Cappoquin, was created Baron of the United Kingdom, in 1839; is a Privy Councillor, and Lord-Lieutenant of the County, and Colonel of the Waterford Militia. He represented this county in Parliament, from 1826 to 1830. His father, Lord Henry Stuart, who died in 1809, was the fifth son of the first Marquis of Bath, by Lady Gertrude Amelia Villiers, only child of the first Earl of Grandison. His Lordship was born on the 8th of June, 1803.

COLONEL WILLIAM VILLIERS STUART, of Castletown, near Carrick-on-Suir, is Vice-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace of the county; is brother of The Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies.

The Right Hon. The EARL OF HUNTINGDON (FRANCIS THEOPHILUS HENRY HASTINGS) of Clashmore house, thirteenth Earl, was born 28th of November, 1808, and married 8th of September, 1835, to Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore house, by which union this ancient and illustrious family became possessed of property in this county. This title was created in 1529.

LORD VISCOUNT HASTINGS (FRANCIS POWER PLANTAGENET

HASTINGS) of Whitechurch house, near Cappoquin, is eldest son of Lord Huntingdon; is married to the Honourable Miss Westenra.

SIR JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, BART. of Cloncoskora house, near Dungarvan, is a Baronet of the United Kingdom; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county; is only son of Sir John, the first Baronet, by Mary Dobson Power, third daughter of Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore house, and Member of Parliament for the county. The present Baronet was born the 24th May, 1818, and he succeeded his father in 1834. He was married the 10th December, 1846, to Elizabeth Phillippi Fosberry, only daughter of George Fosberry, Esquire, of Clorane, County Limerick. This baronetcy was created in 1831.

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE, BART. of Toureen house, near Cappoquin, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county; is eldest son of the late Sir Richard, the third Baronet, by Frances, daughter of Dr. Newcome, Arch-bishop of Armagh. This baronetcy was created in 1782. The present representative of this family was born in 1820.

SIR JOHN HENRY KEANE, BART. of Cappoquin house, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of Peace for the county; is eldest son of Sir Richard Keane, Member of Parliament, the second Baronet, by Eliza, daughter of Richard Sparrow, Esq., of Oaklands, Clonmel. He was born the 21st of January, 1816, and married the 10th of July, 1844, to Laura, eldest daughter of the Right Honourable Richard Keating, Judge of the Court of Probate, in Ireland. This Baronetcy was created in 1801.

SIR HENRY WINSTON BARRON, BART., was Member of Parliament for Waterford city, from 1832 to 1841; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of Peace of the

county ; was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom, 1841 ; is eldest son of the late Pierce Barron, Esq., of Glennana, near Dungarvan.

CATHERINE ISABELLA OSBORNE (is the representative of the ancient and illustrious family of Osborne, so often met with in the history of this county), is only child and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., She married Ralph Bernal, Esq. (now so well known in Political circles as Bernal Osborne, M.P.) whose name he assumed by royal license, and by which he became entitled to large property in this county.

SIR BENJAMIN MORRIS, Knight, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the county and city of Waterford. He served twenty years in the 25th Regiment, and retired from the army in 1834. He was Mayor of Waterford, in 1845 and 1846, and again, in 1867 ; was also High-Sheriff in 1854. The family of Morris removed from Staffordshire (where they possessed large estates, a remnant, whereof, still remains in their possession at Marchington, in that county), and settled in Ireland, in the reign of Charles I. We find that various members of this ancient family, held honourable posts in the annals of this county. John Morris was Sheriff in 1650 ; Richard Morris, Sheriff in 1701 ; Benjamin Morris, Sheriff in 1711, and again in 1719 ; and Benjamin Morris, Mayor of the city of Waterford, in 1579, and again, in 1786 ; and Benjamin Morris, Junior Mayor in 1795.

The Honble. CHARLES WILLIAM MOORE SMYTH, of Ballinatrach house, near Youghal, is Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the county ; is second son of the Earl of Mountcashel. He married Charlotte Mary Smyth, only child and heiress of Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballinatrach house. The Smyths of Ballinatrach, are mentioned by Dr. SMITH, in his history of

this county : as a leading family in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

ROBERT THOMAS CAREW, Esq., of Ballinamona Park, near Waterford, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county.

EDMOND DE LA POER, Esq., of Gurteen house, is, at present, Member of Parliament for this county ; is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the county. The Powers, Poers, or De la Poers, is one of the most ancient families in this county. In SMITH'S history, the name of Poer is mentioned so far back as the year 1300, and that one William Poer was Mayor of Waterford in 1388.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE WYSE, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county. He is the representative of an ancient family. We find the family of Wyse (according to Dr. SMITH'S history, page 10,) mentioned as one of the leading families in this county, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1527, Nicholas Wyse, Esq., was Mayor of Waterford, and William Wyse, Esq., Mayor in 1533; Maurice Wyse, Mayor in 1558; John Wyse, Mayor in 1561; Henry Wyse, Mayor in 1563; George Wyse, Sheriff in 1566, and same individual Mayor in 1571.

JOHN ALOYSIUS BLAKE, Esq., at present Member of Parliament for Waterford city, (son of Andrew Blake, Esq., Merchant of Waterford) was Mayor of Waterford in 1855, 1856 and 1857, and President of the Waterford Chamber of Commerce in 1857 and 1858. He has written several pamphlets, of which may be mentioned, one on the state of the poor labouring under diseases of the eye and total blindness in Ireland; the treatment of insanity in public lunatic assylums; on the fisheries of Ireland, in which he has taken a very active part in Parliament. He was born in 1826, and was first returned a Member of Parliament for Water-

ford in 1857.

SAMUEL EDWARD MCGUIRE, Esq., of Clonea Castle, near Dungarvan, is High-Sheriff of the county (1869), and a Justice of the Peace.

NICHOLAS POWER O'SHEA, Esq., of Gardenmorris house, near Kilmacthomas, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace for the county.

JOHN PALLISER, Esq. of Comragh house, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county; is eldest brother of Major Palliser, the inventor of the celebrated Palliser gun and patent shell shot.

EDWARD ODELL, Esq., of Carriglea house, near Dungarvan, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county. He is married to a sister of the present Sir Nugent Humble, of Cloncoskoran house. This is a very ancient family; as we find according to Dr. SMITH, that the Odells of Ardmore and of Mountodell, were leading families in the reign of Queen Eliabeth.

AMBROSE CONGREVE, Esq., of Mount Congreve, near Kilmeaden, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of the county.

NICHOLAS MAHON POWER, Esq., of Faithlegg house, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace of this county.

MAJOR EDWARD CROKER, Esq., of Lisfinny Castle, near Tallow, a Justice of the Peace for the county, and the representative of the family of Croker, as mentioned by Dr. SMITH, as living at Glanbee, in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

RICHARD JOHN GUMBLETON, Esq., of Castle View, Tallow, a Justice of the Peace—representative of the Gumbleton family, as mentioned by Dr. SMITH is his history, page 10.

SIR ROBERT JOSHUA PAUL, Bart. of Ballyglan, near Waterford, is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the

Peace for the county ; is only son of the late William Gun Paul, Esq., by Morianna, daughter of the late Edward Moore, Esq., of Mooresfort, county Tipperary.

REV. HENRY CAVENDISH BROWNE, A.M. Vicar of Dungarvan, son of the honourable and very revd. Henry Montague Browne, Dean of Lismore, by Catherine, daughter of Lord Viscount Frankford de Montmorency.

SIMON BAGGE, Esq., of Ardmore house, is a Justice of the Peace for the county—and a descendant of the ancient family of Bagge, mentioned in SMITH's history.

The Venerable Achdeacon POWER, A.M. Rector and Archdeacon of Lismore, and Rector of the parish of Kilrush, near Dungarvan, brother to Sir John Power, Bart., of Affane, county Kilkenny, and uncle to Edmond de la Poer, Esq., M.P., of Gurteen house.

RICHARD JOHN USSHER, Esq., of Cappagh house, is a Justice of the Peace for the county—a descendant of the ancient family of Ussher of this county, as mentioned by Dr. SMITH.

MAGISTRATES (1869):—

William Michael Ardagh, Esq., of Glenview, near Stradbally ; William Armstrong, Esq., of Ballydavid, Waterford ; Pierce Marcus Barron, Esq. of Belmont Park ; James Barry, Esq., of Moycollop Castle, Lismore ; Gustavis Fitzmaurice Bloomfield, Esq., of Newpark ; William Henry Bosanquet, Esq. of Knockane Lodge, near Portlaw ; Gervais Parker Bushe, Esq. of Glencairn Abbey, Lismore ; William Charles Coughlan, Esq., of Kilcop, near Waterford ; Francis Edmond Curry, Esq., Lismore Castle, Arthur Drew, Esq., of Flower Hill, near Lismore ; R. H. Beresford, Esq., of Woodhouse, near Stradbally ; Henry Anthony Fitzgerald, Esq., of Seaview house, Ringville ; John Purcell Fitzgerald, Esq., of Little Island ; Samuel Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., of Tivoli, Cappoquin ; Thomas

Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., of Ballinaparka house ; William Fitzgerald, Esq., of Belmont house, Ferrybank ; Edward Foley, Esq., of Knockalara house, near Cappoquin ; Nelson Foley, Esq., of Ballygally, near Lismore ; James Galway, Esq., of Colligan Lodge, near Dungarvan ; Thomas Garde, Esq., of Garryduff, near Youghal ; Samuel Thomas Grubb, Esq., of Killaspy house, Waterford ; Michael Dobbyn Hassard, Esq., of Glenville, Waterford ; Walter Herbert, Esq., of Pill house, Carrick-on-Suir ; James Kearney, Esq., of Grace Dieu, Waterford ; Robert Ronayne Kennedy, Esq., of Ballinamultina, near Clashmore ; Samuel King, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Waterford ; George Whitelocke Lloyed, Esq., of Strancally Castle ; Sir Joseph Neale McKenna, of Ardo house, near Ardmore ; Frederick Malcomson, Esq., of Woodlock, Portlaw ; Octavian A. Mansfield, Esq., of Monadingh, Carrick-on-Suir ; Robert Percival Maxwell, of Moorehill, near Tallow ; Richard Ussher Roberts, Esq., of Coolnagour house, near Dungarvan ; Rev. John Thomas Medlicott, Esq., Rocket's Castle, Portlaw ; Richard Wall Morris, Esq., of Rockingham, Waterford ; Pierse Barron Newell, Esq., of Newtown Villa, Waterford ; Charles Newport, Esq., of Waterford ; John A. O'Keeffe, Esq., of Mountain Castle ; Wray Bury Palliser, Esq., of Annestown ; Robert Deane Perry, Esq., of Ballymote, near Tallow ; George Beresford Poer, Esq., of Belville Park, near Cappoquin ; William Crawford Poole, Esq., M.D., Ardmore ; Edmond Power, Esq., of Eastlands, Tramore ; James Power, Esq., of Tramore ; Patrick Mahon Power, Esq., of Woodlands, Waterford ; Patrick William Power, Esq., of Tramore ; Capt. William Power, of Affane ; Edward Roberts, Esq., of Weston, near Waterford ; Congreve Rogers, Esq., of Tramore ; John Ronayne, Esq., of Ardsallagh house, Youghal ; Thomas P. Sherlock, Esq., of Carrigmorna ; James

Ramsay Smith, Esq., of Carrickbarrahane; William Stafford, Esq., of Stafford Lodge, near Kilmacthomas; The Right Honble. the Earl of Stradbroke; Arthur Edward Ussher, Esq., of Camphire; John Ussher, Esq., of Ballysaggart; John Walshe, Esq., of Fanningstown; Thomas Wright Watson, Esq. of Kilmainhan; Thomas Bennett Wilson, Esq.; William Monton Woodroffe, Esq., of Ballysaggartmore house; William Parsons Worrall, Esq., of Prospect house, Waterford; John Robert Dower, Esq., of Dungarvan.



CHAPTER IV.

Historical Sketch, &c.

THE history of Ireland has ever been a subject of dispute. Between those who trace back her records to the age immediately succeeding the flood, and those who refuse to Ireland any ancient history, there can be no compromise or agreement; the one party is said to be romantic, the other is accused of incredulity. To obviate the difficulty, let us commence this sketch at the æra of Henry II.'s invasion of Ireland. This will enable us to glean something of the traditional antiquity of the county, without involving us in doubtful or ill-founded surmises.

The Irish, at this period, are represented as singularly barbarous, devoid of intellectual acquirements, and uncouth in manners and in dress. But it must be recollected, that at the same time, England was, also, far removed from that refinement which she has since acquired, and which now inclines her to estimate unfairly the civilization of former ages. The temper of the times, the wars and insurrections in which the people were continually engaged, served to encourage the fierce demeanour and warlike aspect, for which the Irish were originally remarkable. The unshorn beards and whiskers, and the matted and bushy hair, called glibbs, overspreading the face and neck, were esteemed necessary qualifications of a warrior, and served to intimidate their opponents, as well as in some degree to resist the violence of hostile weapons.

The city of Waterford was inhabited by Danes, Ostmen, or Easterlings, as they were usually called, who had been long settled in the country, but still

preserved their ancient manners and customs, and had little intercourse or friendship with the Irish people.

Henry II. with an army consisting of 500 knights, and about 4000 soldiers, landed at Waterford on the 18th of October, 1171. The city had been previously subdued by Richard De Clare, Earl of Pembroke, usually called Strongbow, and offered little resistance to the royal invader. It is said, that an Ostman Lord endeavoured to impede the disembarkation, and for this purpose drew chains across the harbour; but the obstacle was speedily overcome, and Henry entered Waterford, not as a conqueror, but as the rightful sovereign of the country.

Strongbow had been united in marriage to Eva, daughter of the King of Leinster; their marriage was celebrated here in the preceding year, and served to confirm the acquisitions, which this warlike nobleman had previously made. But these conquests could be retained no longer; they had already excited the jealousy of the monarch, and it was now necessary to surrender them into his hands. Upon the arrival of the sovereign within the walls of his newly acquired city, Waterford was formally surrendered to him by the Earl of Pembroke, who was contented to retain his other possessions, as a vassal and subject.

The city of Waterford, Henry's first acquisition in Ireland, was considered, at the period of his landing, to be a place of great antiquity, and for trade and riches was esteemed only inferior to Dublin. Waterford is situated on the south side of the river Suir; it was originally surrounded by a ditch and walls enclosing a triangular space, with fortified towers at each of the angles. From one of these, called Reginald's tower, the city wall ran in a westerly direction, and was terminated by Turgesius's tower, which

formerly stood at the corner of Baron-strand-street. From this tower, the wall forming the second side of the triangle, proceeded in a southwardly direction, enclosing the Black Friary, skirting, but not including what was formerly the boys Blue School; from thence it crossed Peter's-street and ran to the castle, then called St. Martin's Castle, situated at the rear of the girls Blue School; the third side of the triangle united St. Martin's Castle with Reginald's Tower.

Such were the boundaries of the city of Waterford, when it first received Henry II. and his knights. While he remained here, he was acknowledged as sovereign by the people of Cork and Wexford, and as an instance of his royal authority, committed to Reginald's Tower, a traitor who had presumed to invade Ireland, without the usual preliminary qualifications, a commission from the Pope.

Having made the necessary arrangements and appointed governors over the fortified towns, Henry proceeded to Lismore, where he was waited on by the nobles and chief men of Munster. The archbishops, bishops, and abbots of Ireland, also acknowledged their allegiance to him, and gave him charters, confirming the kingdom of Ireland to him and his heirs for ever. In return for this obsequiousness, the monarch conferred upon them the benefits of the laws of England; a boon which, historians assure us, was gratefully accepted and established by the sanction of an oath. The dominion acquired by conquest, and by compact with the original adventurers, Henry endeavoured to consolidate, by imparting to his new subjects advantages which the people of other places did not enjoy. To the Ostmen of Waterford he granted many rights and privileges, which were afterwards confirmed to them by succeeding monarchs; they were considered as free subjects of England; and en-

titled to the benefits and protection of her laws. After a sojourn of about six months, Henry prepared to return to England; intelligence of the greatest importance required his immediate presence, and compelled him to relinquish the measures which he had adopted, for the tranquillization of his newly acquired dominion. Previous to his departure, Waterford was entrusted to the care of three of his chosen supporters; lands in its neighbourhood were assigned for the maintenance of knights and soldiers, and every precaution was taken, which might be supposed necessary to strengthen and consolidate his interests. Yet, notwithstanding all the exertions of this brave and enlightened monarch, there are strong grounds for believing the remark of the historian, that at his departure, he left not one true subject behind him, more than he found on coming over.

At this time, a very considerable addition was made to the city of Waterford; new walls were erected, the fortifications were repaired, and gates and towers were superadded to the former defences. The new part comprehended the church, abbey, and street of St. John, New Street, St. Stephen's Street, St. Michael, and St. Patrick. On the west side of the city there were two gates, St. Patrick's and Newgate; to the south, Bowling-green gate, called also Closegate, and St. John's gate; and to the north, there were several gates communicating with the quay and river.

Henry II.'s successful invasion of Ireland is to be attributed primarily to the authority and influence of the Pope; his attempt was further assisted by the warlike spirit of his nobles, as well as by the internal divisions of the Irish themselves; still the conquest was not either easy or secure: he had to contend with a people who hated peace, because they did not appreciate its blessings, and who detested the yoke of

a foreigner, even though in some degree invited by themselves.—The history of Ireland at this period is a mere journal of murders and conspiracies ; the proud spirit of the natives rising in opposition to the tyranny of their conquerors, and the conquerors rising every effort to effect the complete subjugation of the people.

It was the wish of King Henry to commit the superintendence of the affairs of Ireland to his favourite son John ; but the difficulties which attended the government of an imperfectly subdued country, as well as the incapacity of the Prince himself, opposed powerful obstacles to this arrangement.

John landed at Waterford, for the first time, on the 1st of April, 1185, attended by many of the principal nobility of England, and a considerable force of knights and archers. In order to check the frequency of insurrections, by establishing English garrisons throughout the disturbed districts, he erected fortified castles in various places. One of these, at Lismore, was on the site of the present noble building, now the occasional residence of the Duke of Devonshire.

Many of the Irish chiefs waited upon John to congratulate him upon his arrival ; they were disposed to receive him favourably, and to submit themselves to his authority ; they were satisfied to consider the King of England as their sovereign, but so little were their spirits subdued, they could not brook even the appearance of insult from their conquerors, and actually engaged in rebellion, because (writes Ryland) the young English nobles laughed at their beards and uncombed hair. John soon exhibited proofs of his incapacity for government ; he despoiled some of the Irish of their lands, and parcelled them among his followers ; the revenues appropriated to the defence of the country he bestowed upon his courtiers, who wasted them in riot and extravagance : he thus

disgusted his friends, and weakened his own resources and the example of indolence and debauchery being followed by the army, every thing seemed to portend the ruin of the English interests. John was only nineteen years of age at this time, and though assisted by many learned men, among whom was Giraldus Cambrensis, his indiscretions cannot excite in us much surprise.—The King, informed of these disorders, recalled his son and his dissolute attendants, and committed the government to John de Courcy, an active and experienced soldier.

In the year 1211, on the sixth of June, King John landed at Waterford, with the intention of settling the disturbances which had arisen during his absence.

The King proceeded with considerable activity to arrange the affairs of Ireland, and personally visited many parts of the country, attended by a large body of knights and soldiers. Near Clashmore, may still be seen the ruins of a large square building, where the royal cavalcade was accustomed to halt when travelling from Waterford to Cork.

King John, during his residence here, made a large addition to the city of Waterford; some of the walls built by him are still in existence. He also founded the priory of St. John and established in it monks of the Benedictine order.

The long reign of Henry III. is singularly barren of materials for Irish history; yet the interests of this country were not neglected.—Waterford received a new charter from this monarch, dated 15th of June, 1232. When Edward I. ascended the throne, he found in the intestine division of the people the greatest obstacles to the peace and prosperity of Ireland; it was, therefore, the great object of this, as well as the two succeeding monarchs, to introduce the laws of England into all those places, heretofore governed by

customs of their own, and to abolish the Irish law, which Edward declared was hateful to God, and repugnant to all justice. The privileges granted to the Ostmen of Waterford were confirmed in this reign by a statute, of which the following is a translation :

“Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaiine, to his Justice of Ireland, and all other his bailiffs and faithful subjects in Ireland, to whom the present letter shall come, Greeting : Inasmuch as by inspection of the charter of the Lord King Henry, son of the Empress, formerly Lord of Ireland, our ancestor, it appears to us, that our Ostmen of Waterford ought to have the law of the English in Ireland, and according to that law be judged and brought to trial. We command you that ye cause Gillechrist Macgillemory, William and John Macgillemory, and the other Ostmen of the city and county of Waterford, who derive their origin from the aforementioned Ostmen of the aforesaid Lord Henry, our ancestor, to have the law of the English in those parts, according to the tenour of the aforesaid charter and them to be conveyed according to that law, as far as in your power, until we shall introduce some other to be ordained according to our counsel.—Witness myself at Acton Burnell, the 5th day of October, 11th year of our reign.”

The city of Waterford was destroyed by fire in the year 1252, and again in about thirty years afterwards ; if to these misfortunes we add a long list of murders and insurrections, we shall have all that requires any notice until nearly the close of the fourteenth century. In 1336, James, the first Earl of Ormond, founded the Friary of Little Carig, in the County of Waterford, for Minorites, of which John Clyn, author of the Annals of Ireland, was the first guardian. Two other Friaries were also founded within the walls of the city about this period, namely

the Dominican Friary of St. Saviour, and the Holy Ghost Friary.

In the year 1394, on the 2nd of October, Richard II. landed at Waterford, with an army of 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 archers, and attended by the Duke of Gloucester, the Earls of Nottingham and Rutland, and other distinguished noblemen.

We are told that this expedition was undertaken to assuage the grief of the monarch after the death of his beloved wife, Queen Anne : if he had any other object in view, it was not accomplished, for after a stay of nine months, during which he was flattered with acknowledgments and submissions, he returned to England without effecting any thing really beneficial to his interests.

King Richard again visited Ireland in the year 1399. He embarked at Bristol and landed at Waterford on the 13th of May. The monarch was welcomed with every demonstration of joy, and spent six days in receiving the deceitful homage of his people. At this time the citizens were mean and slovenly in their appearance, and exhibited in this respect, as well as in their dwellings, a degree of poverty and wretchedness which we should not have expected to find in so considerable a city. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that the troops had to wade up to their waist in slob, in order to land their baggage. But Waterford was not singular in this respect. We find even at a later period a remarkable instance of the poverty of larger cities. It was agreed in council, that, as the hall of the Castle of Dublin and the windows thereof were ruinous, and that there was in the treasury "a certain ancient silver seal cancelled," which was of no use to the king, the said seal should be broken and sold, and the money laid out in the repair of the said hall and windows. In the reign

of Henry VI., John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, obtained a grant of the county and city of Waterford, and the dignity and title of Earl of Waterford, with the castles, honours, lands, and the barony of Dungarvan, because (as the patent states) that country is waste, "*et non ad proficuum, sed ad perditum nostrum redundat.*"

During the reign of Henry V. there were two charters granted to the city. By the first, dated at Westminster the 6th of May, 1412, the citizens were incorporated under the authority of a mayor and bailiffs. By the second, dated at Dublin the 15th day of January, 1415, the customs, called the great new customs, were granted for the support of the city. It does not appear, whether any new privileges or rights accompanied the grants made by succeeding monarchs. The charters of Henry III. and Edward III. were probably intended to confirm the gifts of preceding sovereigns, as the grant of the English law to the Ostmen of Waterford was merely declaratory of a former statute of Henry II.

Amongst the local disturbances of this period, may be noticed the engagement between the citizens of Waterford and the seps of the O-Hedriscolls and Powers. The latter, hereditary enemies of Waterford, having landed at Tramore, the mayor and citizens advanced, in warlike manner, to give them battle. The contending parties met at Ballymacdane, when the invaders were entirely overthrown, 160 of them slain, and many of them taken prisoners. Among the captives were O-Hedriscoll-Oge and six of his sons, who, with three of their gallies, were carried in triumph into Waterford. It is, probably, in memory of this victory, that three gallies are quartered in the arms of the city.

In the statutes of Edward IV. there are many

curious enactments, illustrative of the manners and opinions of the times, which assist in filling up the chasms occasioned by the scantiness of our historical records. The ministers and nobles were strictly prohibited leaving the country ; it was even doubted whether they might go coastwise from one part of the kingdom to the another ; and though the latter restriction was abolished by a subsequent statute, yet we may perceive with what anxiety the evils of non-residence were guarded against.

We also learn from the parliamentary records, that in this reign a new coinage was issued from the mint of Waterford. The 3d of Edward IV. which recites a former statute, 38 Henry VI. providing that the grosse (the groat), the denier, the demidenier, and the quadrant, should be struck within the castles of Trim and Dublin, goes on : “Now, as the mayor, bailiffs, and commons of Waterford are daily encumbered for want of small coins for change of greater, it is enacted at their petition, that the above-mentioned small coins be struck at Waterford, in the place called Dondory, the same weight, print, and size, as is mentioned in the said act, to be done in the castles of Dublin and Trim, and that they shall have this scripture, Civitas Waterford.” The value of these coins were raised one-fourth above their former value and the currency of England—a miserable expedient, intended to relieve the pecuniary difficulties of the kingdom, and to prevent the practice of clipping money.

During this reign (1463), the town of Dungarvan was incorporated by act of parliament, which recites, that “as the seignory of Dungarvan was the most great and ancient honour, belonging to the king in Ireland, which through war was, for the most part, destroyed, it is provided, that the portrieve and com-

mons of the said town, their heirs, &c. may enjoy all manner of free gifts and customs, as the inhabitants of the honourable manor of Clare, in England, have used and enjoyed, and as the mayor and commons of Bristol have done; the profits to go to the reparation of the walls, under the survey of the Earl of Desmond."

In the year 1487, at the time of the plot to raise Lambert Simnel to the throne, the citizens of Waterford took a distinguished part, and gave the greatest proofs of courage and loyalty: they manfully opposed the schemes of the impostor and his artful supporters, and, in the almost general insurrection which followed, they alone continued firm and loyal to the rightful monarch.

When the factious Irish, under the influence of the Earl of Kildare, had acknowledged the claims of the impostor, and admitted the evidence of his birth, their next step was to endeavour to compel the inhabitants of other towns to unite with them in the revolt. The citizens of Waterford were peremptorily required to proclaim the new king, and, by a letter transmitted to John Butler, then mayor, were commanded to receive and assist him with all the forces of the city. The conduct of the mayor was eminently dignified, and marked with the most minute attention to the best precedents of civic etiquette: he answered, that he would send a written reply by a messenger of his own, and afterwards informed the Earl of Kildare that the citizens of Waterford considered all those rebels to the rightful king of England, who proclaimed and crowned the impostor Lambert.—The Earl, not admiring the answer of the mayor, commanded that his messenger should be hanged; and not wishing to be outdone in dignity or splendour, sent a herald, in his coat of arms, to deliver another communication to the citizens. As he was about to land the mayor

forbad him, and desired him to convey his message from the boat. The herald then, in the name of the Earl, commanded the mayor and citizes, under pain of hanging at their own doors, to proclaim the king, and to accept him as their rightful prince. The mayor desired the herald to tell those who sent him, that they should not be troubled to come and hang him at his door; but (God willing) he would, with the citizens, encounter the false king and his adherents, thirty miles from Waterford, where he meant to give them an overthrow, to their dishonour and infamy. The valiant mayor, and the few who opposed the insurrection, were prepared for the encounter, their courage "screwed to the sticking place"; but the affair terminated here. After a few idle threats against the citizens, whose possessions and franchises were declared forfeited, the new king found himself unable to support his army: he was compelled to change the scene of his adventures, and passing over into England, was met by King Henry, by whom he was taken prisoner, and his forces completely overthrown.—In return for the loyalty of the citizens, the king granted them a new charter, and sent them the following gracious letter:—

Letter of Henry VII. to the citizens of Waterford, concerning the treasons of the city of Dublin, relating to the coronation of Lambert Simnel, in that city.

Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and of France, and Lord of Ireland, to our trusty and well-beloved the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Commonality of our city of Waterford, in our land of Ireland, greeting:

Whereas it is evidently known, that our rebel, the Earl of Kildare, not long ago, confederated with certain others our rebels and traytors. through the aid

and assistance of the inhabitants of the city of Dublin. in our said land, and others of their sect, made great rebellion against us, intending, as much as in them was, the destruction of our person, and the utter subversion of this our realm, if they might have attained unto their malicious purpose; whose malice, through the grace of God, and the aid of the loving subjects. we withstood, to the final destruction and confusion of many of them. And forasmuch as the said earl. with the supportation of the inhabitants of our said city of Dublin, and others there, to the high displeasure of Almighty God, and contrary to the duty of their allegiance, will not yet know their seditious opinions, but unto this day uphold and maintain the same presumptuously, as we certainly understand.

We, therefore, for the good obeysance and loving disposition, that ye, to our singular comfort and pleasure, have borne always towards us, (whereof we heartily thank you,) and trusting firmly in the same, will and charge you, and by these our letters, give unto you and every of you, full authority and power. to arrest, seize and take, all such and as many of our said rebels, as ye shall now attain unto, by sea or land, with all manner of their ships, goods, and merchandizes, as ye shall find to be carried or conveyed from any other place to our said city of Dublin, and to the parts thereabouts, and to employ the same unto the behoof and commonweal of our said city of Waterford: and that ye fail not daily and diligently to endeavour yourselves, for the execution of this commandment, until the said earl and the inhabitants of our said city of Dublin, with the parties thereabouts of the sequel, utterly and clearly leave and forsake the said rebellion and contemptuous demeaning, and shall be of good and due obeysance unto us. and stand in the favour of our grace.

Charging over this all manner of our officers, true liegemen and subjects, that unto you and every of you, in executing the premises, they be aiding, helping and assisting, in every behalf, as it shall appertain; as they and every of them will be recommended of good and true obeysance unto us.

Given under our privy seal at our castle of Warwick, the 20th day of October, the third year of our reign.

HENRY, REX.

Shortly after this event, Sir Richard Edgecombe, who was sent with a force of 500 men, to oblige the people to renew their oaths of allegiance, proceeded from Kinsale, (where he first landed,) in a coasting voyage to Waterford, to commend and confirm the loyalty of the citizens.

The following account of his reception may be found interesting :—

“ Sir Richard arrived in the port of Waterford, on the 30th June, 1488, about 9 of the clock in the mornynge, and the same day at afternoon, two boats came from the cyty of Waterford, and brought the seyd Sir Richard to the cyty, and ther the mayor and worshipful men of the same honourably received hym, and the mayor lodgid the seyd Sir Richard in his own house, and made hym right herty cheer. On the following day, the mayor had the seyd Sir Richard about the cyty, and shewid unto hym the walls and reparations of the same ; and, that done, brought hym into the Guild-Hall of the seyd cyty, and the coancill of the same there assemblid ; the mayor shewid unto the seyd Sir Richard the state of the seyd cyty, and the disposition of divers gret men, and of the common people of the londs ; among whych he shewid, that they understood that the seyd Sir Rich-

ard had brought wyth hym the king's pardon for the Erl of Kildare, whych haith always bene, and is, an utter enemy to the seyde cyty, and especially for their approved loyalty towards the kyng's grace, as they say; and that when he were sworn, and became the kyng's subject, though he were not made deputy of that lond, yet for the atchieving of his purposed malice agenst the seyde cyty, they knew well, that he wuld make such means, that he shuld be made justice of that lond, and thereby he shuld have souch authority, that he wuld find the means by hym and his frends utterly to undoe the seyde cyty, and desired especially the seyde Sir Richard that he wuld be the means to the kyng's grace to be their good and gracious lord therein, and that they mought be exempt from the jurisdiction, as well of the seyde Erl, if it fortunyd hym to have any rule ther hereafter, as of all othir Irish lordes, that shuld bear any rule in that lond for evirmore, and to hold immediately of the kyng and his heirs, and of such lordes of Englounde, as shall fortune hereafter to have the rule of Irelounde, and of none othirs. To the whych, the seyde Sir Richard answerid and said, that the kyng's grace had given to hym in especial commaundment to doo and see especial for the seyde cyty of Waterford, and therefore, and for their approved trougthes he wuld labour unto the kyng's grace in this behaulf, as much as was in him; and undertooke that if it fortunyd the seyde Erl hereafter to bear any rule in the seyde lond, as he knew not that evir he shuld, he wuld soe labour and shew the ways unto the kyng's grace, that the cyty shuld be exempte from the power and jurisdiction of the Erl. And that done, the seyde Sir Richard broke his fast with the seyde mayor, and went agen to ship, and the same day at night went out of the same haven, and traversed in the sea all

that night, and soe likewise he did the secounde day of July towards Dublyn, the wind being right contraryous."

In the year 1497, it was again the good fortune of the citizens of Waterford to manifest their loyalty to the king; for which, among other honours, they received the following motto—"Intacta manet Waterfordia." On this occasion, they communicated to his majesty the intelligence of the arrival of Perkin Warbeck at Cork, and assured him of their loyalty and affection. An opportunity was now afforded them to prove the sincerity of their professions and the extent of their devotion, for immediately on his landing, the whole strength of the rebel force was directed against Waterford. Perkin Warbeck and Maurice Earl of Desmond, with an army of 2400 men, advanced to the city, and on the 23rd of July prepared to invest it: this force was intended to assault the western division, while a fleet of eleven ships, which arrived at Passage, was ordered to engage from the river; there was also a body of troops landed from the fleet, who were to proceed in the direction of Lumbard's marsh and co-operate with the land forces.

To prevent the junction of these two divisions, the ponds of Kilbarry were kept full, the besieged having raised a large mound of earth to stop the course of the river, which flows from Kilbarry into the Suir. The necessary preparations being completed, the siege was vigorously commenced and carried on, for eleven days, with great zeal and activity. In the many skirmishes and sorties which took place, the citizens were generally victorious, and routed or captured their opponents. In the field, the citizens covered themselves with glory; but it is to be regretted that after the fight, their valiant hearts had no touch of pity; on one occasion when, after a successful

sortie in which they committed great slaughter, they returned to the city with a numerous band of prisoners they carried them to the market-place, chopped off their heads, and fastened them on stakes, as trophies of their victory. Their valour and the dread of their cruelty could no longer be resisted; the besieged became the assailants; the enemy were repulsed in every direction, and what served to ensure the victory of the citizens, the cannon planted on Reginald's Tower, after many days hard firing, beat in the side of one of the ships, when the entire crew perished. The enemy, disheartened by all these untoward occurrences, and fearing to await the vengeance of the enraged citizens, raised the siege, and on the night of the 3rd of August, retreated to Ballycasheen; from thence they proceeded to Passage, where Perkin Warbeck embarked and fled to Cork.

The citizens pursued him with four ships, and, after an eager chase, followed him to Cornwall, where he landed. When this intelligence reached the king, who was then at Exeter, he ordered the pursuit to be continued, and Perkin was at length apprehended.

The loyalty and courage of the citizens of Waterford were duly appreciated by the monarch, who, in addition to other marks of favour, was pleased to honour them with two letters, copies of which are given in next chapter.



CHAPTER V.

Historical Sketch; King Henry the Seventh's letter to the mayor and citizens of Waterford, touching Perkin, &c.

HENRY, REX.—Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well, and having received your writing, bearing date the first of this instant month, whereby we conceive that Perkin Warbeck came unto the haven of Cork, the 26th of July last past, and that he intendeth to make sail thence to our country of Cornwall, for the which, your certificate in this party, and for the true minds that you have always borne towards us, and now specially for the speedy sending of your said writing, which we received the fifth day of the said month in the morning, we give unto you our right hearty thanks, as we have singular cause so to do, praying you of your good perseverance in the same, and also to send unto us, by your writing, such news, from time to time, as shall be occurrent in those parts, wherein you shall minister unto us full good pleasure to your semblable thanks hereafter, and cause us not to forget your said good minds unto us, nor any your reasonable desires, for time to come; given under our signet at our manor of Westminster, the 6th day of August.

We pray you to put your effectual dilligence for the taking of the said Perkin, and him so taken to send unto us, wherein you shall not only singularly please us, but shall have also for the same, in money content, the sum of 1000 marks sterling for your reward. whereunto you may verily trust, for so we assure you, by these our present letters; and therefore

we think it behoveful, that you send forth ships to the sea for the taking of Perkin aforesaid; for they that take him, and bring or send him surely to us, shall have undoubtedly the said reward.

Another letter from the same King to the mayor and citizens, touching Perkin and others.

HENRY, REX.

Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. And whereas Perkin Warbeck, lately accompanied with divers and many of our rebels of Cornwall, advanced themselves to our city of Exeter, which was denied unto them, and so they came to the town of Taunton, at which town, as soon as they had knowledge that our chamberlain, or steward of our household, Sir John Cheney and others our loving subjects with them, were come so far forth towards the said Perkin, as to our monastery of Glastonbury, the said Perkin took with him John Heron, Edward Skelton, and Nicholas Askley, and stole away from his said company about midnight, and fled with all the haste they could. We had well provided before hand for the sea coasts, that if he had attempted that way, as they thought indeed to have done, he should have been put from his purpose, as it came to pass: for when they perceived they might not set to the sea, and that they were had in quick chase and pursuit, they were compelled to address themselves to our monastery of Beaulieu, to the which, of chance and fortune, it happened some of our menial servants did repair, and some were sent thither purposely. The said Perkin, Heron, Skelton, and Askley, seeing our said servants there, and remembering that all the country was warned to make watch, and to give attendance, that they should not avoid nor escape by sea, made instances to our said servants to sue unto us for them—the said Perkin

desiring to be sure of his life, and he would come unto us to shew what he is, and, over that, do unto us such service as should content us. And so, by agreement of our said servants and them, they wished them to depart from Beaulieu, and to put themselves in our grace and pity. The abbot and convent hearing hereof demanded of them why, and for what cause they would depart? whereunto he gave answer, in the presence of the said abbot and convent, and of many others, that without any manner of constraint, they would come unto us of their free wills, in trust of our grace and pardon aforesaid. And so the said Perkin came unto us to the town of Taunton, from whence he fled, and immediately after his first coming, humbly submitting himself to us, hath of his free will openly shewed, in the presence of all the lords here with us, and of all nobles, his name to be Pierce Osbeck, whence he had been named Perkin Warbeck, and to be no Englishman born, but born of Tournay, and son to John. Some time while he lived comptroller, of the said town, with many other circumstances too long to write, declaring by whose means he took upon him this presumption and folly, and so now the great abuse which hath long continued is now openly known by his own confession. We write these news unto you; for be undoubted that, calling to mind the great abusio[n] that divers folks have been in by reason of the said Perkin, and the great business and charges that we and our realm have been put unto in that behalf, you would be glad to hear the certainty of the same, which we affirm unto you for assured truth. Sithence the writing of these premises, we be ascertained that Perkin's wife is in good surety for us, and trust that she shall shortly come unto us, to this our city of Exeter, as she is minded. Over this, we understand, by writing from the Right Rev. Father in God

the Bishop of Duresme, that a truce is taken between us and Scotland, and that it is concluded the king of Scots shall send unto us a great and solemn embassy for a longer peace to be had during both our lives. And since our coming to this our city of Exeter, for the suppression of this great rebellion, and so to order the parties of Cornwall as the people may live in their due obeysance unto us, and in good restfulness in time to come. The commons of this shire of Devon come dayly before us, in great multitudes, in their shirts, the foremost of them having halters about their necks, and full humble, with lamentable cries for our grace and remission, submit themselves unto us; whereupon ordering first, the chief stirrers and doers to be tried out of them, for to abide their corrections accordingly, we grant unto the residue generally our said grace and pardon; and our commissioners the Earl of Devon, our chamberlain and our steward of household, have done and do dayly, likewise, in our county of Cornwall. Given under our signet, at our said city of Exeter, the 18th day of October.

These gracious and communicative epistles from so great a prince to such unworthy correspondents, should have excited the warmest sentiments of gratitude and esteem; and though the one thousand marks sterling were not immediately forthcoming, yet it must be admitted, that the exertions and expenditure on the part of the city, were more than sufficiently compensated by the condescensions of the king.

But the citizens, prudent in peace as they were valiant in war, were not contented with the motto and royal correspondence, the only rewards conferred upon them by their sovereign; they sought a more substantial return, and, in a few years afterwards, (1499,) feeling themselves aggrieved, addressed the following

petition to the king :—

Petition of the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens of Waterford, to King Henry VII. by William White, recorder, and James Lumbard, citizen.

That the king and his progenitors granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and citizens of Waterford, and their successors, that they should not be compelled, in time of war or peace, to go out of the said city in manner of war, but should defend said city for the king, and, in his name, as one of his chamberlains of his land of Ireland. That they be not suffered to enjoy the effect of said grant, but at all times are commanded, by the deputy or other officers, to go to the field unto far countries. That this procedure, in process of time, will be the destruction of the city, in regard the greatest part of them may be slain, and thereby the city be left desolate.—Further, that the revenues of the city, which were granted for supportation of the walls and towers, must, in such case, be laid out in victualling and wages of men for the field, and the city be left defenceless for want of sufficient reparation. That the city hath been ever kept as a garrison for the king, and never deviated from their allegiance since the arrival of Henry II. at Waterford.—That all kings and princes have ever since landed at Waterford, as been the most commodious place. That when all the kingdom was abased by rebels and enemies, they were resisted and put to rebuke at Waterford; and the citizens pursued Perkin Warbeck in four great ships, at their own charges, and was the cause of his falling into the king's hands. Therefore, they pray that the said city be kept whole in itself, and no interest therein be given to the lords of the land, and the citizens may have the effect of their said grant, and that they may enjoy the benefit of their said

charter, as amply as is continued therein.

Granted by the king, under the signet, dated
15th June.

It thus appears that the claims of the citizens were not forgotten; the prayer of their petition was granted and the city at that time, as well as during the following reign, was greatly esteemed for its loyalty.

In 1536, Henry VIII. wrote to the mayor and citizens by William Wise, a gentleman of Waterford, then in high favour at court, and conferred upon them a gilt sword, and also a cap of liberty, to be borne before the mayor when he walked in state.

These honourable badges of loyalty were intended as special marks of favour to the citizens of that time, and are still carefully preserved, and highly valued by their descendants.

The grant accompanying the royal gift is as follows:

“BY THE KING.

“HENRY, REX.

“Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well: And having received your letters with credence to be referred unto this bearer, William Wise, Esq. for our body, which thoroughly declared your benevolence and loving acquitals to us in all your proceedings there concerning us and our army, according to your natural duty, and the expectation we have always conceived of you, whose credence with the circumstance of your pursuits we have at length heard well perceived; and for the same your demeanours, we render you our most hearty thanks, letting you to wit, that we have, at this time, by the advise of our council, so concluded and ordered, that at this next parliament within that our land to be holden, that ye shall not be endamaged nor hindered in any of your liberties and grants of our progenitors made unto you, but always containing

and persisting in your accustomed service and well-approved fidelitie, we shall, as matter and occasion shall require, from time to time, provide for your public weal, and that our cittie.

“And now at this time, as a remembrance and evident token of our favours, we have sent you, by the bearer, a *Cap of Maintenance*, to be borne at times thought fit by you, and necessary, before you our Mayor, being our officer of that our said cittie, and our successors officers of the same.

“Given under our signett, at our manor of Greenwich, the last day of April, in the 20th year of our reign.

“To our trusty and well-beloved the Maior and Comminalty of our cittie of Waterford, in the land of Ireland.”

It is not to be concluded, from the loyalty of Waterford and other sea-port towns, that the interior of Ireland was now rendered peaceable and submissive to the government of England:

The native Irish were, for the most part, either actually in rebellion or prepared to unite with every ferocious disturber of the peace of the country, whilst the influence of the English monarch rarely extended beyond the limits of the pale.

It would be uninteresting to dwell minutely on the insurrections and disturbances which occurred in the county of Waterford at this remote period: there are, however, some curious facts, involving particulars illustrative of the manners of the people, which it may not be amiss to re-count briefly.

The family of the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines as they were usually called, were frequently engaged in the tumults of the Irish, and even when they professed loyalty to the sovereign, were treated with unkindness

and suspicion. It happened that five brothers of the name were arrested by order of Henry VIII. and conveyed on board a ship to be transmitted to England.

During the voyage, as they endeavoured to cheer and comfort each other, one of the brothers, who is represented as more learned than the rest, inquired of the owner what was the name of the ship. Being told it was called the Cow, he thus expressed himself: "Now, good brethern, I am in utter despair of our return to Ireland, for I bear in mind an old prophecy, that five earl's brethern should be carried in a cow's belly to England, and from thence never return." The prophecy was fulfilled, and the fame of it immediately reported, not only in England and Ireland, but even in foreign lands. Dominick Power, who was sent by a nephew of these brothers, to the Emperor Charles V. to crave his aid towards the conquest of Ireland, presenting the emperor with twelve great hawks and fourteen fair hobbies, was informed by his majesty that he came too late, for that his master, and his five uncles had been executed at London.

There was a very important act passed at this time (1539), respecting the lands of absentees, which is in some degree connected with the affairs of Waterford.

Gerald Ailmer, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, had occasion to repair to the court of England, where his services were highly valued, and procured for him from the king, through the influence of the Lord Cromwell, the appointment of Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. The citizens of Waterford, displeased at the advancement of Ailmer, intreated the Earl of Shrewsbury, also Earl of Waterford, to report his incapacity to the king. The earl complied with their request, and ventured to

expostulate with his majesty for bestowing so important an office upon an unworthy person, being, as the noble earl called him, "such a simple John at Stile, no wiser than Patch, the late Lord Cardinall his foole."

The king represented this to the Lord Cromwell, who being well acquainted with the gentleman, intreated his majesty to have a conference with him, assuring him that he would find him perfectly competent, notwithstanding the malicious reports of his enemies. The king agreed and had a long conversation with Ailmer, whom he found perfectly qualified for the office. In this conference, the king inquired what he considered the chief occasion of disorder in Ireland, and how he thought it might be best reformed.

The reply of Ailmer, whether correct or not, was at all events perfectly national : he informed his majesty that the decay of Ireland was principally to be attributed to the absence of the nobility, and to their neglect and inattention to the improvement of their lands : the remedy which he proposed was very simple, and no doubt highly pleasing to the monarch ; he suggested that the lands of absentee proprietors should revert to the crown, and that none should enjoy estates who were indifferent to the comfort and happiness of their tenantry.

In the next parliament the king had a law passed to this effect, which chiefly applied to the Earl of Waterford, who was thereby deprived of his estates in this county. The evils arising from non-residence of proprietors must have been severely felt at that period, when there appeared little hope of civilizing the native Irish, except by encouraging intercourse with the comparatively refined inhabitants of England.

Nothing can exceed the barbarity of the "meer Irish" of that time, or the wild Irish, as they were called; they are described by an ancient author, as possessing many natural advantages of person and disposition; "the men are clean of skin and hew, of stature tall. The women are well favored, cleane coloured, faire handed, big and large, suffered from their infancy to grow at will, nothing curious of their feature and proportion." In manner and disposition they are represented as, "religious, franke, amorous, irefull, sufferable of infinite paines, very glorious, many sorcerers, excellent horsemen, delighted with war, great almsgivers, passing in hospitalitie."

Yet with all these qualities, they were so ignorant, so corrupt and sensual, and so beastly in their customs and mode of living, we can easily conceive that centuries of improving intercourse with other people, would be necessary for their perfect civilization. The ancient Irish had one of the distinctive marks or characteristics of savage life: a perfect content or satisfaction with every thing of their own, united to an entire contempt for all other people. The English were churls, an inferior race, and only to be named as second to a native of Ireland, as I and you, I and my master. The Irish were proud of their long and bushy hair, called glibbs, which they nourished with as much affection, as if it were the source of all that was valuable; even at the present day, a remnant of the ancient prejudice may be perceived, in the undue importance attached to long and luxuriant, but frequently neglected hair. It would be tedious to dwell upon their other peculiarities, their howling at the graves, their disregard of personal comforts, their cruelty and love of rapine; it will be sufficient, in illustration of their manners, to refer to authentic accounts of their conduct in the wars, in which the

politic King Henry induced them to serve.

Henry VIII. had concerted a plan with the emperor to invade France with a numerous army, and in order to complete the proportion of troops which the English monarch undertook to supply, an extensive levy of men was ordered to be made in Ireland; a politic arrangement, as well for the overthrow of his majesty's foreign enemies, as for the peace and security of his own distracted country. The Irish troops were quickly collected, and sent into England, under the command of two gentlemen of this county; the Lord Power and Surlocke or Sherlock, names well known in the annals of Waterford. Seven hundred wild Irish, mustered and reviewed in St. James's Park, must have excited not a little amazement!

But it was in the enemy's country, that their services were most extraordinary; they carried on an irregular and predatory warfare, ranging through the country, plundering and burning the villages, in and in every case refusing quarter to their prisoners, whom they murdered without pity. They also acted as purveyors to the army, and practised the following method to procure a supply of food. Having taken a bull, fastened him to a stake and scorched him with burning faggots; the cries of the enraged animal attracted the cattle in every direction, which were then easily taken, and conveyed to the camp. The French, amazed at this unusual species of warfare, sent a herald to King Henry, to enquire whether his followers were men or devils, for that they could neither be won with rewards or pacified with pity. The king replied in jest, which so enraged the French, that they treated the Irish prisoners most cruelly, and put them to death with every refinement of torture. After a display of so much barbarity on the part of the Irish soldier, it is only right to relate an instance of his personal

courage. At the determination of the siege of Boulogne, a body of French soldiers encamped on the west side of the town, beyond the haven; one of them came forward and challenged any of the English army to fight him in single combat. Every circumstance was in favour of the challenger; the place of combat was near his own party, and the haven to be crossed was deep; yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, Nicholas Walsh, an Irishman, accepted the challenge, swam across the water, slew his antagonist and returned back to his own party, with the Frenchman's head in his mouth.

It must not be supposed that the description of the native Irish applies to the inhabitants of Waterford and other sea-port towns. The citizens of Waterford differed in nothing from the English, from whom many of them were descended; they were never cordially united to the Irish people, but were compelled, in self-defence, to confine themselves within the bounds of their walls and fortifications. These circumstances will account for the peculiar customs and manners which prevailed amongst the inhabitants of the cities, and which, notwithstanding their long settlement in the country, made them a distinct and separate people.

The city of Waterford was now a place of trade and consequence, enjoying a regular government, and advancing every day in the improvements and decencies of civilized society. We can now look back with complacency upon the manners of those, from whom many of the citizens of the present day are descended, and from the general character of the people may be faintly traced: we have an interest in their courage and loyalty, and are proud or humbled as we read of their good fortunes, or dwell upon the reverses, which it was the lot of their city to exper-

ience. The following description of the then citizens of Waterford, written about three hundred years since, may serve to shew whether the present generation have improved upon the manners of those who preceded them :—

“ The aire of Waterford is not verie subtill, yea nathelesse the sharpnesse of their wittes séemeth to be nothing rebated or duld by reason of the grosse-nesse of the aire. For in good sooth the townesmen, and namelie students are pregnant in conceiving, quicke in taking, and sure in kéeping. The citizens are verie heedie and warie in all their publike affairs, slow in the determining of matters of weight, loving to looke yer they leape. In choosing their magistrate, they respect not onlie his riches, but also they weigh his experience. And therefore they elect for their maior neither a rich man that is yoong, nor an old man that is poore. They are cheerfull in the interteinment of strangers, hartie one to another, nothing given to factions. They loue no idle bench-whistlers nor lurkish faitors : for yoong and old are wholie addicted to thriuing, the men commonlie to traffike, the women to spinning and carding. As they distill the best aqua vitæ, so they spin the choicest rug in Ireland.”

It would be presumptuous to institute a comparison between the citizens of the present and of ancient times ; it may however be remarked, that if the moderns have degenerated, they are happy in having pure and exalted models to lead them back into the path of honour. The aqua vitæ remains in abundance, but the choice rug is gone ; whether its loss should be regretted, we may learn from the following anecdote, related by the same ancient author :—

“ A fréend of mine being of late demurrant in

London, and the weather by reason of a hard hoare frost being somewhat nipping, repaired to Paris garden, clad in one of these Waterford rugs. The mastifs had no sooner espied him, but déeming he had beene a beare, would faine haue baited him. And were it not that the dogs were partlie muzzled, and partlie chained, he doubted not, but that he should haue bèene well tugd in this Irish rug; whereupon he solemnlie vowed never to see beare baiting in anie such wéed."

The art of printing is said to have been introduced into Waterford about the period of which we are now writing; but it would be difficult to adduce any decided authority in favour of that supposition.

The following is therefore given merely as a copy of the title of a book, *purporting* to have been printed in Waterford in the year 1555:

"The acquital or purgation of the most catholike Christen prince Edward the VI. King of Englande, Fraunce and Irelande, &c, and of the Church of Englande, resourmed and gouerned under hym, agaynst al suche as blasphemously and traitorously infame hym, or the sayd Church, of heresie or sedicion. They are gone to Baal Poer, and runne awaye from the Lorde to that shameful Edole, and are become as abominable as theyr lours! Ephraim flyeth lyke a birde, so shall theyr glorie also. Dedicated—To the nobilitie and to the reste of the charitable christen laytie of Englande, John Olde wisheth grace and mercy from God the Father, and from Jesus Christ the common and only sauour of the worlde, with the gifte of perfite faithe and earnest repentance.

Emprinted at Waterford the 7 daye of Nouembre, 1555 "

There can, however, be no doubt that printing was known in Waterford in the early part of the subsequent century. Cox, in his history of Ireland, mentions that in 1644 the rebels had a printing press in Waterford, which was under the superintendence of one Mr. Thomas Bourke, an Irish printer: and Harris in his "Hibernica," alludes to a quarto publication,

entitled "An Argument delivered by Patrick Darcy, Esq., by express order of the House of Commons, on the 9th June, 1641," which is stated, on the title-page to have been *printed at Waterford, by "Thomas Bourke, printer to the confederate Catholics of Irelande."* 1643.



ANCIENT STONE IN RUINS AT ARDMORE.

CHAPTER VI.

Historical Sketch—from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the year 1798.

IN the interval between the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth, there is little to interest us in the annals of the county or city of Waterford. At this period, and for some years afterwards, the native Irish were returning rapidly to their original barbarism; even the English colonists, or the inhabitants of the pale, were assimilating themselves to the people of their adopted country, and becoming every day less solicitous to preserve or advance the interests of England. It required years of suffering, and the united wisdom of the government of Elizabeth, to restore Ireland to the state in which she was after the death of Henry II. when, if there was not much actual amendment, there was at least the promise and appearance of improvement. We are now to dwell upon the insurrections, tumults, and disorders of a rude and discontented people; we are to trace the secret working of unsubdued spirits, proceeding from the enforced repose of slaves, to rapine to insurrection, and at length to open rebellion; and so widely diffused and seductive was this revolutionary temper, we shall find no class of the people, not even the inhabitants of the untouched city, entirely exempted from it. The disaffection of Waterford was first manifested in the refusal to assist the Lord Deputy Sidney, who, being encamped near Clonmel, and expecting to be attacked by the insurrectionary forces, applied to the citizens to assist him with a few soldiers. They attempted to justify their conduct by pleading the privileges of

the city, and referred him to the charters granted to them by John. The decisive and energetic government of Elizabeth proceeded zealously to promote the peace of the country: favours and punishments were alternately resorted to, and those who were insensible to the boon of privileges and charters, (three of which were bestowed in this reign on the citizens of Waterford,) were forced to feel the displeasure of the angry monarch, who endeavoured to strike terror into the minds of the people by the severity and frequency of executions: when peace was in some degree restored, the next object was to reform the manners of the people. The peculiar costume of the Irish, particularly the glibbs worn by the men, and the Egyptian rolls, the head-dress of the females, were strictly forbidden. We are told that the prohibition was not at first very graciously received by the softer sex, but at length they yielded, and adopted the use of hats after the English fashion: it might be that their submission was remotely owing to the love of novelty, or perhaps to the becomingness of the dress, as well as to the more obvious reason, the pliant facility of their tempers.

1575. It may appear unaccountable that at this time, when the Irish chieftains were threatened by the overwhelming power of England, they should have had leisure or inclination to engage in private and domestic quarrels, which, while they weakened their resources, gave to their common enemy a pretext to invade their few remaining privileges. The disputes which had long harrassed the noble families of Ormond and Desmond were renewed with so much violence, that at length a general conflict was the result. The contending parties engaged at Affane, in this county, when Desmond was routed with the loss of 280 men.

Sir Henry Sidney, who was for the third time appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, judging that decisive measures were necessary to quell these disturbances, undertook to visit in person the more disaffected districts, and for this purpose advanced at the head of her majesty's army, which was then about 600 horsemen and footmen.

At Kilkenny he was informed of the death of Sir Peter Carew, and at the entreaty of his friends proceeded to Waterford to be present at his funeral.

When the Lord Deputy, accompanied by the Earl of Ormond, arrived here, he was magnificently entertained by the mayor and aldermen, and a congratulatory oration, in the Latin tongue, addressed to him by a young scholar clad in white attire. The citizens received him with every demonstration of joy, and both on land, and on the river, prepared splendid pageants in honour of their governor. The Lord Deputy expressed much satisfaction at the kind reception he had experienced, yet he could not avoid alluding to the former conduct of the citizens, which so ill agreed with their present professions of attachment.

After a short stay in Waterford, Sir Henry Sidney proceeded to Dungarvan, where he was met by the Earl of Desmond, who offered him his services. This nobleman enjoyed great influence in the western parts of the county, and had made himself master of the castle of Dungarvan, from which he was forcibly expelled. It now suited his interest to effect loyalty to the English government, and it was also convenient to the Lord Deputy to appear to accept his services.

It required all the wisdom and energy of the government to check the spirit of rebellion which was extending in every direction. The county of Waterford was continually harrassed by the tumults and

reprisals of the contending parties, who were now engaged in open war. It was in vain that politic measures and improvements in the administration of justice were introduced; it was now too late, rebellion had proceeded too far to be checked by anything except by the most vigorous and decisive measures.

The city still preserved the appearance of loyalty, and eagerly embraced every opportunity of manifesting its zeal and devotion.

Sir William Drury, who succeeded Sir Henry Sidney in the government of Munster, was compelled to seek repose in Waterford for the recovery of his health. Still mindful of her majesty's services, he endeavoured to encourage others to the zealous discharge of their duties, and for this purpose conferred the honour of knighthood on Patrick Walsh, the mayor of the city, and on several of the principal officers of the garrison. After the performance of the ceremony, he lingered for a few days, and died at Waterford, on the 30th of September, 1579.

Sir William Pelham, who was appointed Lord Justice on the death of Sir William Drury, made immediate preparations to visit the cities of Munster, and leaving Dublin, proceeded along the sea-coast. When he arrived at Ballyhack, he was met by the mayor of Waterford, who had several well appointed boats ready to receive him.

Previous to his arrival in Waterford, the officers and troops of the garrison exhibited a mock fight, and then retired within the walls to receive him with military honours. The towers, walls, and curtains of the city were ornamented with flags and ensigns, and the cannon of the fortifications and of the shipping gave him a salute. At his landing, the mayor and aldermen, dressed in their scarlet robes, approached, and presented to him the keys of the gates.

which he immediately returned. The mayor, bearing the sword of state, then conducted his lordship to the cathedral, and on the way, when the procession arrived at certain places, there were two Latin orations addressed to him.

On his return from the church he was favoured with a third speech, which, to diversify the business, was delivered in English, and thus harangued he retired to seek repose at his lodgings. Here the Earl of Ormond met him with advice, that the rebels, under the Earl of Desmond, had advanced as far as Dungarvan. A detachment of 400 foot and 100 horse were forthwith despatched to oppose them; but the force of the insurgents continuing to increase, a special commission was directed to Sir William St. Leger, authorizing him to proceed according to the course of martial law against all offenders, as the nature of their crimes might deserve; provided the parties were not worth forty shillings yearly in land or annuity, or ten pounds in goods. He was also empowered to enter into terms with the rebels, and to grant them protections for ten days; to apprehend and execute all idle persons taken by night; to live at free quarters wherever he went; and by way of check upon this monstrous power, he was required, every month, to certify the number and offences of persons whom he should order to be put to death.

The Lord Justice, after he had rested about three weeks at Waterford, removed to Clonmel, and from thence to Limerick.

It was at this period, and in this part of Ireland, that Captain Raleigh, (afterwards the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh) first distinguished himself in active life, and laid the foundation of that character which was soon to procure the favour and friendship of the discerning Elizabeth.

In the account of the sieges and battles which are handed down to us, his bravery and enterprising spirit are eminently conspicuous : it was the possession of these qualities, at a time when the greatest part of Ireland was in actual rebellion, which gained for him the high reputation he attained, and raised him so much in the estimation of his superiors. He was very early entrusted by the Lord Deputy and Council with an important commission and a company of horse and foot soldiers, and empowered to act according to his own discretion in suppressing the insurrections of the disaffected nobles. This peculiar command gave a free scope to his bold and romantic disposition, and was the source of the many gallant actions and hair-breadth escapes, which are so abundantly recorded of him. In the summer of 1580, he acted as a Commissioner of Munster, and resided principally at Lismore, where he had, shortly before, received from the crown a grant of 42,000 acres of land at a rent of 100 marks sterling a year.

The lands comprised in the warrant were these : “ The barony, castle, and lands of Inchiquin, in Imokilly ; the castle and lands of Strancally, Ballynatra, Killnatora, and the lands lying on the rivers Broadwater and Bride, late David Mac Shean Roche’s and others, with the decayed town of Tallow ; and the castle and lands of Lisfinny, Mogilla, Killacarow and Shean : and if these were not sufficient, the deficiency was to be made up out of the castle and lands of Mocollop, the castle and lands of Templemichael, the lands of Patrick Condon, next adjoining unto the Shean, and of the lands called Ahavena, alias White’s land.”

It was directed that these lands were near to the town of Youghal, where Raleigh afterwards fixed a permanent residence. There are recorded of this

extraordinary man, numberless brave and adventurous exploits, bearing a strong resemblance to the fictions of romance, yet perfectly according with the ideas which history and the delineation of the novelist have served to impress upon our minds. The circumstances of the times, and the character of the warfare, required determined and decisive measures, and were exactly suited to the habits and inclinations of a young, gallant and adventurous warrior.

The Gallowglasses and Kernes, as two of the chief degrees or classes of soldiers were called, had been so long treated like beasts of prey, they at length became like them in their habits and mode of life.—They lived entirely in the woods and morasses, harassed with perpetual anxiety, and continually changing from place to place ; when they dressed their food—which was principally horse-flesh—they retired to another place to eat it, and from thence they removed somewhere else to sleep. They roved about at night and slept during the day, and thus, with difficulty, evading the eagerness of their enemies, they protracted a miserable existence.

This savage warfare was at length terminated by the death of the turbulent Lord of Desmond and his brother, who perished under circumstances of cruelty revolting to humanity and disgraceful to the arms and reputation of their conquerors. It is gravely observed by an historian of this period, in relating that a disaffected chieftain had been drawn, hanged and quartered, that such a fate was, perhaps, “too good for such a bloody traitor !”

In a battle, fought at Affane in 1564, the leader of the Geraldines was wounded and taken prisoner by his ancient, hereditary, and implacable foes—the Butlers. As they were carrying the fierce chieftain on their shoulders from the field, one of the leaders

of the Ormond party rode up and inquired in a thundering tone of triumph :—"Where is now the great Lord Desmond ? " The faint and wounded Earl raised himself and replied :—" *Where, but in his proper place—on the necks of the Butlers !*"

As an illustration of the manners of the times, in 1583, we give an account of a judicial combat, which took place in the presence and by the authority of the principal members of the government, and which was sanctioned by the approbation of the English and Irish nobles.

The circumstances of the quarrel and the names of the parties are immaterial : the dispute was of a private and personal nature, between two individuals of some consequence, and nearly allied by birth ; and there being no other way of trial, it was agreed to decide the question by an appeal to the sword, according to the laws and rules of single combat as practised in England.

All the preliminaries being arranged, at the time appointed the lords justices, the judges, and the counsellors took the seats appropriated to them, every one according to his rank. The court being called over, the appellant was first brought in, without any clothing except his shirt, and armed only with a sword and target, and then having done his reverences to the lords justices and the court, he was conducted to a seat at one extremity of the lists.—The defendant was next introduced, in the same order and with the same weapons, and when he had made his obeisances, he was seated at the other extremity. The several actions and pleadings being openly read, the appellant was asked whether he would aver his demand, to which he answered that he would. The defendant was then required to say, whether he would confess the action, or stand the

trial of the same. He replied, that he would aver it by the sword. The parties were next severally called on, and each of them required to swear that his quarrel was just and true, and that he would justify it both with his sword and blood: and thus sworn or perjured, as the case might be, they were again conducted to their seats.

At the signal given by the sound of trumpets, the combatants arose, and met each other in the middle of the lists: they fought for some time with various success, many wounds were given and received, and blood flowed plentifully on all sides, until at length the defendant received a blow, and terminated the contest with his life.

The appellant then cut off the head of his vanquished enemy, and, with much elegance, presented it to the lords justices, upon the point of his sword. It followed, as a matter of course, that the victor was declared to have had a righteous cause.

Since the reign of Henry II. Ireland had been a burden to the crown of England, requiring a vast army to ensure tranquillity, without making any return to the revenues of the state. Elizabeth imagined that Ireland might be a valuable addition to her kingdom, and sought to effect this desirable object by conlonization and by the sword. The wars of this period were wars of extermination; the native Irish were considered incapable of improvement, and therefore, according to the ideas of the English government to ensure the peace of the country, it was necessary to make it almost a desert.

The conditions of the inhabitants of the county of Waterford, at the close of this reign, is represented in the most dismal language. Those whom the sword had spared, were reduced to the extreme of misery by famine; they were sent creeping from the woods, in

search of the vilest food, and endeavouring to prolong a miserable existence by eating carrion, and, in some instances, human flesh. The land itself was become unfruitful; deprived of its cultivators, it resembled a fruitful wilderness, and from one extremity of the country to the other, except in towns and cities, scarcely any living creature was to be seen, save wolves and beasts of prey.

If the flattering historians of the reign of Elizabeth, who write of Ireland tranquillized, are to be believed, their statements should be coupled with the fact that it was depopulated also. The queen was ignorant of the cruelty of her servants, until it was almost too late to check it. When these enormities were represented to her majesty, she expressed great regret, and declared her fear that the same reproach might be made to her which was formerly made to Tiberius,—“It is you that are to blame for these things, who have committed your flock, not to shepherds but to wolves.”

It is difficult to reconcile the statements relative to the persecutions of the government and the depopulation of Munster with the admitted fact, that in a few years after, at the accession of James, discontent and disaffection prevailed to a great degree in the same district, and required the most vigorous and decisive measures to repress them. When King James succeeded the throne of England, the expectations of the Irish subjects were elevated by the remembrance of his warm and flattering expressions of regard: they were induced to expect a more favourable reign, and perhaps displayed their feelings and wishes with too little reserve. The consequence of disappointment was disaffection, and a determination, scarcely concealed, to oppose the just claims of the monarch. The Lord Deputy Mountjoy, judging that the situation of

the affairs of the province required his immediate personal attention, proceeded with a numerous army into Munster; and on the 5th of May, 1603, came to Grace-dieu, within the liberties of Waterford, and summoned the mayor to open the gates and receive him and his army into the city. The spirit of rebellion immediately appeared, the gates were shut against him, and the citizens pleaded that, by a charter of King John, they were exempted from quartering soldiers. While the parties were thus engaged, two ecclesiastics, Dr. White and a young Dominican friar, came into the camp; they were habited in the dresses of their order, Dr. White wearing a black gown and cornered cap, and the friar wearing a white woollen frock. When they entered the lord deputy's tent, Dr. White commenced a violent religious controvesy, "all of which," we are told "his lordship did most learnedly confute." He then severely reprehended the conduct of the citizens; threatened to draw King James's sword and cut the charter of King John to pieces; and declared his intention, if they persisted in their obstinacy, to level their city and strew it with salt. His menaces were effectual; the citizens immediately submitted, and received the lord deputy and his army within the walls: they afterwards took the oath of allegiance, renounced all foreign jurisdiction, and to prevent any future disturbance, a garrison was stationed in the city. Overt acts of disaffection were thus checked, but the exciting causes still continued, and manifested themselves on every occasion where they were not opposed by the fears or hopes of the people.

The discontent, which heretofore shewed itself in riots and partial insurrections, was now ripening into a more settled and serious hostility to the government, and was every day producing that decided opposition which shortly afterwards terminated in the great

rebellion. The attention of James the First was early directed to the improvement of Ireland: measures of conciliation and of severity were alternately resorted to, and, in some cases, were attended with the results which he anticipated. Waterford was one of the first cities which submitted to the payment of taxes arbitrarily levied by the monarch, and received in return a new charter, with many additional privileges and grants.

In a few years afterwards, (1617,) we find the Earl of Thomond and Sir William Jones, lord chief justice of Ireland, commissioners appointed to seize on the liberties and public revenues of Waterford, in consequence of the refusal of the mayor to take the oath of supremacy.—The magistrates persisting in their opposition, the city had no regular government for many years, the charter was withdrawn, and the city continued in this state during the remainder of the reign. Charles I. restored to the citizens all their former privileges by a new charter, dated the 26th of May, 1626. This charter arrived at Passage on the 25th of July, in the same year, and cost the city £3000. In a few years afterwards, the citizens received from the same monarch a new charter, which chiefly related to the grant of the admiralty and of the harbour. It is under the charter of Charles I. that the corporation now enjoy their rights and privileges: there was another grant from James II. which terminated with his abdication.

The Duke of Ormond arrived in Waterford in September of this year (1633), after a most expeditious journey. His biographer mentions, that he left London on a Saturday at four in the morning—arrived at Bristol that evening—sailed from thence on Sunday at nine o'clock, and arrived in Waterford the same hour the following morning.

No language can sufficiently describe the deplorable situation of the church at this period: several of the bishoprics (among others that of Waterford) were reduced as low as £50 a year: and the stipends of some of the vicarages were only sixteen shillings per annum! It was the practice of the times to revile the clergy, and no exertion was left untried to render episcopacy odious.

A stronger instance need not be given of this than the case of Doctor Atherton, then bishop of Waterford. It was his duty, on the part of the church to commence a prosecution against the Earl of Cork for the recovery of Ardmore, Lismore, and other lands, formerly and of right belonging to the church, but then in possession of that earl. His lordship compounded for the lands of the see of Waterford by giving back Ardmore to the church; but Bishop Atherton sueing for the remainder, and being well qualified by his talents and spirit to go through with the suit, fell (as there is too much reason to think) a sacrifice to that litigation when he suffered for a pretended crime of a secret nature, made felony in that parliament, upon the testimony of a single witness that deserved no credit, and who, in his information, pretended that the crime had some time before been committed upon himself.

The bishop, during all the time of his most exemplary preparation for death, *and even at the moment of his execution*, is stated to have absolutely denied the fact; and the fellow who swore against him, when he came to be executed himself some time after, confessed at the gallows the falsehood of his accusation: but even this strong evidence was of no avail—the bishop was executed on the 5th of December, 1640.

From this period until the arrival of Cromwell, the great rebellion and the circumstances preceding it,

entirely engross the local as well as the general history of Ireland. These important events, the exciting causes of the insurrection, and its unfortunate results are unsuitable to the present sketch; they demand the serious and dispassionate investigation of the historian, and do not admit of a hasty or superficial notice. Suffice it to observe, that the county and city of Waterford shared in the crimes and miseries of this unfortunate period, and whatever be the cause in which the evil originated, the native Irish were uniformly the sufferers or the victims.

It would seem that the native Irish had for a time recovered the possession of the greater part of Munster; which, after an obstinate struggle with the overwhelming power of England, they were again obliged to relinquish. The city of Waterford, and the towns of Dungarvan and Lismore, were nominally in the interest of the government of the country, but their loyalty was merely enforced; there was no reciprocity of interest, and therefore no common feeling existed between them—as plainly appeared on the occasion of the cessation of hostilities, (for it does not deserve the name of peace,) which was agreed on, in 1646.

This measure was violently opposed by the citizens of Waterford, who imagined that the interests of their religion would be compromised by their adoption of the treaty. The heralds sent from Dublin to proclaim the peace, were treated with every indignity: they were unable to discover the mayor's house, until they prevailed on a little boy, by a bribe of sixpence, to shew it to them, and after a fruitless delay of ten days, they were obliged to retire from Waterford without accomplishing their errand.

The violent commotions which at this time agitated England, had produced, or rather called into action,

the extraordinary talents of Oliver Cromwell, that "great bad man," who afterwards performed such a distinguished part in the history of this country, and whose memory is still held here in deserved detestation : his name even now retains a hateful notoriety among the lower orders, by whom the "curse of Cromwell" is considered the most bitter malediction.

The parliament of England having unanimously resolved to send a powerful force to repress the disturbances of this country, Cromwell thought it not unworthy of his talents to engage in the conduct of the war, and, after considerable preparation, embarked with an army of 8000 foot and 4000 horse, and landed at Dublin on the 15th of August, 1649. The early part of his career was distinguished by vigour and cruelty, qualities which made a deep impression on his enemies, and gave facility to his subsequent attempts. The terror of his name advanced before him, and so intimidated his opponents, that they were with difficulty persuaded to make preparations for defence. Ormond endeavoured to arouse them to a sense of duty, and offered to send troops to defend the garrison towns ; but Waterford peremptorily refused to receive any assistance, or to obey the orders of the royalist party. The town of Drogheda, the first of Cromwell's conquests, was taken by storm, and the inhabitants massacred in cold blood : Wexford shared the same fate, and from thence a detachment, under General Ireton, was sent to attack the fort of Duncannon, while Cromwell himself proceeded to lay siege to the town of Ross. The town of Carrick was shortly after surprized, and having been taken by a detachment of Cromwell's army, he himself proceeded thither, and from thence crossed over the Suir, and marched to invest Waterford. The citizens, terrified by the approach of a ruthless enemy, began to prepare for their

defence, and gladly accepted a reinforcement of 1500 men, under General Ferral, sent by the Marquis of Ormond to their assistance. The troops of Cromwell, since their arrival in Ireland, had been greatly diminished in numbers, as well by the climate, to which they were not accustomed, as by the destructive warfare in which they had been engaged: the army, when it arrived at Waterford, only amounted to 5000 foot, 2000 horse, and 500 dragoons, yet such was the terror of the timid citizens, they were inclined to submit without awaiting the assault, and actually sent to Ormond to consult about the terms which they should require previous to the surrender of the city. The Marquis of Ormond encouraged them to a vigorous resistance, and by flattering assurances and promises of succour, was successful in inspiring them with firmness and resolution.

Waterford was a walled and fortified town, and though badly situated in case of a siege according to the improved practice of modern warfare, yet at the time of Cromwell's approach, it was sufficiently protected by the batteries and works, with which it was almost surrounded. The siege commenced on the 3rd of October, 1649; Cromwell, in person, commanded the besieging army.

After crossing the Suir, at Carrick, the enemy marched along the southern bank of the river, and approached the town on the north-west, but were deterred by the fort on Thomas's hill from occupying the heights of Bilberry Rock, a commanding station then at a considerable distance from the city walls.

The strength of the defences and the numerous batteries protected the town from assault, and compelled the parliamentary forces to have recourse to the tedious process of investment. The Marquis of Ormond, though deficient in money and military

stores, and having lost many men by desertion, endeavoured to defend Waterford; and for this purpose, kept a body of troops on the opposite side of the river, prepared to co-operate with the citizens, and to take advantage of any favourable circumstances which might occur.—During the progress of the siege, which was carried on with vigour, Cromwell dispatched a detachment of his army, consisting of six troops of dragoons and four of horse, to the town of Passage, six miles to the south of the city, and took possession of the fort which commanded the river at that place, thereby cutting off the communication between Waterford and the entrance of the harbour.

It was at this time, and shortly after the occupation of Passage, that an event occurred which serves to throw some light on the disposition and character of Cromwell, a character which yet had a few redeeming qualities, though only very peculiar circumstances could bring them into action.

A family, named Aylward, whose ancestors had been brought over by King John, was settled in the castle and estate of Fatlock, a beautifully situated place in the neighbourhood of Passage. The proprietor at that time, John Aylward, had been known to Cromwell in London, who now, in remembrance of former friendship, sought to secure him in his property. Cromwell was aware that his friend was a Roman Catholic, and that he was hostile to the parliamentary forces, and he had resolved that such should be dispossessed; but, in this peculiar instance, he relaxed from his usual severity, and required, what to him appeared easy of attainment, that Aylward should conceal his faith, and appear to unite in principle with himself. The inducements were almost irresistible—there was some little balancing between religion and property; but, at length, partly by the

advice of his wife, the better cause prevailed, and Aylward prepared to defend his property, or to lose it and his life together. Irritated at what he considered the obstinacy of the man, Cromwell resolved to punish his presumption, and sent a part of his forces and some cannon, under the command of one Captain Bolton, whom he ordered to take possession of the estate. The ruins of a castle, around which a moat may be faintly traced, still mark the spot where the contest took place: the result may be anticipated; Captain Bolton was successful, and his descendants, until a few years since, continued to enjoy the conquest.

These occasional engagements produced no relaxation in the siege of Waterford, which was conducted with the enterprize and zeal of experienced warriors, on the one hand, and on the other, with the resolution of men who fought for their existence.

The loss of Passage being attended with serious inconvenience, it became necessary to endeavour to retake it; and for this purpose, the governor, Ferral, marched with a body of troops from Waterford, expecting to be assisted by Colonel Wogan, of Duncannon Fort, who was to advance to the attack from the opposite side of the river. Previous to the advance of the Governor's force, the Marquis of Ormond, attended by fifty horse, had crossed the river, with the intention of animating the garrison, and of making arrangements for their support; and understanding that an attack on Passage was meditated, he waited to know the result. On the governor's troops leaving the city, Cromwell dispatched a strong force to attack them, and their danger being immediately perceived, Ormond requested permission to bring over a body of horse to their assistance; but the citizens refused the offer, and preferred leaving the soldiers to their

fate. Thus repulsed, the gallant Marquis advanced at the head of his fifty horse and met the governor's foot soldiers in full retreat, closely followed by Cromwell's dragoons. He posted himself in an advantageous position, and by his courage and a judicious arrangement of his force, checked the farther advance of the enemy, and covered the retreat into the town. The necessity of re-taking Passage, and the importance attached to it by the enemy, being thus evident, the Marquis of Ormond proposed to transport his troops over the river, and undertook to quarter them in huts under the walls, that they might not be burdensome to the city: this proposal was also rejected, and it was even in agitation (writes the Rev. Mr. Ryland,) to seize his person and treat his followers as enemies. Irritated at their obstinacy and ingratitude, the Marquis withdrew his army, leaving the citizens to protect themselves. Thus left to their own resources, and vigorously assailed by the impatient Cromwell, the courage of the citizens was now beginning to yield; they declared, that unless they received a reinforcement of troops and a supply of provisions, they could make no further resistance; the assault of the besiegers was hourly expected, and the most fatal results anticipated, when, fortunately, the Marquis of Ormond again arrived on the north of the Suir, immediately opposite the city, and by his appearance changed the aspect of affairs. Disheartened by the duration of the siege, in the course of which he had lost many men by sickness as well as by the chances of war, and discouraged by the difficulties of a winter campaign, Cromwell prepared to retire from the contest, and to seek winter quarters for his harassed army, in some more secure situation.

At this critical moment Ormond proposed to pass some of his troops across the river and attack the

rear of the retiring enemy, but the obstinacy of the citizens returned with their hopes of safety, and they refused to supply boats or to admit his soldiers into the city, until the favourable opportunity was lost.

It will thus be seen that the citizens, aided by the Marquis of Ormond, kept Cromwell at bay for a considerable time, and would eventually compell him to retire, but an event happened which turned the tide of events against the citizens. Two brothers, named Croker, officers in the army of Cromwell, were sent with thirty musketeers to set fire to a few houses in a suburb. So great a smoke was raised that the Irish fled, leaving some of their ladders on the ramparts. One of the Crokers said to the other, "It would be a brave thing if they should set upon the town and take it!" So, calling their thirty men together, they mounted the wall, rushed into the town, halooing and firing as they advanced, the noise and smoke concealing their numbers, so that the inhabitants believed the whole English army were set upon them, and abandoned the city. One of the Crokers was killed; the other, however, opened the gate to Cromwell, and the protector was so well pleased with the reckless bravery of the surviving Croker, or rather with the result, that he wrote, resting the paper on the pommel of his saddle, an order for Croker to receive the lands of Lisnabrin, the estate of Sir William Coppinger, an Irish gentleman, whose property had been confiscated by the parliament.—Mr. Croker, a short time afterwards, proceeded to Lisnabrin, near Tallow, to take possession of his castle and newly-acquired estate. He was met by the daughter of the deposed knight, but only with the weapons that women may wield. She besought permission to tarry awhile longer with her aged father, within their ancestral walls, until another dwelling,

and one suited to their ruined fortunes, could be provided for them. The request was granted; but the lady never quitted the castle of Lisnabrin, notwithstanding that Cromwell's officer remained the lord of it. Their union was a happy one. Although the Crokers, since that period, have branched off into many families in Ireland, one of the family still lives near Tallow—Major Edward Croker of Lisfinny Castle.

Cromwell next directed his course to the towns of Munster which had revolted to the English parliament, and which now offered a secure asylum to his harrassed and distempered forces. His route lay through the extreme length of the county of Waterford, and, as on former occasions, his progress was distinctly marked by confiscation and blood. About the latter end of November, Cromwell commenced his march, and led his troops in the direction of Dungarvan.

It was his custom, when he had traced out the route of the main body of his army, to proceed himself, attended by a large force of dragoons, in the most rapid and desultory manner, to the villages and fortified castles which lay within a moderate distance, and there levy contributions, confiscate the lands, or execute summary punishment upon the proprietors, as his pleasure, the wants of his soldiers, or the aspect of his affairs seemed to require. The terror of his name was generally sufficient to ensure submission to his orders wherever he appeared: in the few cases where resistance was to be apprehended, his main army was called to his aid, and never failed to execute immediate and exemplary vengeance. As the army retired from Waterford, the castle of Butlerstown, which lay in their course, is supposed to have been assailed and partly destroyed by gun-

powder, the effects of which were for a long time visible. Proceeding to Kilmeaden, distant about five miles from the city, Cromwell met the first serious opposition to his career.

The castle of Kilmeaden, situated on the banks of the Suir, and enjoying a commanding and elevated station, was the residence of a branch of the family of Le Poer, or Power, an ancient and illustrious race who derived their descent in a direct line from Robert le Poer, marshal of King Henry II., and from whom the present Marquis of Waterford is descended.

There were three branches of this noble family at that period, settled in the county, each of them possessing great influence, and enjoying vast estates. Their principal residences, and from which they derived their titles, were Curraghmore, Don-Isle, and Kilmeaden. The occupier of the last mentioned place experienced all the fury of the savage Cromwell, at whose command the castle of Kilmeaden was destroyed the lands confiscated and parcelled out amongst the soldiers, and the unfortunate proprietor instantly suspended from an adjoining tree. It may be mentioned here, that this property, which extended from Kilmeaden to Tramore, was divided among some favourite followers, ignorant and illiterate men, by whom Cromwell's grant was afterwards conveyed to a gentleman of the name of Ottrington. The Rev. Mr. RYLAND, in his history, states that in 1824, the ancient deed of assignment was then in existence, bearing the marks of the original grantees, who were unable to subscribe their names. The new proprietor planted here several families from Ulster, whose descendants may still be traced amongst the respectable gentry of the neighbourhood. In the church of Kilmeaden is the tomb of John Ottrington, Esq.

Having totally exterminated one branch of the

family of Le Poer, Cromwell, leaving his main body to advance by the most easy road, proceeded with his dragoons to the residences of the other members, and having arrived at Curraghmore, prepared to commence the work of blood. A circumstantial account is handed down amongst the followers of the family, of the means employed to soothe the bad passions of the invader: the courage and beauty, and ingenuity of a daughter of the noble owner are still enthusiastically recounted: it will be sufficient, however, to state, that the Lord of Curraghmore preserved his property and his life by an allowable, because an enforced, submission to the savage conqueror, who was under the necessity of retiring without being able to satisfy his rapacious followers. Disappointed of his prey, Cromwell hurried across the country to Don-Isle, and perceiving that resistance was intended, he waited the approach of a reinforcement of foot soldiers, together with a part of his artillery, and resolutely prepared to besiege the place. The magnificent castle of Don-Isle, still distinguished for its peculiar and romantic situation, seated on an insulated and lofty rock, seemed to defy the threats of its assailants. The noble owner was a female—confident in support of her rights, and sustained in the midst of danger, by the courage and spirit of her race. She is represented as Countess of Don-Isle: her coronetted tomb-stone was discovered in 1820, in the adjoining burying-ground. The castle, which is more particularly described in another place, resisted for a long time the combined force of artillery and storm, but was at length compelled to yield to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. It is to be regretted that we have no well authenticated account of the details of the siege; which, according to tradition, was replete with interesting and romantic incidents.

Nothing but the absence of historical records can justify the insertion of the following popular reports, the favourite theme of the followers of the family, and by them handed down to the present generation. It is said that the exertions of the garrison, stimulated by the zeal and courage of the Countess, were for a long time successful in repelling every attack of the savage and infuriated enemy. The Countess was seen in situations of the greatest danger, animating by her presence the almost exhausted spirits of the besieged, and more than sharing the dangers and privations of the meanest soldier. The honour of the gallant defence is attributed to a gunner who directed the artillery of the castle, and who, next to the owner held the principal command. Fortune seemed to favour his exertions. Cromwell, wearied with the length of the contest, was preparing to retreat: he had already drawn off part of his forces, and allowed some repose to the anxiety of the garrison. The countess had retired to rest without attending sufficiently to the wants and comforts of the heroic gunner, who, "the fight being done, breathless and faint," sent to request that suitable refreshment might be prepared for him: a drink of buttermilk was the unromantic return for his exertions, which so irritated his gallant spirit that he made signals to the retiring enemy, and, on their re-appearance, surrendered the castle!

Whether Cromwell acquired possession in the manner popularly reported, it is now difficult to determine, but there are indubitable proofs of his remorseless hand in the ruins of the castle and the adjoining church, one-half of which has been carried away by the explosion of gunpower.—The winter season being now far advanced, Cromwell returned to his army, and proceeded, on the 2nd of December, to the village

of Kilmacthomas. The river here was so greatly swollen by the land floods, that the entire following day was consumed in transporting the foot soldiers across, there being neither roads nor bridges made at the time. This circumstance retarded the advance of the army, which was able to march only a few miles, and was quartered for the night in several small villages. On the morning of the 4th of December, Cromwell proceeded with his usual rapidity, rifling every place of consequence as he moved along, and, like his modern imitator, scattering his cannon shot with an unsparing hand.

Near Clonea many balls have been since found, which, it is supposed, were directed by Cromwell against the castle of Clonkoscoran.

On his arrival at Dungarvan, which he reached on the evening of the 4th of December, he regularly invested the place, and while he impatiently awaited the result of his operations, a part of his army was detached to the neighbouring castle of Knockmoan, a place strong in its natural situation, being built upon a high insulated rock, commanding an extensive prospect, and, at that time, surrounded on all sides by a deep morass, through which ran the river *Brickey*, as seen in the accompanying sketch. A few days were sufficient to enable Cromwell to overcome all opposition. Knockmoan was taken by storm, and shortly afterwards Dungarvan surrendered at discretion. We may here mention that Knockmoan castle is supposed to have been built by a female, whose tomb was long shewn here, but there being no inscription or record of any kind to confirm the idea, this matter is still involved in obscurity. It is one of the most picturesque buildings in the neighbourhood, and would be esteemed an invaluable object by the admirer of wars and sieges.



Ruins of Knochmoran Castle.

Sir Richard Osborne was besieged at Knockmoan, in the rebellion of 1641, but it was by Cromwell it was reduced to the ruinous state in which it now appears. The deep morass, as mentioned surrounding the castle, has been lately drained, the bridge altered, and the course of the river changed.

Cromwell entered the town of Dungarvan on horseback, at the head of his troops, and having ordered the inhabitants to be put to the sword, and as his merciless soldiers were about to execute his savage command, an incident occurred which deserves to be related. A woman, whose name was Nagle, advanced boldly to him as he was passing along, took his horse by the bridle, and with a flagon of beer in her hand, drank to the health of the conqueror. This spirited conduct immediately struck Cromwell, who was not insensible to a daring and generous act: he took the cup and drank, and was so pleased with the conduct of the female, that he revoked his former order, and not only spared the lives of the inhabitants, but also saved the town from being plundered by his troops—the castle and church excepted.

Two days after the surrender of Dungarvan, General Jones died there, and was carried to Youghal, where he was buried with great pomp in the chapel of the Earl of Cork. Some circumstances connected with General Jones's death are considered as strong proofs that poison was administered to him by order of Cromwell. Such, at least, was the opinion of the time, and receives some confirmation from the statement of a Mrs. Chaplain, in whose house General Jones died; who frequently declared, that it was confidently believed he had been poisoned by Cromwell.—Mrs. Chaplain died in 1730: she was the daughter of Andrew Chaplain, who was minister of the town during the usurpation.

Cromwell's army, now greatly reduced by the casualties of war as well as by the numerous detachments, which were to garrison the conquered towns, retired for a short period into winter quarters; and being quickly recruited from the revolted Irish troops, with men enured to the climate, again commenced the campaign in the month of February, 1650.

Previous to the commencement of active operations Cromwell divided his army: one part was commanded by himself in person, the other was intrusted to General Ireton. Early in June of this year, Waterford was again besieged. On the approach of General Ireton, on whom the chief command devolved after the departure of Cromwell, Preston the governor of the city, sent to inform the Lord Lieutenant that if supplies were not immediately forwarded to him, he should be compelled to surrender. The siege was not of long continuance; the garrison was soon reduced to the greatest distress, and must have readily yielded, had they been attacked with vigour, but General Ireton did not summon them to capitulate until the 25th of July, and, after a treaty, protracted for a considerable time, the city was surrendered to him by General Preston on the 10th of August, 1650.

The terms granted to the citizens were favourable; their persons and private property were preserved. The violence of the parliamentary army was chiefly directed against the churches, works of art, and remnants of antiquity; even the tombs of the dead were plundered or mutilated by their savage hands, and in cases where they could not plunder, they were contented to destroy. The city of Waterford was, from this period until the year 1656, governed by commissioners appointed by Oliver Cromwell: the accustomed mode of government by mayor and sheriffs was abolished, and in its place was substituted the

mere pleasure of the creatures of the usurper. But though not strictly guided by the principles of constitutional law, many public acts passed at this time, evince the wisdom and attention of those in power. The quay, the public buildings, the streets and roads, were all carefully attended to; even in regard to comparatively unimportant objects there was a minuteness of attention shewn, which is not a little remarkable: this appears in the order to take care of the eight pieces of hangings belonging to the common-wealth, at Preston-House, Waterford.

The cruelty and vigour of Cromwell's administration may be clearly traced in the public records of the time. Courts of justice were held here for the trial of persons concerned in the massacres of 1641; but so many of those to whom this designation applied, had been since destroyed by sword and pestilence, very few remained to perish by the hands of the executioner.

Ireland was now completely subdued, and the possessions of the ancient proprietors very generally parcelled out amongst the followers of Cromwell. The war of extermination, which had been carried on for some years, was brought to a conclusion; even the principal abbetors of this horrible scheme were ashamed of it, and forced to adopt a new expedient to uphold the views of the republican party; this was called the transplantation of the natives, and consisted in plundering them of their properties and expelling them from their homes, under circumstances of the greatest cruelty. The principle upon which this was done, was afterwards followed by other severe enactments: it was ordered, "that no papist be permitted to trade in the city of Waterford, within or without doors." And in the following year an order was issued by the lord deputy and council, "that the

governor, Colonel Leigh, and the justices of the peace at Waterford, do apprehend forthwith all persons who resort there, under the name of quakers; that they may be shipped away from Waterford or Passage to Bristol, and be committed to the care of that city, or other chief magistrates of that place, or other convenient places to which they are sent, in order to their being sent to their respective places of abode; and that they be required to live soberly and peaceably, and make honest and due provision for themselves and their families, according to their respective callings." We now look back with astonishment at these injudicious and intolerant enactments, prejudicial to the interests, as they were disgraceful to the understandings and hearts of those who adopted them.

The restoration of Charles II., which was eagerly anticipated as a remedy for all the grievances and miseries of the country, was found to be destructive to the hopes, perhaps unreasonably, entertained by the most anxious well-wishers of that measure. To effect an arrangement between the plunderers and the plundered, to satisfy those who were desirous of a change, was beyond the reach of human ingenuity, and must have failed had it been attempted. But it was an undertaking which had no charms for a government, but yet imperfectly established, and which was inclined to sacrifice personal feeling to public convenience, and to weaken the ties of affection rather than irritate the sullenness of discontent. The collisions of the contending parties demand our hasty view, only for the purpose of explaining the origin of the enmity which afterwards resulted from them, the effects of which it may be hereafter necessary to relate. In the important events which succeeded the restoration of the family of the Stuarts, and which terminated in their abandonment of, or ex-

pulsion from the throne, the magnitude and the general importance of the events have thrown all minor and local concerns into complete oblivion: the history of particular places is involved in the general history of the country, and one cause, and one interest, is found to have engaged universal and undivided attention.

We may therefore omit all the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the revolution, simply narrating the changes and the few remarkable events in which Waterford was particularly concerned. When James II. recalled the charter of Dublin, he proceeded in like manner to dissolve the corporation of Waterford, and to new model it in such a manner as best suited the object which he had in view.

On the 22nd of March, 1687, a new charter was granted to the city, and the following persons nominated to fill the vacant places.

RICHARD FITZGERALD, ESQUIRE, Mayor.

24 *Aldermen.*

Rich. Earl of Tyrone	Francis Driver, gent.
Sir S. Rice, chief barron,	Richard Madden.
Peter Walsh, esq.	Nicholas Porter.
Thomas Wise, esq.	James White.
Garret Gough, esq.	William Fuller.
Thomas Sherlock, esq.	Michael Head.
James Sherlock, esq.	Richard Say.
Wm. Dobbin, esq.	Nicholas Lee.
Nich. Fitzgerald, esq.	Dominick Synott.
Thomas Christmas, esq.	Martin Walsh.
Edw. Browne, merchant.	Abraham Smith.
Robert Carew, esq.	Peter Cransburgh.

24 Assistants.

Tho. Dobbin, merchant	A. Brown, merchant
Patrick Troy, merchant	Tho. White, merchant
Rd. Aylward, merchant	Jos. Hopkins, merchant
Victor Sale, merchant	William Dobbyn, esq.
J. Aylward, merchant	Henry Keating
Edw. Collins, merchant	Bartholomew Walsh
M. Sherlock, merchant.	James Lynch
S. Leonard, merchant	Patrick Wise
Mat. White, merchant	Richard Morris
Francis Barker	Thomas Smith
Thomas Lee	Joseph Barry
John Winston	John Donnaghow

Sheriffs.

James Strong		Paul Sherlock
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John Porter, esq., *Recorder*

Daniel Mollony, *Town Clerk, Prothonotary,*
and Clerk of the Peace.

The triumph of King William terminated the short existence of this charter, which being set aside. the charter of Charles was again resorted to.

After the battle of the Boyne, the city of Waterford received the unfortunate James, exhausted in mind and in resources. On the day of the engagement he fled to Dublin, and on the following day he rode to Waterford, and from thence sailed to France, abandoning his faithful, but unfortunate followers, to the mercy of their enemies, and quitting the dominions of his ancestors in disgrace, and for ever.

Waterford continued faithful to James, even after he had abandoned all claim to the allegiance of the

citizens and when there appeared scarcely a chance of his success. But serious opposition to the arms of the victorious party was fruitless, and therefore on the approach of a part of King William's troops, which marched from Carrick to Waterford, the citizens agreed to surrender, on condition that they should be allowed to enjoy their estates and the liberty of their religion, and that their forces, with their arms and ammunition, should be safely conveyed to the nearest garrison. These terms were refused, and orders given to bring down some heavy cannon and additional troops. The garrison then asked liberty to march out with their arms, and to have a safe convoy, which was granted them ; and they were conducted, with their arms and baggage, to the town of Mallow. After the surrender of Waterford, King William went to visit it, and having left directions not to permit any unnecessary severity towards the inhabitants, embarked for England on the 5th of September, 1690.

We can easily imagine, that after the violent commotions produced by the rebellion, by Cromwell's invasion and partition of the country, and by the important events connected with the Revolution, the great mass of the people could not quietly settle down into peace and contentment, satisfied with their relative situations, and neither devising nor desiring a change ; but even now, things were getting a better state of adjustment. The first object of the Roman Catholics was to obtain a fit place for the exercise of their religion. They had been dispossessed of Christ Church at the Reformation, and were without a place of public worship, until they obtained permission to assemble in an old building which was situated opposite to their present chapel. This being unfit for the purpose, both in point of size and accommodation, they petitioned the corporation to be allowed to

erect a more suitable building. Not only was their request acceded to, but they were assisted in this desirable undertaking, and a considerable space of ground was allotted to them for this purpose at merely a nominal rent: thus proving that, however rancorous the feeling of enmity might have been at an early period, it was at length beginning to subside.

The Roman Catholics at this time (1700) had a great deal to contend with. The tradesmen and artizans amongst them residing in Waterford, were subjected to many hardships: they were required to pay what was called quarterage, for permission to exercise their trade or calling. The Protestant tradesmen were formed into a regular body, called "Hammermen," for the purpose of levying this tax.

During the Assizes, the company of Hammermen paraded through every part of the town, demanding the payment of quarterage from the Roman Catholic shopkeepers; and in case of refusal, they signified their displeasure by nailing up the doors and windows of the house belonging to the party so refusing.

The following is a copy of a receipt given by the master of the company, as a discharge for one of their illegal demands:—

“=Memorandum.—It was covenanted by the company, and entered in the books, that =Mr Paule Reaton should be exempted from paying Quarterage for 2 years he having paid 40s., as witness my hand this 15 day of June, 1704.

“ Wm. Morgan, Master. ”

The early part of this century is remarkable, as having been years of suffering all over Ireland. The landlords were demanding exorbitant rents and large fines, which the people, not being able to pay, considered they were justified in resisting—the more particularly, as they had been deprived of what they had always looked upon as an inalienable right—the right of commonage. In addition to these hardships, the people had to contend against those occasioned by a deficiency in the crops; for it happened now, as is too frequently the case, that years of disturbance were followed by years of scarcity.

In 1732 there was a tumultuous assemblage in Waterford, the object of which was to prevent the exportation of corn. There was also another riotous meeting of the mob in Waterford in 1744, when Mr. Beverley Usher was mayor: the military had to be called out, and several lives were lost. Both these riots were occasioned by a scarcity of provisions.—Some years afterwards corn was in abundance; but, as happened in the famine years of 1847 and 1848, England did not extend her fostering hand to her brothers in Ireland, the inhabitants of Waterford and other towns, in the south and west, were literally starving in the midst of plenty.

Such being the state of Waterford in the early part of the last century, it was not to be expected that the people would remain totally passive spectators of the numerous illegal assemblies which were forming around them.

It is not our object to do more than give a passive sketch of those societies in which the misguided inhabitants of Waterford unfortunately took a part.—Some of them might have been, or might have considered them justified by the circumstances; but we now look back with regret at the formation of meet-

ings which were calculated to keep up a spirit of disunion and discontent, and to excite feelings of ill-will where friendship ought to have subsisted.

The "Catholic Committee," which was established in the middle of the last century, is stated to have been originally set on foot by a Dr. Curry and Mr. Wyse, of Waterford. The first meeting was held in Dublin in the year 1757, when only seven gentlemen attended: it was not until the year 1783 that they were formed into the delagated body which afterwards so much distinguished itself.

It was also about this period (1759,) that the association since so well known by the designation of the "*White Boys*," from their parading about the country at night in white frocks or jackets, for the purpose of distinguishing each other at night, first made their appearance in the south of Ireland, spreading insurrection over most parts of Munster. They were also known by the title of "*Levellers*," from their levelling such fences and ditches as they thought encroached upon commons, the chief support of the poor at that time. They bound themselves by oath to assist each other, and so strictly did they adhere to this obligation, that one of them named PATRICK CORRIGEEN, being condemned to be whipped at Carrick-on-Suir, the then sheriff of Waterford could not procure a person to execute the sentence of the law, though he offered a large sum of money for that purpose; but was actually obliged to perform the duty himself in the presence of an enraged mob.

Several persons of position and respectability were alleged to have taken an active part in connection with the Whiteboys, amongst whom we may mention Father NICHOLAS SHEEHY, of Clogheen, who was executed in Clonmel in 1766. Although the particulars

do not exactly relate to the history of this county, still as the events happened on the confines of this county—in the immediate neighbourhood—and as tending to show the state of society at the time, we give the following particulars of this occurrence :—

About the year 1761 a piece of commonage in the neighbourhood of Clogheen had been inclosed by the landlord, and thereby inflicted much injury on the parishioners of Father Sheehy ; and about the same time, two protestant clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Foulkes and Sutton, in the vicinity of Ballyporeen, rented their tithes to a proctor named Dobbyn. The tithe farmer instituted a new claim on the Roman Catholic people in his district, of five shillings for every marriage celebrated by a priest. On what grounds this claim was put forward we have not been able to ascertain, but the fact of its having being preferred and levied admits of no doubt. This new impost was resisted by the people, and, as it fell heavily on the poor parishioners of Father Sheehy, he denounced it publicly. The first *risings* in his neighbourhood were connected with their resistance to this odious tax, and the collection of church cess in a parish adjoining his, where there was no congregation, was likewise resisted by the people, and there is no doubt but their resistance to it was encouraged by Father Sheehy. On several occasions, when the parishioners assembled for the purpose of devising some means of protection against extortions of the tithe proctors, Father Sheehy was present and took part in their discussions. These discussions, it is needless to say, they dared not hold in public. Father Sheehy was a bold and fearless advocate for the people, a man whose misfortune it was, in times like those, to be gifted with a generous disposition, and to be animated with a hatred of oppression.

On the 12th March, 1766, Father Sheehy was put on his trial at Clonmel, for the murder of one John Bridge, by aiding and abetting Edmund Meighan the perpetrator of the same ; according to the indictment he was also charged with concocting the murder of the Earl of Carrick, Mr. John Bagnell, Mr. William Bagnell and other gentlemen obnoxious to them, and that those murders were proposed to a numerous assemblage of Whiteboys, and by him all those present were sworn to secrecy, fidelity to the French King, and the commission of the proposed murders.

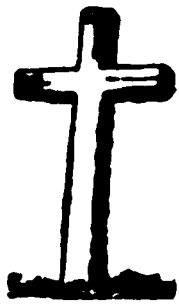
It appears there had been other charges of Whiteboyism brought against Father Sheehy, for we find the following indictment recorded against him in the " Information Book " of the Crown office, Clonmel :—

" Nicholas Sheehy (priest) bailed in £2,000 ; and Denis Keane, £,1000 ; and Nicholas Doherty, £1,000. —A true Bill. Clonmel General Assizes, May 23rd, 1763, before the Right Honourable Warden Flood. and Honourable William Scott, Judges, indicted for unlawfully assembling and assaulting one William Ross, and did unlawfully compel him to swear that he would never discover or disclose anything to the prejudice of the Whiteboys, &c."

The prisoner, Father Nicholas Sheehy, was found guilty of the murder of John Bridge, and sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered ; and on the 15th March, 1766, the sentence was carried into execution at Clonmel. The head was stuck on a spike and was placed over the porch of the old gaol, and there it was allowed to remain for upwards of twenty years, till at length his sister was allowed to take it away and bury it with his remains at Shandraghan.

We may be allowed to mention that at a little distance from the grave of Father Sheehy, the said

William Ross lies buried in the church-yard of Shandran ; the grave of Father Sheehy is distinguished by the beaten path which reminds of the hold which his memory has to this day on the affections of the people. The inscription on Father Sheehy's tomb is in the following terms:—



HERE LIETH

THE REMAINS OF

The Rev. NICHOLAS SHEEHY,

Parish Priest of

Shandraghan, Ballysheehan,

and Templeheney.

HE DIED

March 15th, 1766, Aged 38 years.

ERECTED BY

HIS SISTER,

Catherine Bourke ALIAS Sheehy.

A Mr. Edmond Sheehy, a second or third cousin of Father Sheehy (and grandfather of the late Countess of Blessington,) was also tried at Clonmel in 1766, for being connected with the Whiteboys. He was well known in the county as "Buck Sheehy," a term which at that time was commonly applied to respectable young men of figure, whose means were good, and who were looked on in the county as leading men, and sporting characters. The trial came on

before Chief Justice Clayton. The substance of the indictment, which is taken from the Crown Book at Clonmel, sets forth that—"Edmond Sheehy was present at, and aided and abetted in, the murder of one John Bridge, and that Pierce Byrne, Darby Tierney, Dan Coleman, John Walsh, Peter Magrath, Thomas Magrath, John Butler, Thos. Sherlock, Roger Sheehy, John Coughlan, John Crotty, Hugh Kean, William Flynn, John Byrne, John Springhill, J. Dwyer, John Bier, S. Howard, Michael Lonergan, John and Edward Bourke, Edward Prenderghast, Philip Magrath, Michael Quinlan, Wm. O'Connor, and James Hyland being also present, aided in the murder, and aided in swearing in John Toohy to be true to "*Shaune Meskill*," and her children, meaning the Whiteboys, and with assembling, levelling fences, and taking arms from soldiers, &c."

This unfortunate gentleman was convicted and sentence of death, with drawing and quartering was passed upon him with several others ordered to be executed on the 3rd May. The sentence was rigidly carried out. He left five young children, one of whom, ELLEN SHEEHY, afterwards became the wife of EDMUND POWER, Esq., of Curragheen, County of Waterford, and by that marriage became the mother of the late Countess of BLESSINGTON, Lady CANTERBURY, and the Countess of ST. MARSAULT, one of the same family of SHEEHY was married to PHILIP MAGRATH, Esquire, of Slady Castle, County Waterford.

A circumstance occurred in the year 1767, which it may be proper to notice, as showing the good feeling which was beginning to subsist between the Roman Catholics of Ireland and the royal family of England. On the 20th of December of this year, prayers were publicly read in the Roman Catholic

chapels of Waterford, and the other chapels throughout Ireland, for King George III. and all the royal family, being the first time the royal family of England had been prayed for in this public manner by the Roman Catholics of Ireland since the Revolution.

The year following this was remarkable throughout Ireland as a year of great bustle, occasioned by a general election. That the city of Waterford was not an exception, may be seen by the following statement.

It was complained loudly by the citizens that the freedom of the city had been conferred upon foreigners to the exclusion of those legally entitled to it.— One of the gentlemen objected to by the corporation was Sir Joshua Paul, who was then lodging with his mother in a house in Lady-lane, in consequence of which, it was said he was not a resident. The matter was taken up in a very spirited manner by Mr. Shapland Carew, who, not content with merely stating the claims of the citizens, actually brought the question, at his own expense, into the Court of King's Bench, where, after much procrastination, it was at length decided in favour of the citizens.

The following was published in justification of the conduct of the chief magistrate on that occasion :—

“ An Address from Wm. Alcock, Esq., Mayor, to the Sons, Sons-in-Law, and Apprentices of the Freemen of the City of Waterford.

“ Whereas there has been a false, malicious, and insidious report industriously propagated through this city, that I, William Alcock, was the only person of the council, who was determined to oppose the rights of the sons, sons-in-law, and apprentices of the freemen; and that I was resolved to carry on an appeal to England, in order to procrastinate any

applications.

“ Give me leave solemnly to assure my fellow citizens of Waterford, that nothing prevented me from vindicating myself sooner, but to have the transactions of the King’s Bench properly laid before me. This was done last week. I immediately ordered a council to be summoned, which met last Monday, when I had the pleasure to move them in your favour, which occasioned the following resolution :—

“ 2d of January, 1769.

“ Resolved unanimously,—That it is the opinion of this Board, that the sons, and sons-in-law of freemen of this city, having performed the usual and accustomed requisites, have a right to the freedom of the city. And that upon their preferring their petitions to this Board, setting forth that they are the sons, or sons-in-law of such freemen, or have served their apprenticeships to such freemen, and proving the allegations of such petitions ; that they shall accordingly be admitted, and sworn free of the city, paying the accustomed fees for such admission. Now this is to give public notice, to all the sons, sons-in-law, and those who have a right by apprenticeship, to apply ; that they give me their petitions as soon as they shall think convenient, in order that I may lay them before the council, and have them admitted to their freedom.

“ WILLIAM ALCOCK.”

In February, 1775, the citizens of Waterford presented a petition to the House of Commons, setting forth the fatal consequences that would result to that city in particular, and to the kingdom in general, from a continuance of the unhappy differences which then existed between Great Britain and the colonies.

They stated, that in such case they would be deprived of the only branch of export which they were permitted to carry on with the colonies, that of their linen manufacture—"a misfortune," (they added,) "which we have already begun too sensibly to feel."

"Resolved—That we, our families, and all whom we can influence, shall, from this day, wear and make use of the manufactures of this country, and this country only, until such times as all partial restrictions on our trade, imposed by the illiberal and contracted policy of our sister kingdom, be removed: but if, in consequence of this our resolution, the manufacturers (whose interest we have more immediately under consideration) should act fraudulently or combine to impose upon the public, we shall hold ourselves no longer bound to countenance and support them.

"Resolved—That we will not deal with any merchant or shopkeeper who shall, at any time hereafter, be detected in imposing any foreign manufacture as the manufacture of this country."

A curious circumstance connected with the celebration of the battle of the Boyne, occurred in the city of Waterford. A miserable man, a blacksmith, who had probably heard from his parents the principal events of the day, made it a point to celebrate the anniversary with the utmost enthusiasm. The day was ushered in by innumerable explosions from a rusty piece of iron twisted into the shape of a gun barrel. Orange lilies in merciless profusion, tied up with what was intended to represent purple ribands, decorated the scene, when the officiating minister, who concealed his sooty dress beneath a white undergarment, received the congratulations of his friends!

From the eccentricity of his manner, the mob

honoured him with the title of Bold Heart, under which name he defied the world. In general, the silly parade was beneath the notice of the people; and Bold Heart was suffered to shout and shoot during the short remainder of his existence.

Another of those societies, of which Ireland is so fruitful, made its appearance in this part of the country about the period at which we have now arrived. It bore the imposing title of the "United Irishmen." Although their first meeting took place as early as the year 1791, it was not until 1797, that they first made their appearance in the province of Munster. At this period they had increased to a most enormous force—they had a directory for each province; in addition to which they had several newspapers completely under their control. Every exertion was used by them to seduce the soldiery of the different towns; and so successful were they in this design, that it was at length found necessary by the military to offer rewards for the discovery and prosecution of any persons concerned in it. The following, among other regiments, offered these rewards: the Ninth Dragoons, the First Fencible Cavalry, and the militia of Waterford, Wexford, Kilkenny, and other counties. It has also been stated, that, at the battle of Ross, messengers were on the point of being sent there from Waterford by the treasurers of this society, to summon the people of the south to rise.



CHAPTER VII.

*The Rebellion of 1798—the Caravats and Shanavests—
the Election of 1826, &c.*

WE are now arrived at a period (1798) of great importance in the History of Ireland, but which may be alluded to without exciting any angry feelings; for it is a period which no one can think of without regret, and an earnest prayer that such a time may never arrive again.

It is some satisfaction to the inhabitants of Waterford, that so far from their taking a leading part in the rebellion, it may be said they were actually compelled to join in this dreadful conspiracy. Its first appearance in the county of Waterford was in the latter end of the year 1797. It was not headed by any persons of education or fortune: their greatest opponents admit that the Roman Catholic gentlemen of the county remained loyal to the last; and even those of the peasantry who did join, were led away by the fear which prevailed all over Ireland, that the rebels would ultimately be successful. As it was, considering the disaffection which existed in other parts of Ireland, and particularly in the neighbouring county, it is remarkable how few suffered in the county of Waterford. The amount claimed by the county of Waterford for losses sustained during the rebellion was only £1322 18s. 11d.; whilst the claims of the inhabitants of the neighbouring county (Kilkenny) amounted to nearly £28,000, and those of Wexford to upwards of £311,000.

In the city of Waterford the conspiracy assumed

a more formidable appearance. There were several meetings of the United Irishmen, who showed great activity on this occasion. The conspiracy was first discovered by a person who happened to be in a public house at Johnstown, where through a thin partition, he overheard a number of conspirators conferring in the next room on the plot which was to be carried into execution on the eruption of the rebellion. The principal persons concerned were Bohan, a baker, (leader,) Sargent, a publican ; a person of the name of Quinn ; and Carey, a stone-cutter. Sargent, who kept a public-house in Waterford, where the officers of the yeomanry corps used to sup, had conspired to put them to death. With this object in view, he signified his intention of giving a farewell supper, which would have afforded him an opportunity of securing their arms, and he was then to let in a party of rebels to complete the remainder of the deed.—The case of Quinn was rather remarkable. He had formerly been in the Artillery, and was now a servant to the Very Rev. Dr. Butson, Dean of Waterford, and in the greatest confidence of his master, insomuch that he was entrusted with the care of one of the cannon to defend the bridge at Waterford. He was in the habit of attending the nightly meetings of the disaffected, which were holden in the extensive vaults adjoining the deanery, where each communicated such information as had come to his knowledge in the course of the day. Sargent and Quinn were both apprehended, and found guilty of conspiracy ; but through the intercession of friends, they were only sentenced to be transported ; and having been sent to New Geneva to wait the arrival of a vessel, were there permitted to effect their escape.

The conspiracy is stated to have been conducted with so much secrecy, that a gentleman in Waterford

had actually prepared an article in praise of the inhabitants for one of the newspapers, on the very day the conspiracy broke out. Waterford was evidently, at this time, (writes the Rev. Mr. Ryland) in the most critical situation: there is little doubt that the fate of the city depended upon the success of the rebel army at Ross; only for the gallant conduct of some of the gentlemen of the county on that occasion, the rebels would in all probability have been successful.

There were some instances where the conduct of magistrates and other gentlemen provoked and irritated the people into actual rebellion, and caused a disposition to disturbance, where it otherwise may not have existed. As an instance of this we give the following:—

At the Clonmel assizes, 1801, an action was brought by a Mr. Wright against Mr. Judkin Fitzgerald, high sheriff of the county Tipperary, (commonly called the *flogging sheriff*,) for assault and battery. It appeared that Mr. Wright was a teacher of the French language, of which he was employed as a professor by two eminent boarding-schools at Clonmel, and in the families of several respectable gentlemen in the town.

Mr. Wright had heard that Mr. Fitzgerald had received some charges of a seditious nature against him, and with a promptitude not very characteristic of conscious guilt, he immediately went to the house of Mr. Fitzgerald, and being shewn into his presence, explained the purpose of his coming, when Mr. Fitzgerald, drawing his sword, said:—"Down on your knees, you rebellious scoundrel, and receive your sentence." In vain did the poor man protest his innocence; in vain did he implore trial, on his knees. Mr. Fitzgerald sentenced him first to be flogged, and then shot. The unfortunate man gave up his keys, to have his papers searched, and expressed his readi-

ness to suffer any punishment the proof of guilt could justify ; but no—this was not agreeable to Mr. Fitzgerald's principles of jurisdiction ; his mode was first to sentence, then punish, and afterwards investigate. His answer to the unfortunate man was :—"What ! you Carmelite rascal, do you dare to speak after the sentence ?" and struck him, and ordered him to the prison.

Next day this unhappy man was dragged to a ladder in Clonmel-street, to undergo his sentence.—He knelt down in prayer, with his hat before his face. Mr. Fitzgerald came up, dragged his hat from him, and trampled on it, seized the man by the hair, dragged him to the earth, kicked him, and cut him across the forehead with his sword, and then had him stripped naked, tied up to the ladder, and ordered him fifty lashes.

The jury awarded Mr. Wright £500 damages and costs, and the learned judges—the Honourable Mr. Yelverton, and Mr. Justice Chamberlain,—declared the amount ought to have been considerably more.

Another action for £500 was brought against the same party by one Francis Doyle, a respectable shop-keeper of Carrick-on-Suir. The plaintiff, who was a young man of excellent character and untainted loyalty, was seized in the street by the defendant, in order to be flagellated. In vain did he protest his innocence, which was supported by some of the most respectable inhabitants of the town. He begged to have Captain Jephson sent for, the commander of the yeomanry, of which he was a member. That was refused. Bail was offered to any amount for his appearance. "No," says the sheriff ; "I know by the face of the fellow that he is a traitor." The plaintiff was tied up to the whipping-post. He received one hundred lashes, till his ribs appeared. The young

man's innocence was afterwards fully established ; however, the jury disagreed, and he never got any redress for the hard treatment he received.

We may add that Mr. Judkin Fitzgerald afterwards received a considerable pension for his services, and was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.—(*Vide Maxwell's History of the Rebellion.*)

The next period deserving of notice in this sketch is, the Union of Ireland to England ! On this subject we will not venture to express an opinion ; but considering that Ireland had suffered so much, it appears singular that so many obstacles should have been thrown in the way of an arrangement which, at all events, must have held out hopes of an amelioration, and now after a lapse of seventy years, we will let the reader answer the query, whether Ireland has or has not, improved and benefitted by the Union ?

The inhabitants of the county and city of Waterford were by no means favourable to the Union.—They did not, as in many parts of the country, get up petitions against it ; but in signing the address to the Lord-Lieutenant they betrayed a reluctance tantamount to the strongest opposition. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the advocates of that measure, they failed in obtaining five hundred signatures to the address in favour of it ; and many of these, as was afterwards proved by the parties themselves, were forgeries. The Union was also opposed by the representatives of the city in parliament ; and so strongly did the Bishop of Waterford object to that arrangement, that he entered his protest against it on the journals of the Irish House of Lords.

The early part of this century brought with it new classes of disturbers, known by the designations of *Caravats* and *Shanavests*, who were particularly active

in Tipperary, Waterford, and other parts of the south of Ireland. A violent animosity subsisted between these parties, the cause of which has not being very satisfactorily accounted for; but their actions were similar, so far as assembling in arms by night, administering unlawful oaths, and using every possible exertion for the attainment of their illegal demands. The following extract from a report of a trial which took place before a special commission at Clonmel, in the year 1811, will give the reader some explanation of the names by which these formidable factions were distinguished.

James Slattery examined.

Q. What is the cause of the quarrel between these two parties, the Shanavests and Caravats?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you know a man of the name of Pauddeen Car?—A. I do.

Q. He is your uncle; was not he the principal ringleader and commander of the army of Shanavests?—A. He is a poor old man, and not able to take command.

Q. (by Lord Norbury) What was the first cause of quarrel?—A. It was the same foolish dispute made about May-poles.

Q. Which is the oldest party?—A. The Caravats were going on for two years before the Shanavests stirred.

Q. Why were they called Caravats?—A. A man of the name of Hanly was hanged: he was prosecuted by the Shanavests, and Pauddeen Car said he would not leave the place of execution till he saw the *caravat* about the fellow's neck: and from that time they were called Caravats.

Q. For what offence was Hanly hanged?—A. For burning the house of a man who had taken land over his neighbour's head.

Q. Hanly was the leader of the Caravats?—A. Before he was hanged his party was called the Moyle Rangers. The Shanavests were called Pauddeen Car's party.

Q. Why were they called Shanavests?—A. Because they wore old waistcoats.

Considering the very extensive export trade of Waterford during the war of an unusually long continuance, it must not excite surprize that at the conclusion of it, there should be a general stagnation of business, attended by all those hardships and deprivations which an unexpected change from war to peace is sure to bring with it. Amongst other failures, the failure of the principal bank in Waterford, added to the hardships of the times. So firm a footing had this establishment obtained, not only here, but all over the south of Ireland, that its stoppage ruined many, whilst almost every individual in the county suffered in a greater or less degree. Persons were seen flocking from the country with what they had always looked upon as money in their pockets; but who, nevertheless, by this deplorable event, were deprived of the means of purchasing the common necessaries of life.

The year 1823 is notable for the formation of "The New Catholic Association." Its foundations were laid by the celebrated DANIEL O'CONNELL in conjunction with Mr. SHEIL, for some time member of parliament for Dungarvan. These two gentlemen met at the house of a friend in Wicklow; "and after exchanging their opinions," (says Mr. Sheil) "on the deplorable state to which the Catholic mind had been

reduced, and the utter want of organization in the body, it was agreed that they should both sign an address to the Irish Catholics, and inclose it to the principal persons of that religion." The result of this procedure was for a time not very encouraging. "A very thin meeting," (writes Mr. Sheil,) "which did not consist of more than twenty individuals, was held at a tavern in sackville-street, Dublin; and it was there determined that something should be done. The work, in truth was difficult. The old alienation between Lord Fingal, Lord Gormanstown, and other Catholic noblemen, still subsisted with the democratic masses. In structure, the Catholic Association much resembled all the other political societies instituted by Mr. O'Connell. It consisted of members paying a guinea each year, and of associates paying one shilling. The executive consisted of a standing committee. The regular meetings were weekly, on each Saturday; and the proceedings consisted in the reading of correspondence, perfecting organization, the discussion of public questions which bore any relation to their cause. It had a machinery which extended not only into every county, but into every parish, and its efficiency was proved with striking effect in the elections of representatives to Parliament in the general election of 1826. It was resolved in the Association that all its efforts should be concentrated upon favouring the return of certain liberal Protestants (seeing, continues Mr. Sheil, that Catholics were not eligible at the time) for some counties which had been up to that time controlled absolutely by the great families of the old colonial aristocracy. The first great triumph obtained by the association was the election for Clare.—next came Waterford.—The ancient and illustrious house of BERESFORD had long represented the County of Waterford in the

person of some member of their family ; and the idea of opposing the Beresford influence was broached at a meeting of the Catholic Association—but at the time it appeared to some of the members the wildest dream. Waterford then was to be contested ; and the next question was,—Who was to be put forward ? The Association pitched upon Mr. VILLIERS STUART, (the present Right Honble. Lord STUART DE DECLES.)—a large landed proprietor of the county, a good landlord, a liberal protestant, an excellent magistrate, and descended from an ancient Irish stock—the celebrated family of DESMOND ! and consequently he was looked upon as a friend to the Catholic claims.

Several members of the Association were sent down to Waterford in order to excite the people, and prepare them for the coming event ; also to arouse the spirit of the priests, and induce them to use their influence with the tenantry. They traversed the county, making the most earnest and impetuous appeals to the people ; addresing them at all hours and in all places—in the chapels after mass, on the hill sides, in the village markets, by day and by night, until it was clear that the man of their choice would be elected. The town of Dungarvan, which then had a population of eleven thousand, contained thirty thousand human beings on the day when Mr. Villiers Stuart's green carriage arrived in that place. Green flags waved from the windows ; priests and agitators addressed multitudes ; and the excitement was carried to the highest pitch.

The election took place on the 22nd of June, when Mr. Odell proposed and Mr. Wyse seconded Richard Power, Esq., of Clashmore House, and Mr. Richard Smith proposed and Mr. W. Christmas seconded Lord George Beresford ; Mr. Richard Musgrave (the late Sir Richard) proposed and Mr. O'Shea of Gar-

denmorris seconded Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart. The contest was waged fiercely for six days, and resulted in the triumphant return of Messrs. Stuart and Power, to the perfect consternation of the whole protestant interest of the county.

The next period of importance we have to notice is, the famine of 1847 and 1848, which took place in consequence of the potatoe blight ; of course the inhabitants of the county Waterford had their share of the suffering. The details of this frightful famine, as it ravaged the south and west of Ireland, need not be related ; it is enough to say that not less than three hundred thousand persons perished throughout Ireland, either of mere hunger, or of typhus fever caused by hunger. As an instance of the amount of want and suffering in this county, we may mention that a special grave-yard had to be opened on the top of Drum mountain, in the townland of Ballyharahan, to receive the bodies of those who died in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan. But we must not omit to mention that many of the resident gentry in the county, merchants and shopkeepers and their families in Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore and other towns did, in many cases, devote themselves to the task of saving the poor people. Many land owners forgave their rents, and ladies kept their servants busy and their kitchens smoking with continual preparation of food for the needy. Clergymen—both protestant and catholic—nobly did their duty, and many a poor priest and curate shared their crust with their suffering neighbours.

The clouds which have so long hung over the county and city, are at length beginning to disperse ; and the people of Waterford have now reason to look

forward, not only to the attainment of their former advantages over other parts of Ireland, but likewise to others derivable from the increased liberality of the times. The establishment of steam packets between Waterford and Milford, by facilitating the communication between the two countries, has tended very much to the benefit of Waterford. Instead of the difficulty and delay which persons were formerly subject to in visiting this part of the south of Ireland, they may now calculate, almost to a certainty, on performing the journey, from London, in the short space of twenty hours; and when to this is added the tranquillity of the county, which is in nowise affected by the disturbances in the adjoining counties, there can be little danger of disappointment in expecting that Waterford will experience, ere long, that extension of trade and commerce, of which she has proved herself deserving in times of danger and distress.



CHAPTER VIII.

A List of the MAYORS, BAILIFFS, and SHERIFFS of the CITY OF WATERFORD, from the Year 1377 to 1869, inclusive.

MAYORS.

1377 William Lumbard	1403 Nicholas Lumbard
1378 William Lumbard	1404 William Poer
1379 William Chapman	1405 William Poer
1380 William Madan	1406 Richard Brushbone
1381 Philip Spell	1407 John Walsh
1382 Robert Sweetman	1408 John Lumbard
1383 Robert Sweetman	1409 Walter Attamen
1384 William Lumbard	1410 William Power
1385 William Forstall	1411 John Roberts
1386 Robert Bruce	1412 John Rocket
1387 William Lumbard	1413 Simon Wickins
1388 William Poer	1414 John White
1389 William Poer	1415 Nicholas Holland
1390 Milo Poer	1416 William Russell
1391 Walter Spence	1417 William Lincolne
1392 William Chapman	1418 John Lumbard
1393 John Rocket	1420 Roger Walsh
1394 Milo Poer	1421 Simon Wickins
1395 William Forstall	1422 Thomas O'Kabrane
1396 William Attamen	1423 Gilbert Dyer
1397 William Lincolne	1424 John Eynes
1398 Andrew Archer	1425 Thomas O'Kabrane
1399 John Eynes	1426 William Lincolne
1400 William Forstall	1427 Peter Strong
1401 John Lumbard	1428 Robert Lincolne
1402 John Lumbard	1429 Peter Rice

1430	Walter Attamen	1466	Nicholas Mulgan
1431	Peter Strong	1467	John Butler
1432	Gilbert Dyer	1468	John Mulgan
1433	Foulke Commerford	1469	James Rice
1434	Peter Strong	1470	Nicholas Devereux
1435	Nicholas Gough	1471	James Rice
1436	John Corr	1472	James Rice
1437	John White	1473	John Corr
1438	Nicholas Mulgan	1474	John Corr
1439	John Rope	1475	John Sherlock
1440	Thomas Hull	1476	Peter Lovet
1441	Nicholas Gough	1477	James Rice
1442	William Sattadel	1478	William Lincolne
1443	Nicholas Mulgan	1479	John Corr
1444	Nicholas Mulgan	1480	James Sherlock
1445	William Corr	1481	Maurice Wise
1446	William Corr	1482	John Butler
1447	John Rope	1483	James Rice
1448	Foulke Commerford	1484	James Rice
1449	William Lincolne	1485	Richard Strong
1450	William White	1486	James Rice
1451	Richard Walsh	1487	John Butler
1452	Maurice Wise	1488	James Rice
1453	Patrick Rope	1489	Robert Lumbard
1454	John Madan	1490	William Lumbard
1455	William White	1491	Patrick Rope
1456	Robert Butler	1492	William Lumbard
1457	John Madan	1493	Robert Butler
1458	Richard Walsh	1494	Henry Fagan
1459	William White	1495	John Madan
1460	Laurence Dobbin	From the year 1495 to 1509, no charter. It is not known what caused this interruption the city being very loyal, and in 1497, pursued Perkin.	
1461	John May		
1462	John Sherlock		
1463	John Corr		
1464	John Corr		
1465	Peter Strong		

1510 John Madan	1518 Nicholas Madan
1511 John Butler	1519 James Sherlock
1512 Nicholas Madan	1520 John Morgan
1513 John Madan	1521 Richard Walsh
1514 James Butler	who was the last that
1515 Nicholas Madan	governed the city of Wa-
1516 John Madan	terford without bailiffs
1517 Patrick Rope	or sheriffs.

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

1522 Peter Walsh	Henry Walsh, Patrick Lumbard
1523 Nicholas Wise	Nich. Morgan, Wm. Lincolne
1524 Nich. Madan	Nicholas Strong, John Lumbard
1525 Jas. Sherlock	James White, Thos. Lumbard
1526 John Morgan	Will. Lincolne, John Lumbard
1527 Nicholas Wise	Robert Sherlock, Peter Sherlock
1528 Patrick Walsh	Nich. Walsh, James Devereux
1529 Jas. Sherlock	John Sherlock, Thos. Lumbard
1530 John Morgan	Will. Lincolne, Ewd. Sherlock
1531 Nicholas Wise	James Wise, Thomas Sherlock
1532 Patrick Walsh	Robert Strong, James Walsh
1533 William Wise	James Sherlock, Peter Dobbyn
1534 Jas. Sherlock	James Walsh, James Sherlock
1535 Wm. Lincolne	Peter Dobbyn, Thos. Lumbard
1536 John Morgan	Tho. Woodlock, David Bayley
1537 Ths. Lumbard	John Butler, Nicholas Madan
1538 Ewd. Sherlock	John Butler, Ewd. Sherlock
1539 James Walsh	James Sherlock, David Bayley
1540 William Wise	James Woodlock, Nicholas Lee
1541 Peter Dobbyn	Robert Strong, Robert Walsh
1542 James White	Nicholas Lee, Thomas Grant
1543 Wm. Lincolne	Robert Walsh, William Morgan
1544 Ewd. Sherlock	Maurice Wise, Henry Walsh
1545 Ths. Lumbard	Nicholas Lee, David Bayley
1546 Peter Dobbyn	Thos. Grant, William Lumbard
1547 James Walsh	Thomas Wise, William Wise

MAYORS.

BAILIFFS.

1548 James Madan	Mauricé Wise, Nicholas Lee
1549 Tho. Sherlock	James Woodlock, James Grant
1550 Walter Coltie	Thomas Wise, John Sherlock
1551 David Walsh	James Woodlock, James Walsh
1552 Peter Dobbyn	Peter Strong, John Wise
1553 James Dobbyn	John Neal, Peter Walsh
1554 Maurice Wise	Peter Aylward, John Sherlock
1555 Robert Walsh	John Wise, Paul Lumbard
1556 Henry Walsh	Peter Walsh, John Walsh
1557 Peter Dobbyn	John Neal, James Grant
1558 Maurice Wise	Jas. Lumbard, Pl. Commerford
1559 John Sherlock	Nich. Lumbard, Rich. Licker
1560 Peter Strong	James Lumbard, James Grant
1561 John Wise	James Walsh, Paul Lumbard
1562 James Walsh	John Walsh Patrick Dobbyn
1563 Henry Wise	Nich. Lumbard, James Madan
1564 Peter Walsh	James Butler, James Sherlock
1565 John Neal	John Madan, Peter Sherlock
1566 Peter Aylward	George Wise, Nich. Lumbard
1567 Patk. Dobbyn	Jas. Lumbard, Pl. Commerford
1568 Nich. Lumbard	Jas. Sherlock, John Sherlock
1569 Peter Walsh	James Butler, John Lumbard
1570 P. Commerford	Pt. Sherlock, Nic. Commerford
1571 George Wise	Thomas Wise, James Lincolne
1572 John Madan	Rich. Strong, Pat. Commerford
1573 John Madan	Rich. Strong, Pat. Commerford
1574 James Walsh	Rob. Walsh, Pat. Commerford
1575 James Butler	Richard Strong, Nicholas Lee
1576 Peter Sherlock	Edward Walsh, John Leonard
1577 Peter Aylward	Jas. Lumbard, Pat Commerford
1578 Sir Pk. Walsh	Robert Walsh, Thomas Wise
1579 Patk. Dobbyn	Jn. Leonard, Nich. Commerford
1580 Jas. Sherlock	Nich. Lee, Alexander Briver
1581 } Rich. Strong	{ Nich. Commerford, Edward Commerford.

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1582	Nicholas Lee	Rob. Walsh, Balthaz. Woodlock
1583	James Madan	Nicholas Wise, John Lynch
1584	John Leonard	John Walsh, Patrick Morgan
1585	N. Commerford	Alex. Briver, Nicholas Walsh
1586	James Wise	Patrick Morgan, John Tew
1587	Alex. Briver	Will. Lumbard, Pat. Lumbard
1588	Richard Strong	John Walsh, John Tew
1589	Patk. Dobbyn	Will. Lincolne, Paul Sherlock
1590	Jas. Sherlock	Nicholas Wise, James Madan
1591	John Leonard	Balthaz. Woodlock, Tho. White
1592	Nic. Aylward	Nicholas Wise, Paul Strong
1593	Patk. Morgan	Tho. Wise, Geo. Commerford
1594	Paul Sherlock	Rich. Madan, Geo. Commerford
1595	James White	Rich. Madan, Geo. Commerford
1596	Tho. Wadding	Robert Walsh, John Lumbard
1597	Paul Strong	Thomas Wise, Thomas Walsh
1598	Thomas White	Ja. Lumbard, John Commerford
1599	Richard Madan	James Sherlock, Will. Barron
1600	Sir Ed. Gough	G. Sherlock, T. Knaresborough
1601	Robert Walsh	Nich. Madan, Walter Sherlock
1602	Robert Walsh	David Walsh, Michael Browne
1603	Jas. Lumbard	Thomas White, John Sherlock
1604	Rich. Madan	Thomas White, Paul Strong
1605	Thomas Wise	Nicholas White, Paul Sherlock
1606	John Sherlock	Thomas Dobbyn, Jas. Walsh
1607	Thomas Strong	Robert Strong, Robert Walsh
1608	Step. Leonard	Walter Sherlock, Nich. White
1609	Step. Leonard	Walter Sherlock, Nich. White
1610	James Levett	James Briver, Alex. Leonard
1611	Rich. Wadding	Richard Butler, Wm. Lincolne
1612	Michael Brown	Patrick White, John Skiddy
1613	Robert Walsh	James Walsh, Nicholas Wise
1614	Walt. Sherlock	Jasper Woodlock, Pat. Meyler
1615	Nicholas White	Jas. Lumbard, James Lumbard
1616	John Joy	Zabulon Berrick, Wm. Phillips

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1617 Alex. Briver John Murphy, Thomas Burgess

(From the year 1605 to the year 1617, there was no settled government, the magistrates, for refusing the oath of supremacy and for non-conformity, were turned out, and sent prisoners to Cork; and the corporation governed by sheriffs, till the year 1617, when their charter was taken away, and so continued during the reign of king James I. King Charles restored them all their privileges, by a new charter, which cost the city £3000. This charter arrived at Passage, July 25th, 1626.)

1626	Jas. Woodlock	Rob. Leonard, Matt. Grant
1627	Sir Pt. Aylward	Barth. Lincolne, Wm. Lincolne
1628	John Sherlock	Paul Sherlock, John Levett
1629	Wm. Dobbyn	John Fagan, Wm. Cleere
1630	Robert Wise	Tho. White, James Lumbard
1631	James Walsh	Tho. Maine, Pat. White
1632	Sir T. Sherlock	Nich. Browne, And. Wise
1633	Sir Tho Gough	Christ. Sherlock, Nich. Strong
1634	Rich. Strong	Math. Grant, Rich. Nicholas
1635	John Skiddy	Wm. Lincolne, Gar. Lincolne
1636	Richard Butler	Fra. Briver, Ric. Fitz Nicholas
1637	James White	John Levett, Ric. Fitz Nicholas
1638	Nicholas Wise	John Bluet, Girke Morgan
1639	Rob. Lumbard	Luke White, John Fitzgerald
1640	Matthew Grant	Matt. Porter, Henry White
1641	Francis Briver	John Power, Wm. Woodlock
1642	Thomas White	Wm. English, Thomas Walsh
1643	Redmd. Gerald	Mich. Sherlock, And. White
1644	Luke White	Nich. Jones, Laurence White
1645	Gart. Lincolne	Peter Morgan, John Lincolne
1646	Paul Wadding	Edw. Geraldine, John Walsh
1647	John Bluet	Francis Butler, Martin Gall

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1648 Sir John Walsh	And. Morgan, Bar. Sherlock
1649 John Levett	Nich. Geraldine, Js. Lynham
1650 John Aylward	Math. Everard, Rich. Fitzgerald

(From 1650 to 1656, the city was governed by Commissioners appointed by Oliver Cromwell.)

1656 Geo. Cawdron	Thomas Coote, Edward Smart
1657 Tho. Watts	Wm. Cooper, Thomas Wallis
1658 And. Rickard	Henry Seagar, John Morris
1659 John Houghton	John Gregory, John Bamblet
1660 Sir T. Dancer	Sam. Brismead, Sam. Browne
1661 Wm. Halsey	Geo. Waters, Rich. Wilkinson
1662 Wm. Bolton	Chr. Trineman, Rob. Tunbridge
1663 John Eyeris	Math. Johnson, Zach. Clayton
1664 Tho. Christmas	Tho. Biscoe, William Dapwell
1665 Geo. Deyos	Tho. Prince, William Fuller
1666 And. Rickard	Rich. Barret, Nath. Marriot
1667 Tho. Exton	Tho. Eyres, Will. Hurst
1668 John Heavens	Tho. Eyres, Edward Stone
1669 John Heavens	Dav. Owens, Joseph Osborne
1670 Will. Hurst	Fanc. Knowles, William Joy
1671 Tho. Bolton	Joseph Ivie, William Lamb
1672 Henry Aland	Michael Head, Rob. Seay
1673 Thomas Coote	Wm. Dennis, Rich. Watridge
1674 Joseph Ivie	And. Lloyd, Tho. Hitchings
1675 Michael Head	Nath. Marriot, Edw. Collins
1676 Henry Seagar	Wm. Godrick, John Bamblet
1677 Wm. Cooper	Sam. Taylor, Fanc. Barker
1678 William Denis	Benj. Powel, Joseph Hopkins
1679 Rich. Seay	Rich. Mabank, Tho. Foulks
1680 Zach. Clayton	Henry Aland, Will. Smith
1681 Wm. Fuller	John Snow, Theod. Jones
1682 Rich. Mabank	Pat Moore, Ben. Marriot
1683 Wm. Fuller	Jonath. Aland, Joseph Bare
1684 Michael Head	Edw. Collins, Franc. Barker

MAYORS.

1685 Wm. Godrick
 1686 Wm. Godrick
 1687 David Lloyd
 1688 Thomas Wise
 1689 Mich. Porter

SHERIFFS.

David Lloyd, Francis Barker
 Theod. Jones, Thomas Smith
 John Winston, Ben. Lamb
 Wm. Dobbyn, John Aylward
 Tho. Lee, John Donnaghow

(The city surrendered to King William, July 25,
 1690, and the Protestant government restored.)

1690 David Lloyd	Ben. Bolton, Ben. Lamb
1691 David Lloyd	Sam. Austin, Tho. Evans
1692 David Lloyd	Sam. Austin, Tho. Evans
1693 Fra. Barker	John Head, John Lamb
1694 Jos. Hopkins	Samuel Frith, Charles Hart
1695 Ric. Christmas	Charles Hull, David Lewis
1696 John Mason	John Lapp, William Weekes
1697 Sir John Mason	John Lapp, William Weekes
1698 Will. Smith	Wm. Jones, James Eccles
1699 Tho. Smith	Caleb Wade, Robert Glen
1700 John Head	Charles Bolton, Richard Graves
1701 Theod. Jones	Richard Morris, Edm. Feild
1702 Wm. Weekes	James M'Carrol, Wm. Morgan
1703 John Lamb and John Lapp	} John Francis, Josu. Cockran
1704 Wm. Jones	
1705 David Lewis	Tho. Aikenhead, Rob. Backas
1706 James Eccles	Joseph Price, Wm. Carr
1707 Js. Eccles, after- wards D. Lewis	John Moore, John Morgan
1708 David Lewis	} John Espaignet, Wm. Martin
1709 Sir John Mason	
1710 David Lewis	Francis Barker, Ben. Morris
1711 David Lewis	Wm. Eeles, Jeremy Gayot
1712 John Mason	Tho. Head, William Eeles
1713 Fran. Barker	Jas. Medlicot, John Morris
1714 Sam. Austin	Arth. Taylor, John Graves
	Arth. Taylor, John Graves

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1715	Tho. Christmas	Robert West, John Barker
1716	William Jones	Joseph Ivie, William Roche
1717	Tho. Aikenhead	Arthur Taylor, William Roche
1718	Tho. Aikenhead	William Barker, John Barker
1719	Ben. Morris	John Barker, William Roche
1720	John Moore	Wm. Thompson, Sim. Newport
1721	Tho. Aikenhead	Jeremiah Gayot, John Barker
1722	John Morris	Joseph Price, John Graves
1723	Joseph Ivie	Edward Weekes, Robert Glew
1724	Wm. Alcock	Richard Weekes, Wm. Weekes
1725	Tho. Christmas	Arthur Taylor, Wm. Martin
1726	Simon Vashon	Bev. Usher, Edward Harrison
1727	Sim. Newport	William Eeles, John Barker
1728	Edw. Weekes	William Jones, Tho. Roche
1729	Joseph Ivie	Stephen Lapp, Sam. Barker
1730	Henry Mason	William Roche, Tho. Roche
1731	Rich. Weekes	Alex. Boyde, William Alcock
1732	John Moore	Henry Alcock, William Morris
1733	Wm. Barker	William Eeles, John Barker
1734	Henry Mason	John Barker, Joseph Prince
1735	Wm. Morgan	Peter Vashon, Wm. Morgan
1736	Amb. Congreve	John Barker, William Martin
1737	Sam. Barker	Thomas Alcock, Fra. Barker
1738	Si. Vashon, jun	William Dobbyn, Corn. Bolton
1739	Si. Vashon, jun	William Price, Francis Barker
1740	Robert West	David Lewis, George Backas
1741	Sam. Barker	George Backas, John Portingal
1742	Robert Glen	Phineas Barret, Jeffry Paul
1743	Con. Bolton	John Morris, Robert West
1744	Beverly Usher	Tho. Miles, John Portingal
1745	William Eeles	William Paul, John Price
1746	Christmas Paul	George Backas, Hans Wallace
1747	Fran. Barker	George Norrington, Geo. Carr
1748	Tho. Christmas and Rob. Glen	} Mich. Hobbs, John Boyde

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1749 William Paul	John Portingall, Go. Wilkinson
1750 William Paul	Daniel Ivie, John Lyon
1751 Wm. Paul held over; G. Backas	{ John Portingall, Tho. Carr
1752 Sam. Barker	
1753 Will. Alcock	{ John Portingall, John Price (June 21, 1753) Geo. Norring- ton in the room of Price.
1754 Wm Morgan	{ Francis Price, Benj. Morris
1755 Thomas Miles	{ Will. Hobbs, Geo. Norrington (who died), George Lander
1756 Sim. Newport	{ Ja. Hen. Reynett, Rob. Backas
1757 Henry Alcock	{ Francis Price, Robert Backas
1758 Thomas West	{ Samuel Newport, Will. Bates
1759 Ben. Morris	{ William Bates, Francis Price
1760 Michael Hobbs	{ William Bates, Will. Barker
	{ William Hobbs, Will. Barker

(Michael Hobbs held to the 15th February, 1762; when Cornelius Bolton, Mayor, James Henry Reynett and William Barker, Sheriffs, were sworn into office by virtue of three peremptory mandamuses, which issued out of the Court of King's Bench, and directed to the said Michael Hobbs for that purpose.)

1761 M. Hobbs held over; C. Bolton	{ Ja. H. Reynett, Will. Barker
1762 Thomas Miles	
1763 G. Wilkinson	{ William Bates, Will. Barker
1764 Will. Alcock	{ Ja. H. Reynett, Will. Barker
1765 John Lyon	{ William Bates, Will. Barker
1766 Henry Alcock	{ William Bates, Will. Barker
1767 William Price	{ John Lander, William Barker
1768 Will. Alcock	{ Will. Bates, William Barker
1769 Bolton Lee	{ Will. Bates, William Barker
1770 Benj. Morris	{ William Bates, Thomas Jones
	{ Richard Kearney, Will. Price

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1771 Franc. Barker	Sam. Morgan, Robert Lyon
1772 William Bates	James Moore, Wm. Alcock, jun
1773 William Hobbs	James Kearney, John Alcock
1774 John Lander	Jas. Moore, Adam Rogers, jun.
1775 Ja. H. Reynett	Rich. Kearney, John Alcock
1776 J. H. Reynett	{ Richard Kearney, John Alcock held over for want of election
1777 H. Alcock, jun.	Daniel Ivie, Thomas Alcock
1778 Sim. Newport	Thomas Price, Samuel King
1779 Sam. Morgan	John Usher, Samuel King
1780 William Paul	Thomas Alcock, Samuel King
1781 Will. Alcock	Will. Barrett, James Ramsay
1782 Si. J. Newport	James Ramsay, James Sempill
1783 James Moore	James Ramsay, Thomas Price
1784 Will. Newport	Thomas Price, George Boate
1785 John Alcock	John Burchall, Sim. Newport
1786 Samuel King	Thomas Backas, Wm. Roache
1787 Benj. Morris	Thomas Backas, Wm. Roache
1788 Will. Weekes	William Roache, John Denis
1789 Tho. Alcock	Tho. Backas, Edm. Stevenson
1790 Jas. Ramsay	Tho. Sargent, Edm. Stevenson
1791 Thomas Price	Tho. Backas, Henry Sargent
1792 Sir Si. Newport	Tho. Backas, Samuel Boyce
1793 Thomas Price	John Denis, George Cottom

(Thomas Price died in the Mayoralty, 17th Nov., 1793, and James Moore was elected.)

1794 Ed. Stevenson	Geo. Cottom, Robert Hunt
1795 Bn. Morris, jun	Thomas Backas, Edw. Briscoe
1796 Sim. Newport	John Burchall, Geo. Cottom
1797 James Sempill	John Burchall, Con. L. Wallace
1798 Sam. Boyce	John Burchall, Wm. Kearney
1799 James Sempill	John Burchall, Edw. V. Briscoe
1800 Samuel King	John Burchall, Edw. V. Briscoe
1801 Sam. Morgan	John Denis, Edward Weekes

MAYORS.

SHERIFFS.

1802	Ja. H. Reynett	John Burchall, James Hackett
1803	Henry Alcock	John Burchall, John Snow
1804	Ja. H. Reynett	Henry Sargent, Jas. Hackett
1805	James Moore	Henry Sargent, Jas. Wallace
1806	Robert Lyon	Wm. Murphy, Jas. H. Reynett
1807	Will. Alcock	John Denis, James Burkitt
1808	Robert Lyon	Nich. B. Skottowe, M. Evelyn
1809	John Burchall	Jas. H. Reynett, Rob. Carew
1810	Corn. Bolton	Will. Kearney, Will. Hassard
1811	John Denis	James Burkitt, John Perkins
1812	Ja. H. Reynett	James Hackett, Will. Hassard
1813	Henry Sargent	Sir N. Skottowe, Wm. Johnson
1814	Robert Lyon	{ James Burkitt, Henry Alcock (Henry Alcock resigned and James Hackett was elected.
1815	Henry Alcock	
1816	Corn. Bolton	James Hackett, Corn. Bolton
1817	Sam. Morgan	James Hackett, John Lyon
1818	Sir J. Newport	James Hackett, Henry Alcock
1819	Sir J. Newport	Henry Alcock, Wm. Weekes
1820	James Hackett	Henry Alcock, Henry Hunt
1821	Samuel King	Henry Alcock, William Hobbs
1822	Will. Murphy	Wm. Weekes, Alex. M. Alcock
1823	Edw. Weekes	Wm. M. Ardagh, Richard Pope
1824	James Hackett	Samuel Newport, John Harris
1825	Sir S. Newport	Sam. Newport, Mat Poole, M.D.

MAYORS.

1825	John Snow	1827	Thomas Carew
1826	Edward V. Briscoe	1828	William Weekes
Having died before 29th		1829	Michael Evelyn
Sept., Alderman Snow		1830	Sir E. Skottowe
held the rod until Nov.		1831	Henry Alcock
20, when, by a mandam-		1832	Adam Rogers
us, Henry Hunt was el-		1833	William Hobbs
ected and was succeeded		1834	Thomas McCheane
by Henry Alcock.		1835	Adam Rogers

MAYORS.

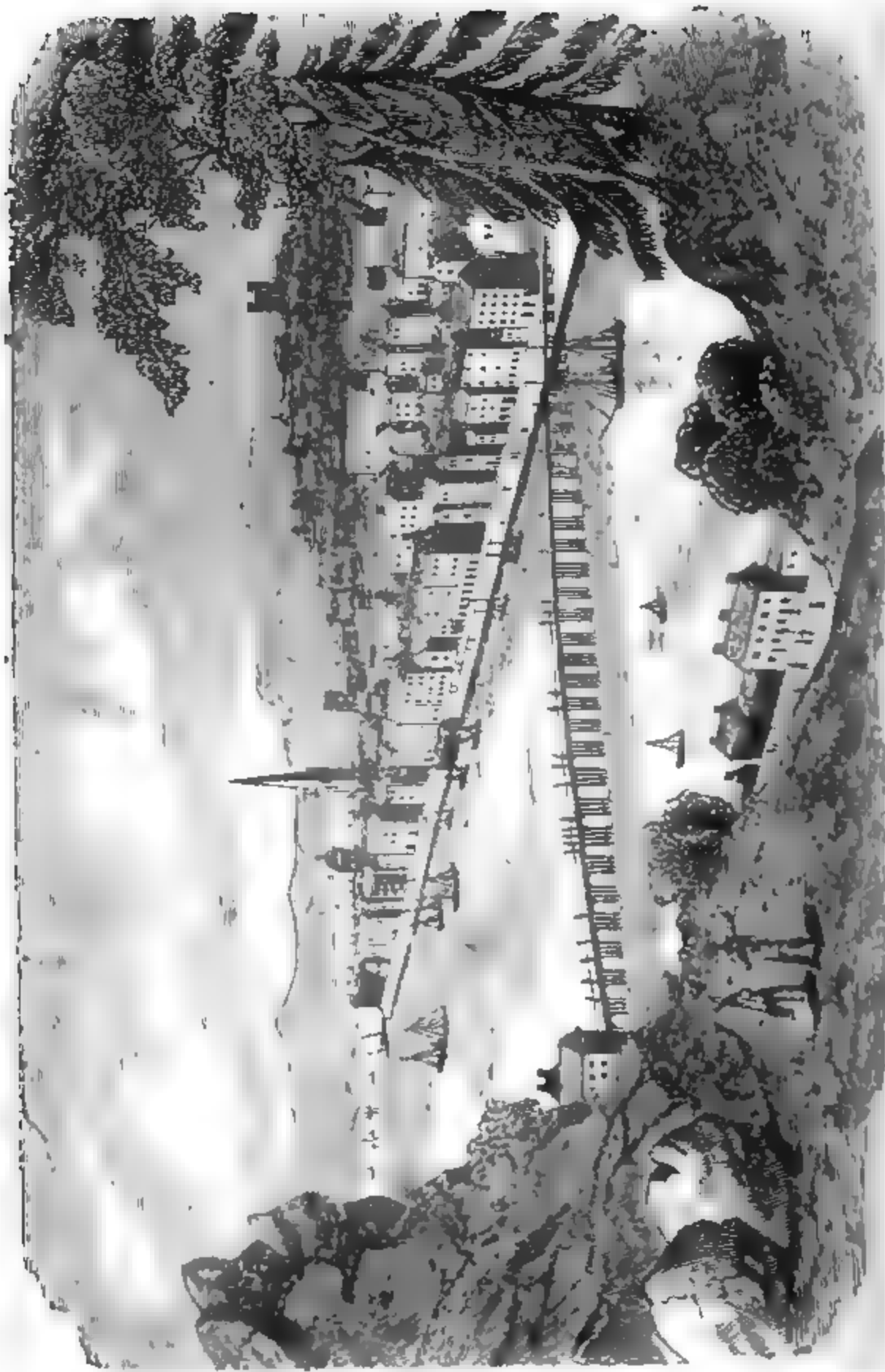
1836 John Harris	1839 E. Hobson
1837 Matthew Poole	1840 Simon Newport
1838 Wm. M. Ardagh	1841 Thomas L. Mackesy

REFORMED CORPORATION.

1843 Thomas Meagher	1857 John A. Blake
1844 Thomas Meagher	1858 John E. Feehan
1845 Sir Benj. Morris	1859 John Mackesy
1846 Sir Benj. Morris	1860 Thomas Murphy
1847 Owen Carroll	1861 Pierse Cox
1848 Silvester Phelan	1862 William Johnson
1849 James Kent	1863 Andrew Ryan
1850 Richard Cooke	1864 John Lawler
1851 John Power	1865 John Lawler
1852 Michael Dobbyn	1866 P. K. Reid
1853 Thomas F. Strange	1867 Sir B. Morris
1854 Henry Denny	1868 P. A. Power
1855 John A. Blake	1869 Cornelius Redmond
1856 John A. Blake	



Topography and Antiquities.



The City of New York from the Railway Station.

CHAPTER IX.

The City of Waterford.—Its Topography and Antiquities, &c.

WATERFORD is supposed by some, to have been founded in the year 155, by others, and with more probability, in 853. The founder is said to be Sitiracus, one of three brothers, noble Easterlings, who about this time arrived in Ireland. The ancient name of the town was *Cuan-na-Grioth*, which signifies the harbour of the sun: the inhabitants at that time were Pagans, worshippers of the sun, and it was in honour of their deity, that the town received its primary appellation. There is a tradition still preserved, that on days of solemn worship, the people of the town were wont to march in procession to a high conical hill, in the adjoining county of Kilkenny, where, on its elevated summit, they worshipped and offered sacrifice to their God. The place alluded to is now generally called **Tory Hill**, but at that time, and even at the present day, it is only known in the Irish language, as the **Hill of the Sun**.

Another name which Waterford formerly enjoyed, was **Portlargi**, or the port of the thigh, from the supposed resemblance which the river at this place bears to that part of the human body. In a very ancient history of Waterford, consisting of only a few pages in duodecimo, the city is said to have derived this name "from a spring in the cellar of a house where a Mr. Windever lived, in High Street, which was called **Portlargi**." There is no attempt to explain, or account for, this very unsatisfactory etymology, which

must therefore be left to the conjectures of the curious.

Since the arrival of the English, the city has been called Waterford, and here again we have another difficulty to be surmounted, a difficulty which, it is to be feared, is in this, as in many other cases of antiquarian research, in the inverse ratio of the importance. The name of Waterford is supposed to be derived from a ford in the river, but to this very simple manner of accounting for the appellation, it is objected that the ford in the Suir is at a considerable distance from the place where the city is built. This objection, however, may be removed by deriving the name from a ford in John's river, which runs through the town into the Suir.

We shall add one other conjecture, which deserves attention from its ingenuity, as well as from the respectable authority from which it proceeds. According to this explication, the present name is derived from Vader-fiord, which in the Norse language, signifies a haven dedicated to Vader, a Scandinavian deity. In the death song of Regner Lodbrog, in the original Norse, the word Vader-fiord is mentioned. This ode was translated by Olaus Wormius, in latin verse: his latin for the word is Vadræsinus, which is Vaders-haven. Part of this ode is quoted in Mallatt's Northern Antiquities: it may be seen at length in Blair's Dissertation, prefixed to Ossian's Poems. It is reasonable to suppose that the city is indebted both for its existence and its name to the capacious harbour near which it is situated, or to the magnificent river, which, until it was confined by the quay, flowed close to the foundation of the walls.

The Ostmen who founded Waterford, induced to do so probably by the convenience of the situation for the purposes of commerce, were obliged to protect their newly acquired dominion from the violence and

envy of the native inhabitants, and for this purpose very soon encompassed it with walls and ditches. They appear to have had four stations for their fleets on the east coast of Ireland, to which they gave Norse names. These were celebrated *fjords* or havens, namely, Vader-fiord (Waterford), Wessfiord or Westhaven (Wexford), Strangfiord (Strangford Bay), and Carlinfiord or Carlinshaven (Carlingford). As to Dublin, the bay was too wide and unsheltered, to be classed as a ford or haven. According to the earliest accounts, Waterford occupied a triangular space, having fortified castles at the angles. There is only one of these castles, a circular building, situated on the quay, perfectly plain in its appearance, which still exists in good preservation: it is called Reginald's Tower, from the name of its founder, by whom it was erected in 1003. In some ancient documents, this place is called Dondory, Reynold's Tower, and the Ring Tower; the last is a corruption of the original name. Reginald's Tower, of which a print is annexed, is the oldest castle in Ireland.

The history of this remnant of antiquity is thus briefly summed up, on the tablet affixed over the entrance in 1818:—

“ In the year 1003, this Tower was erected by Reginald the Dane—in 1171, was held as a Fortress by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke—in 1463, by statute 3d of Edw. the 4th, a Mint was established here—in 1819, it was re-edified in its original form, and appropriated to the Police Establishment, by the corporate body of the city of Waterford.”

Rt. Hon. SIR JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. Mayor.

HENRY ALCOCK,	} Sheriffs.
WILLIAM WEEKES,	

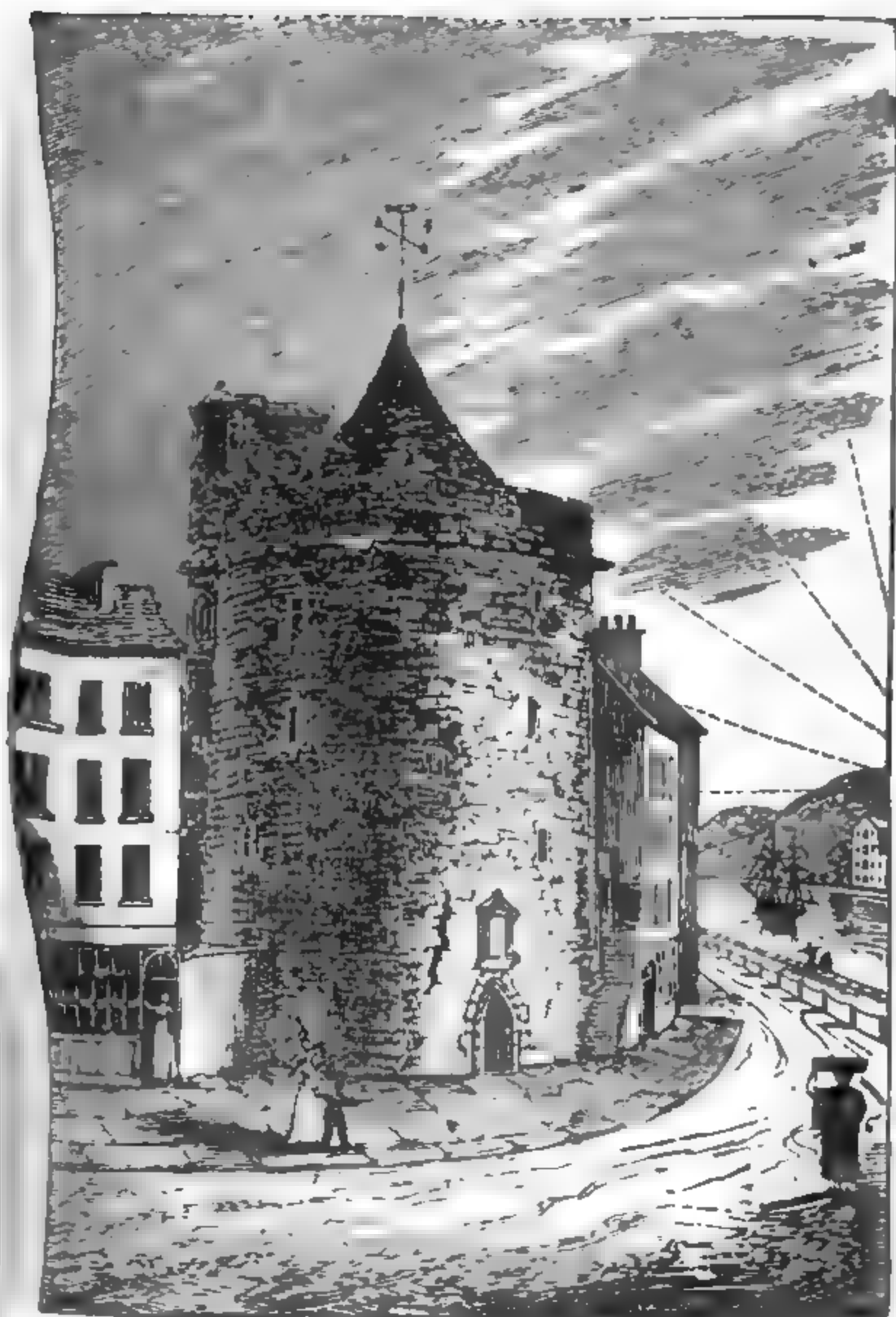
Reginamd's Tower, as appears by the foregoing inscription, has been used for many and various purposes: originally a fortification, mounted with cannon, it was afterwards used as a prison, a royal mint, a depository of public stores, and, more recently, a place of confinement, and a watch-house. Under the name of Dondory, it was constituted a royal mint, and is thus represented in several statutes.

It may be permitted here to offer a few observations on the subject of the *Coinage of Waterford*.

That the Danish kings coined money in Ireland is now past all manner of doubt. The Anglo-Saxon kings in England had a mint in almost every town of their respective kingdoms. Whether the monarch of Ireland only, or each petty king in his province or territory, assumed the power of striking money, does not clearly appear; but we may well suppose that each prince in his kingdom, in imitation of the Anglo-Saxon kings in England, struck money of his own.

Simon, in his admirable Essay on Coins, gives a description of a well-preserved silver coin of Anlaf, which was in his possession; he was of opinion that it was ANLAF, one of the Danish kings of Waterford, for so he read the word WADTER. which was on the reverse; it weighed $17\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

We are informed, that at a very early period, when the communication between different parts of the country was extremely imperfect, it was found necessary to establish mints in various other places besides the chief town or city, for supplying the neighbouring districts with money for the purposes of trade and commerce. In the Wardrobe account of the 28th year of Edward I. may be seen a variety of charges for the expense of carrying money from one place to



Reginald's Tower.

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another; it was always conveyed on horseback, in baskets or panniers, and accompanied by a guard; according as the communication was opened and became more easy between distant places, the subordinate mints gradually sunk into disuse, and one in the metropolis was ultimately found to be sufficient for the supply of the whole kingdom.

The earliest coins of Waterford, which beyond doubt are known to exist, are those of John, who, while he was Lord of Ireland, enacted laws, granted charters and coined money,—“Johannes filius regis, de dono patris dominus Hiberniæ, venit in Hiberniam anno ætatis suæ duodecimo.” Of his money struck here, we have still preserved silver halfpennies, having on one side his head full-faced, with a diadem, or crown of five pearls, and this inscription, IOHANNES. DOM. (Johannes Dominus)—on the reverse a double cross, with a pellet or annulet in each quarter, and for inscription, the minter’s name with that of the city, WILHELM. ON. WA.—ALEXAND. ON. WA. for Waterford. These halfpennies weigh from 10 to 10½ grains, and by wearing have lost from half a grain to one grain of their original weight.

When King John ascended the throne of England, he altered the stamp of his Irish moneys, and ordered them to be coined in Ireland of the same weight and fineness as those of England. On his second visit to this country, in the year 1211, he caused pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, to be coined of the same standard as the coin of England, which were to pass equally current in both countries. He is represented on these pennies and halfpennies in a triangle, with his head full-faced, crowned with a crown fleurie, and holding in his right hand a sceptre with a cross fleurie, and having on the left side a rose of four leaves, with this inscription,— -| IOHANNES. REX.—

reverse in a similar triangle, a crescent and a blazing star, with three smaller stars in the angles, each point of the triangle terminating in a cross patee, and the like cross on each side above the legend—**†- WILHELM. ON. WA.** The halfpennies are like the pennies, but instead of the blazing star, have a cross with the crescent; the farthings have likewise, on one side, his head full-faced with a crown fleurie, within a triangle, but want the sceptre and the rose, and have a small star in each angle; reverse, the blazing star in a triangle. These pennies weigh from 20 to 21½ grains, the halfpennies from 10 to 10½ grains.

Edward I. is the next king who is known to have coined money in this city; his pennies and halfpennies have the sovereign's head in a triangle, full-faced, and crowned with a crown fleurie, but want the sceptre, which from this time is not seen on the Irish coins; they may bear this inscription—**†- EDW. R. ANG. DNS. HYB.**—reverse, the cross and three pellets in each quarter, and round it **CIVITAS WATERFORD.** The best preserved of these pennies weigh 22 grains, the halfpennies 10 to 10½ grains.

With respect to Edward II. it does not appear from history, that he coined any money in Ireland. The pennies supposed to be of this reign, have the king's head crowned in a triangle, with two dots under the neck, and this inscription—**EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.**—reverse, the cross with three pellets in each quarter, and **CIVITAS WATERFORD**—they weigh full 22 grains.

The next king who coined in Waterford was Henry VI. During his reign, many parliamentary regulations were made in Ireland relating to money; but most of these acts, as well as those of the three former reigns, are lost or destroyed. His Waterford money has on one side, an escutcheon divided by a cross pommété into four quarters, viz. 1 and 4, France;

2 and 3, England; with this inscription—HENRICVS. DI. GRATIA. REX.—and on the reverse, three open crowns in pale on the like cross, inscribed CIVITAS · WATERFORD. It is difficult to ascertain whether these coins were struck before the year 1460, or subsequently to 1470 during the short time this prince had reassumed the crown; but by the letter H, which is on all the pieces with the three crowns, one might be induced to believe that they were coined during that short period, as it seems to be a distinguishing mark from those of Edward IV. struck before that time. These pieces weigh from 24 to 29 grains each: their original weight is supposed to have been 30 grains; and they were probably intended for three-penny pieces though not worth above two pence.

Edward IV. appears to have been the last king that coined in the city of Waterford. We have more records concerning his money struck in Ireland, than we can find in either of the preceding or subsequent reigns. In the first year of his reign, he directed that coin should be struck within the castles of Dublin and Trim, and the town of Galway, and this direction was subsequently extended, by act of parliament, to the cities of Waterford and Limerick. An extract from the said act is given in the historical part of this work. The Waterford mint is also noticed in an act for regulating the coinage, passed in parliament held in Dublin, in the seventh year of this reign.

By an act passed in the fifteenth year of the same reign, all the mints in Ireland were abolished, except those of Dublin, Drogheda and Waterford.

Before the restoration of Charles II. and during the Commonwealth and Cromwell's government no money was coined for the particular use of Ireland; but many persons in Dublin, and other cities and towns, in order to supply the great scarcity of small change,

coined copper tokens, with their names and places of abode stamped on them, whereby they obliged themselves to make them good. All those tokens are made of brass or copper; and like so many promissory notes, were passed for one penny each, in the neighbourhood, and amongst the customers of those who issued them, whose names, together with the value 1^d, and their coat of arms, sign or cipher, were imprinted on their respective pieces: which expedient was often put in practice in the subsequent reigns.

To give a minute description of such of those coins as belong to the city of Waterford, would be superfluous and uninteresting; when we take into consideration the circumstances under which they were coined, we cannot expect to meet with regularity as to size and weight, nor any thing worthy of notice as to execution; generally speaking, they are indeed rude pieces of workmanship, and must be classed below mediocrity.

Of those issued by the corporation we have still preserved some, having the arms of the city, with the words CITY OF WATERFORD, and the date 1658, on one side; on the other, a tower, (by some thought to be a representation of Reginald's tower,) and the words ANDREW RICKARDS, MAYOR. Others, dated in 1656, have a similar inscription for the city, and the name of John Heaven, Mayor. Others have three gallies on one side, and a tower, (probably one of the city-gates) on the other; the inscription, CORPORATION OF WATERFORD, begins at one side, is continued to, and ends on the other.

Those which were issued by traders, are similar in many respects; the inscription on some extends to both sides, as on the last described, for example—DAVID OWEN OF WATERFORD: on the side which

~~has~~ his name is a device resembling wings; on
^{id}
~~the~~ other D • O which means one penny, David
 71
 Owen, 1671,

The Mining Company at Bonmahon, have at present in circulation, a large amount of penny coins made of leather.

St. Martin's Castle, which was situated at the western angle of the city walls, is partly preserved by being connected with a private dwelling, long known as the Castle. Turgesius's castle, which stood near the corner of Barron-strand street, is entirely removed, so that its exact site is now unknown.

Besides these castles originally connected with the fortifications of the city, there were other towers and places of strength, erected at the gates to protect them, and in some cases, built to perpetuate the names of private individuals.

These castles and towers are supposed to have been at least twenty in number; the very names of which are now, for the most part, forgotten. Colbeck Street derives its name from a gate and castle so called, which opened into the church-yard of the cathedral: the entrance at this place was intended as a private way to the bishop's residence and to the church, and from its contiguity to the abbey, was called St. Catherine's gate. Here was the chamber of Green Cloth, or the chamber of Waterford, some time used as a place of confinement for refractory citizens, when the mayor was in the habit of exercising the ample powers vested in him by the charter. In Peter's Street were two castles, called after their

founders, Magnus and Tor, sons of Turgesius. Arundel's castle occupied the present square of that name: here was also a college of the Jesuits, but no traces of these buildings are now visible, with the exception of a small part of the ruins of the Jesuits' college, which may still be seen from the summit of the tower of the Blackfriars.

Some years ago, there were several Danish semi-lunar towers on the walls of Waterford; but all have now disappeared.

The Anglo-Normans soon covered the district, called the Pale, with castles; but their castles were all quadrangular.

The abbeys and priories in this city were four in number, the abbey of St. Catherine, the priory of St. John, St. Saviour's, and the Franciscan monastery. The priory of St. Catherine was considered the most ancient religious house in Ireland: it was founded by the Ostmen, for Agustinian canons of the congregation of St. Victor, but at what period is not exactly known. That it was built and endowed previous to the year 1000, may be conjectured from the following circumstance. A dispute having arisen in the year 1381, respecting ten acres of land, then in the possession of the abbey, it was proved that the grant of this land had been made prior to the statute of Mortmain, which is supposed to have been in force at least sixty years before the Norman conquest. This abbey was endowed by Elias Fitz Norman, in the year 1210, and in the following year, Pope Innocent the Third took it under his special protection, and confirmed to the prior and canons all their possessions, which he mentions by name. At the time of the suppression of this monastery, Edward Poer, who was the last prior, was possessed of extensive and valuable estates, besides tithes and advowsons, all of which were

granted to Elizabeth Butler, otherwise Sherlock, for a term of twenty-one years. This abbey was situated to the south-west of the city, adjoining Lumbard's Marsh, and from the grant of Pope Innocent the Third, dated 14th of May, 1211, it appears that the ground on which it stood was then an island. A great part of the building remained in tolerable preservation, until a few years since, when a part was demolished, to open a way to a bridge then built over John's river.

The Priory of St. John the Evangelist was founded by John, Earl of Morton, who arrived in Waterford in the year 1185, and established this house in the suburbs of the city, for monks of the Order of St. Benedict. In the Charter, by which certain lands were confirmed to this Abbey, the founder called it his alms-house, and made it a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul in Bath. This house received many grants and charters from the English monarchs and was found at the close of the fifteenth century in possession of vast estates: the court baron within the bounds of the parish of St. John was also attached to this Abbey. Some time before the final suppression of this Monastery, there was found living in it one regular monk, with four sisters and three brothers, commonly called the Brethern and Sisters of St. Leonard; they were removed to the other houses and this Priory was at length entirely forsaken.

The order of Henry VIII. for the suppression of Monasteries was not carried into effect in the case of this Abbey, which retained its possessions until the nineteenth year of the reign of Elizabeth, at which time the Priory, with the lands of Krydane, Ballymabin, and Lyssent, together with the rectories of Rathmoylan and Killea, the advowsons and presentations of the vicarages and the tithes of every kind

of Kilcop, Ballygarron, Ballytruckle and Lumbard's land, together with sundry other possessions, were granted to William Wyse, Esq. and his heirs male, at the annual rent of a Knight's fee. Some of this property is still in the possession of this ancient family—now represented by Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq.—but there are no traces or records which can assist in discovering the situation of the Abbey.

Dominicans, or Black Friars, called Friars Preachers, being the first of the Mendicant order, were introduced into this city in the year 1226.

The citizens having determined to erect a monastery for their use, applied to King Henry III. who granted his royal approbation that their intended house should be built on a waste piece of ground adjoining Arundel's castle, on which stood the ruins of an ancient tower.

The Order quickly flourished here, and received a portion of an annual allowance granted to the Dominican Friars, established in all the principal towns. King Henry IV. was also a benefactor to the Dominicans of Waterford. This monastery was surrendered on the 2nd of April, 1541, at which time it contained within its site, a church, chancel and belfry, a chapel called our Lady's chapel, a cemetery, close, dormitory, chapter-house, library and hall, and two cellars beneath the same, a kitchen, store and bake-house, a chamber called the little hall, with two cellars beneath it, a chamber called the Doctor's chamber and cellar adjoining the same, a chamber called the Baron's hall, with three cellars beneath the same, three small gardens, two small chambers, with two small cellars beneath them. The building was then in a ruinous state, and considered of no value. It was afterwards granted, together with sundry parcels of land, to James White, in capite, for ever, at the annual rent

of four shillings Irish money.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland, in his history, published in 1824, gives the following account of the antiquities and old buildings of the city of Waterford, a few changes have since taken place which we have noticed in their proper places.

The number of distinct buildings within the precincts of this monastery, independent of the information derived from ancient maps, would be sufficient to prove the great extent of the original establishment. The former is only in part preserved: the entrance is through an ancient door way, highly ornamented with cut stone rope mouldings, over which is a spacious window. A curious circumstance connected with an inscription over the entrance may be mentioned here. Smith's history of Waterford, states, "over the door are those letters, P.E.E.D.I.F.I.E.D." This is sufficiently perplexing, and no explanation or conjecture is offered. Having had the stone cleaned, a younger, or perhaps a sharper eye may clearly perceive that the first letter is an R—and the inscription therefore signifies, Re-edified.—(Date illegible.)—There are no stops after the letters, as Dr. Smith has represented them.

The interior apartments, two in number, are low and gloomy, each having a vaulted roof, formed by groined arches, terminating in acute angles, the bases of the arches spring from large unornamented stones which project from the wall. The belfry is a lofty square tower, having a flight of steps within the massy walls, leading to the summit, where four bells were formerly suspended. The view from this place is commanding, and gives a good idea of the ancient portion of the town: a small part of the ruins of the Jesuits' college in Arundel Square is here distinctly visible.

The burying ground was very extensive ; it lay to the south-west of the building, where its locality has been distinctly traced, by the bones and remnants of mortality, which appear in immense quantities on the most superficial removal of the soil.

Franciscan Friary.

The ancient building in which the Holy Ghost Hospital and the French Church are now situated, was formerly a Monastery of Franciscans or Grey Friars, founded in the year 1240, by Sir Hugh Purcell. The Franciscans, Grey Friars, or Friars Minors as they were commonly called, were divided into three classes, of which the first, or the Conventuals, were established in this Friary.

Soon after the foundation of this Monastery, King Henry III. granted the sum of twenty pounds sterling payable annually on the feast of All Saints, to purchase tunics for the Friars Minors of Waterford, Dublin, Cork, Athlone and Kilkenny. Encouraged and endowed by succeeding monarchs, particularly by Edward I. the Franciscan Friary of Waterford flourished for many years, and at the time of the surrender, 2d April, 1539, was found to contain the following buildings : a church and steeple, recently used as a French Church, a cemetery, over which the present Holy Ghost Hospital is built, a hall, six chambers, a kitchen, two stables, a bake-house and four cellars. A considerable portion of this venerable pile yet survives the assaults of time and the still more dangerous encroachments of man ; but it has lately been so much neglected, that the remnants of antiquity contained in it are nearly concealed by the falling ruins.

The exterior of this building is disfigured by a shabby modern front, built against the ancient wall.

which entirely destroys the antique appearance and gives the idea of a wretched dwelling-house.

On passing a ruinous gateway the ancient entrance appears—a low gothic archway, of cut stone, without any particular ornament. Within appears the church, built in the shape of a cross, and having over the intersection, a lofty square tower, raised upon beautifully turned groined arches: the ogives of the arches, which are accurately cut and highly ornamented, spring from projecting stones at about twenty feet from the ground, and unite together in the crown of the arch, at very acute angles.

Near the entrance is the body of the church, beyond the tower is the chancel; the transepts were appropriated to apartments for the officiating priests. The chancel, some time ago used as the French Church is now unroofed. The eastern window, neatly ornamented with carved stone moulding, is composed of three gothic openings; underneath was the high altar. The body of the church—anciently a spacious building, the roof supported by transverse arches of hewn stone, and terminated by a magnificent gothic arch, over which the tower or steeple was built—is now deprived of all its beauty by the clumsy contrivance of comparatively modern architects, who have thrown a floor across the entire building at about fourteen or fifteen feet above the ground, by which the upper part of the church and cemetery are cut off, and converted into apartments for the use of the poor of the Holy Ghost Hospital.

The antiquary and the grave digger will now alone venture into this gloomy place, where however there are some monuments, which deserve examination.

The most ancient, which could be deciphered, is a small and very narrow tombstone, formerly stood at the foot of the great altar: the centre is highly

decorated with coats of arms and emblematical figures, in high relief. Around the stone is this inscription :

*Hic jacet Honestissime. Fame. Muller. Agnes :
Lumbard. Quondam uxor. Edward Walsh—die
Detobris. AAODOI. 1570 : et AAº. Etatis sue 76.
CVIº. AIB. ET.ð.*

Nearly under the tower is a highly laboured monument, on which the traces of two figures are discernible, with this inscription :

*Hic jacent Johannes Cew, filius.....
quondam cibus civitatis Waterford, qui obiit 1597
..... ejus uxor..... 1599*

In the chancel is the tomb of John Skidy, who was mayor of Waterford in 1635: the inscription is scarcely legible, the side wall projecting over the letters of the names, which are cut on the extreme edge.

*Hic jacet Johannes Skydye cibus quondam et
Maior hujus civitatis Waterfordiae qui obiit 16
9ber. 1641. et Johannes White ejus uxor quae
obiit.....*

The following is in very high pointed letters:—

*Hic jacent..... Thome Mepler et
Isabella Walsh religione pe..... ac pietate
non pauperes. Quisquis es..... precor
ora te. obiit Thomas*

More interesting than any of the former is the tomb of one of the brave followers of the unfortunate

James II. Sir Neal O'Neill, who was wounded at the battle of the Boyne and afterwards accompanied his sovereign to Waterford, where he died. The following inscription, in Roman characters, is on this stone.

HERE LYES THE BODY OF SIR NEAL O'NEILLE, BARRONET OF KILLILAG IN THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM, WHO DYED THE 8TH OF JULY, IN THE YEAR 1690, AT THE AGE OF 32 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS. HE MARRIED THE SECOND DAUGHTER OF LORD VISCOUNT MOLYNEUX OF SEFTON IN LANCASHIRE, IN ENGLAND.

In the lower divisions of all the ancient monuments, are the letters, M R I A, placed in the angles of a cross: the workmanship is extremely smooth and good. Part of the floor was covered with small accurately shaped bricks; some of these, which were found in one of the vaults, appear as if recently made, they are perfectly sound, and their edges are exactly defined—the length is six inches, the breadth two.

Sir Hugh Purcell, the founder of this Monastery, was buried here in 1241, the year after the erection of the building. His tomb is described as having on it, the figure of a man in armour, in high relief, with a shield on his left arm, on which were three lions passant guardant in pale: no inscription. This tomb stood on the right of the high altar, but on the most minute examination at that place and throughout every part of the church, we were unable to discover it.

The Churches in this city are the Cathedral, St. Olave's and St. Patrick's, in which devine service is now performed. The French Church, formerly used as a place of worship for the descendants of the

French refugees ; the Churches of St. John, St. Stephen, St. Peter, St. Michael and St. Thomas are in ruins : besides these places of worship, there were Lady's chapel, Magdalen chapel and Bridget's chapel, of which there are no traces now existing.

The Cathedral.

Before entering on the description of the modern Churches, we shall give an account of the ancient Cathedral, as it is described by Ware, Smith, and other writers, together with some historical notices chiefly extracted from a collection of ancient manuscripts, in the library of the Cathedral.

The Cathedral of Waterford, dedicated to the blessed Trinity, was built by the Ostmen, in the year 1096, when they first embraced the Christian religion. About the commencement of the thirteenth century, King John endowed it with lands, and at the same time, it is supposed, its first Dean was appointed. In 1210, Pope Innocent III. confirmed the possessions of the Dean and Canons.

In 1463, King Edward IV. granted to the Dean and Chapter of Waterford, a mortmain license to purchase lands of the yearly value of 100 marks.

A very ancient copy of this document is still in existence, but so defaced and torn as to be scarcely legible : it is written in Latin, in a very small character, and almost all the words are contracted.

It recites that the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity had presented a petition, setting forth that King John had founded or repaired the said church, in honour of the Holy Trinity, and had endowed it with possessions, as well spiritual as temporal, of the value of 400 marks, for the support of twelve canons and twelve vicars, who were to celebrate devine service for the welfare of

souls, but that all these possessions had been so wasted or annihilated by Irish and English rebels, that the four dignitaries, viz. Dean, Præcentor, Chancellor and Treasurer, had nothing to support their rank and dignity. After this preamble, permission is given to purchase lands of the value of 100 marks. This license is dated, 28th day of June, third year of his reign. (1463.)

In the fifth year of the same King (1465) an agreement was entered into between the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral and the Mayor, Bailiffs and citizens of Waterford, from which it appears that under the mortmain license of Edward IV. the Corporation had purchased lands, and now held them in trust for the Dean and Chapter, and in consideration of retaining them in possession, they covenanted to pay annually a certain sum to the Dean and Chapter, which was to be allowed them in their accounts delivered into the King's Exchequer. The Dean and Chapter also covenanted not to demand the payment of the original sum, so long as the annual payments were regularly discharged.

According to the terms of the original grants, which were called the foundation of the property of the cathedral, the Dean and Chapter were restricted from letting their lands for a term of years, and were in consequence subject to much serious inconvenience. To remedy this evil, the Dean and Chapter petitioned the Mayor, Bailiffs and Citizens assembled in Dearn Hundred, setting forth the decay of God's divine service in St. James's Chapel and in the Cathedral Church. It was therefore resolved by the whole council in the Dearn Hundred, "to the laud of God and the Apostle St. James, and for the augmentation of divine service in the said church," that the Dean and Chapter should be permitted to

grant leases for a term of sixty years.

This was done in the year 1535. From a consideration of many of these grants and agreements it appears, that the corporation had some sort of controul over the property of the cathedral, and were themselves accountable to the Dean and Chapter for rents arising out of lands and houses held under them.

The important changes connected with the reformation are very imperfectly handed down to us: the new liturgy was generally introduced in 1551, and at the same time the altars were every where taken down; a community of agreement, which HUME insinuates is mainly to be attributed to the desire of plunder. Commissioners were appointed to enforce the act, and to accommodate the appearance of the Churches and the forms of worship to the newly introduced regulations of the Reformers. These matters are not clearly recorded; it is, however, known that a vast quantity of valuable property was taken by the Commissioners appointed by Government to remove the relics and ornaments, with which the Churches were then crowded, and much of the wealth so taken was appropriated to the use of the Commissioners themselves. It was perhaps to guard against any such plunder of the property still left to the Church, the use of which was not allowed, that an agreement to the following effect was entered into, in the year 1577, between the members of the Cathedral and the Corporation. The Dean and Chapter gave to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Citizens, and to their successors, the parcels following, viz:—two candlesticks of silver gilt, weighing fourscore ounces, a cross of silver, double gilt, weighing 126 ounces, two candlesticks, of silver gilt, weighing 105 ounces, a standing cup of silver, double gilt, weighing

28 ounces, a cross of silver, double gilt, weighing 49 ounces, five censers of silver, whereof two are partly gilt, weighing 211 ounces, a monstrant with two angels of silver gilt, weighing 49 ounces; and other articles of the same description, amounting in the whole to seven hundred, fourscore and seven ounces, at the rate of five shillings the ounce.

In return for this, the Mayor, Sheriffs and citizens of Waterford and their successors were bound to the Dean and Chapter in the sum of £400, the condition of which obligation was, that if the Dean and Chapter should be impleaded for the Church rights or lands, the Corporation should, from time to time, give them so much of the value of the jewels as should sustain their pleas at law. And if the Dean and Chapter should afterwards purchase any living for the use and maintenance of the Church, the Corporation should give them so much as remained in their hands. It was also conditioned, that if at any future time, the like jewels were allowed to be used in the Church, then the Corporation should purchase jewels of the same kind, equal in value to the sum remaining undisbursed. There was much contention afterwards respecting these jewels, as they were called; the value of which the Corporation refused to return, and a law-suit was instituted by the Bishop of the Diocese on behalf of the Dean and Chapter.— At length (as appears from an order of council, an original document, signed by the Lord Lieutenant and some of the members of the privy council, and dated 25TH May, 1637), judgment was given against the Mayor and Sheriffs, who were ordered to purchase for the use of the Church seven hundred, fourscore and four ounces of plate, it not having appeared that they had disbursed any part of the amount. A postscript to this order is directed to Richard Butler,

Esquire, Mayor, requiring him to restore certain copies and vestments, which it is alleged he had in his custody.

The Dean and Chapter were subsequently allowed to sell a part of this plate, to enable them to purchase tithes of the value of £30 per annum for repairing the choir. In November of the same year, (1637,) an agreement was entered into between the Dean and Chapter and members of the Corporation, whereby the latter bound themselves to repair the Church, in consideration of the citizens having permission to bury within the walls of the Cathedral, without being required to pay any duties, save twelve-pence to the minister, six-pence to the clerk, and twelve-pence to the sexton. This agreement was approved and confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant and Council, dated the 29th December, 1637.

The events connected with the rebellion and wars of 1641, emphatically called, the troubles, are next to be noticed. It appears that the estates and moveable property of the Cathedral were entirely plundered by the enemies, and perhaps by the professed friends, of the establishment, who took advantage of the disordered state of affairs, at, and subsequent to this time, to appropriate the wealth of public bodies to private or personal uses. In consequence of the loss of agreements, leases, and other documents, the disputes which previously existed between the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation were again revived, and we learn from a petition, dated 12th October, 1646, which sets forth the exhausted finances of the Cathedral, that the Mayor, council, and commons of the city of Waterford refused to contribute to the repairs of the Church, to pay the Organist and to satisfy the annuity of ten pounds per annum, which, in consequence of the disturbances and also the poverty of

the Corporation, had not been demanded since the year 1641. This is an important document, and from the course of proceeding adopted concerning it, will serve to show the degree of control exercised by the citizens over the public acts of the Corporation. At the foot of the petition we find this note.

“Michaelmas Dernhundred,”

“12 Octobris, 1646,”

“The contents hereof for soe much
“as concerneth the Dignitaries and Organist are
“referred to the common Auditors to be by them
“finally settled.”

“Per ord. Dernhundred.”

“Nic: Lee.”

In compliance with this order, the common Auditors reported, that the Corporation were indebted to the Dean and Chapter in the sum of £48 9s. 10³/₄d. which sum they ordered the Corporation to pay; and they also found that the Corporation ought to pay the Organist five pounds sterling, per annum, on account of a lot of ground held by them under the Dean and Chapter.

Upon the receipt of this report signed by the common Auditors, an order on the Treasurer, dated 28th September, 1649, for the payment of the money due, was signed by the Mayor, John Walsh, and Thomas Porter, Recorder.

Immediately after this, the Cathedral experienced new calamities in the revolutionary wars: the conduct of Cromwell, and of those under his authority, was particularly reprobated; they pursued the Church with the most unrelenting hatred, and plundered or spoiled whatever came within their reach. In a parch-

ment roll of depositions, taken before Commissioners in Dublin, a variety of articles are enumerated, said to have been taken from the Cathedral in the year 1651, when the city was surrendered to General Ireton. Amongst the property which appears to have been most regretted, are the brazen ornaments of the tombs, grave stones and altars; the great standing pelican to support the Bible, the brazen eagle, two great standing candlesticks above man's height, and the great font of brass, to be ascended unto by three degrees, or stairs of massy brass, together with sundry gold and silver gilt vessels, the forms of which are minutely described.

The members of the Cathedral were loud and persevering in their complaints, as well as seeking redress and the restoration of their rights; and there are numberless documents which show that their claims met with the most prompt and anxious attention from the government of the restored monarch. Commissioners were appointed to investigate the several claims, and on their reports the Sheriffs of the Counties were directed, by an order of the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, to restore to the Church all such possessions and lands as she was actually possessed of in the years 1640 and 1641, and whereby she had not been since ousted by due course of law. Some portion of the property of the Cathedral was thus recovered, but, in consequence of the loss of title deeds and other instruments, much inconvenience and confusion still prevailed. The repairs of the Cathedral were a fruitful source of contention; many petitions and orders of Council attest the preserving industry of the Church, and the tardy compliance of the Corporation. In a petition to the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the Corporation endeavouring to excuse their neglect of two previous

orders, set forth their great poverty. and after mentioning the scarcity of timber, a sufficient supply of which, it is stated, could not be procured in Ireland to accomplish the work, they solicit a reasonable delay before they shall be called on to comply with the last order. The question was at length set at rest by an order of the Earl of Essex, Lord Deputy, and Council, to the Mayor of Waterford, requiring the Corporation to contribute to the repairs of the Church. The original document is still preserved, and bears date 5th November, 1679.—It appears that the Corporation were to contribute two-thirds to the repairs and alteration of the Cathedral, the Chapter paying the remainder.

Having now brought down the history of the Cathedral to the period when its extent and appearance are most accurately represented, it will be necessary to introduce a description of the building. Like many of the ancient structures, which were added to and altered as convenience or bad taste suggested, the old Cathedral of Waterford was disfigured by a confused mass of buildings, attached to the original pile without regard to simplicity or unity of appearance. The three engravings of this Cathedral in Ware's Antiquities should be referred to, in order to enable us to understand the following description.

The Church consisted of a large nave, 45 feet long and 66 feet in breadth, the choir, 66 feet long, and two lateral isles. The roof was supported by large gothic columns and arches. Besides this which was the original building, there was at the back of the altar, Trinity Parish Church: on the south side of this church was the Vestry or chapel of St. Nicholas. On the south side of the nave was the bishop's consistory court, or St. Saviour's chapel; and on the

north side, a chapel twenty-two feet square was erected in the year 1482, by James Rice, a citizen of Waterford, and was dedicated to St. James the elder, and the virgin St. Catherine. In the manuscript papers of the cathedral, this chapel is called St. James's, but it was more generally named Rice's chapel. Upon one of the gothic columns was an ancient monument, made of stucco or plaster of Paris, and very well executed. In the centre, a person on his knees in a praying posture, and on each side, a pillar of the Persic or Caryatic order, on which were figures representing Truth and Piety. Underneath was the following inscription:—

“ Domine secundum actum meum noli me judicare,
 “ nihil dignum in conspectu tuo egi.”

Nobilis hic situs est Guilhelmus Clusius, ille
 Mercator fidus, cui Patria alma Brugæ
 Cecoprius, Cimonq; Cundonq; Corinthius alter
 Pectore munifico tum pietate pari.
 Nec minor is Croæso, Mida, Crassove beatus
 Divitiis, placidus indole Plebicola.

Obiit Waterfordæ Hiberniæ. MD.XLV.

Beneath this, the following verses, placed in two columns.

La Noble Renomee
 Du mortel sans remort
 D'Art vive et animee
 Triumphe de la Mort.

La Noble de Le scluse
 Jadis contre le tans
 D'honneur, et grace infuse
 Arma ses heurs et an's.

Je dis Lhumain en somme	Courtois et magnifique
Periclitant c'a bas	Fut autant que Cimon
Qui le sien corp's consomme	Clement et pacifique
Aux immortal's es bas.	Cent fois plus que Cydon.

Bruges ville Flandrine	De son hereuse race
.....more	A laisse un rameau
.....peine	Qui Amplecte et embrasse
.....faites decore,	Virtu d'un Saint Cerveau.

Au Temple de Memoire	Anvers, jout pour l'heure
Appendu est son nom	De ses pullons heureux
Bruges das rememoire	Illustrateurs J'asseure
A tout heur son renom.	De leurs noms vertueus.

Bruges crie et lamente	Le Ciel inaccessible
Apres son Citadin	Nous rechante hautement
Waterford s'en augmente	Del lencluse paisible
Daviour faict tel Butin.	Son duten Sautement.

This monument was much defaced by some of Cromwell's soldiers. In a nich in the south wall of the choir, is a tomb of one of the Bishops of Waterford, having the effigy of a bishop in his rochet, with a pastoral staff in his left hand, curiously cut in alto relievo.

The following words were legible.

Hic jacet Reberendus in Christo Dominus Richardus Anckel, — Waterfordiensis Episcopus, qui obiit vii. die Maii Anno Dom. M.CCCCXLVI. cujus Animae propitiatur Deus. Amen.

On a flat stone, near the east end of the cathedral, adorned with coats of arms, the cross and some other figures in basso relievo, are these words round the margin.

**Hic jacet Franciscus Lombard filius Nicolai quondam
civis Civitatis Waterfordiæ, qui in florido 33 anno ætatis
obiit A.D. 1590. et 25 die Mensis Januarij Et Katerina
Walshe uxor ejus, Quorum Animabus propitiatur Deus.
Amen.**

In the middle, on each side of the cross :

Lombard Walshe.

On a flat stone in the chancel, adorned with the cross :

**Hic jacent Patricius Whyte, filius Johannis, quondam
civis Civitatis Waterfordiæ, qui obiit, et Anastacia Grant,
ejus uxor, quæ obiit x die Mensis Octobris, A.D. 1592**

On a copper plate fixed on the outside of the south wall, was this inscription.

**Hic inter utramque Columnam Depositum
DANIELIS BURSTON, S. T. D.**

Miseri

**Peccatoris, et quondam hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Decani indignissimi, latet in spe Resurrectionis.**

Tu qui Primitiæ es, Phosphore, redde diem.

**Tumulatus fuit octavo die mensis Decembris anno
Salutis humanæ, Millesimo Sexcentesimo
Septuagesimo octavo. Epitaphium hoc
ipse sibi dictavit vivus ;**

Atque hâc Tabulâ æneâ insculpendum ; quam
 Tabulam hic loci ponendam jussit. Cujus
 mandato obsequentes
 Tres ejus Executores eandem sic poni curaverunt.

These and many other ancient monuments perished beneath the hands of the gothic destroyers of the ancient cathedral, and it is said, were cast into a vault beneath the communion table of the present church : the relics of antiquity which were preserved, will be noticed hereafter.

At a meeting of a committee appointed by the council of the corporation, held on the fourteenth of July, 1773, and assisted by the Bishop of Waterford, and the Dean and Chapter, it was resolved, that the old Cathedral Church should be taken down and a new one built in its place.

The sum proposed to be expended was £4000 ; the actual expense, including £150 for pulling down the old building, was £5397, defrayed by the Corporation, by the tithes of Cahir, the sale of the pews, and by private subscriptions. The new church was fit for service, though not completed in 1779.

It is a matter of sincere regret, that the profane hands of the last generation should have violated this beautiful remnant of antiquity. It was stated, as a plea for destroying the old building, that it was become so much decayed, as to be judged unsafe for the purposes of public worship ; but there is some reason to doubt the correctness of this opinion, not only from the acknowledged strength of all the ancient churches but also from the extreme difficulty which the workmen experienced in effecting its demolition.

From the ruins of the old cathedral, and with much of the same materials, arose the present building,

without even the slightest resemblance to that which preceded it: the gloomy aisles, the gothic arches and pointed windows are replaced by the light and vivid beauties of modern architecture. The present church is capable of containing about eleven hundred persons: it is a beautiful building, entirely in the modern style: the aisles are divided by a double row of columns, which support the galleries on each side. The length of the body of the church is ninety feet; the height forty; total length one hundred and seventy feet, breadth fifty-eight feet.

A portion of the western extremity of the building is appropriated to the grand entrance, on each side of which are the vestry and the consistorial court: over these are apartments for a library, and from this part of the building rises a steeple of considerable elevation, neatly formed and decorated, but extremely faulty in its proportions. Between the western end and the body of the church, is a lofty and spacious porch, in which are preserved some of the monuments of the old cathedral.

Adjoining the consistorial court, is the monument of Doctor Nathaniel Foy, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Near this, on a very neat monument, a child is represented weeping over a female figure: both are executed in statuary marble; underneath is the following:

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. SUSANNAH MASON,
DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN MASON, KNT.
AFTER A LIFE OF EXEMPLARY PIETY, SHE DIED
AUGUST, MDCCLII, AGED LXV.

At this fair shrine let not a tear be shed
Til Piety and Charity are dead,
Nor let the great and good her loss deplore
While they pursue the path she trod before;
But should her bright example cease to shine,
Grieve then ye righteous, and ye poor repine.
No ostentatious hand this marble placed,
No flatt'ring pen the just encomium traced:
Such virtues to transmit, is only giving
Praise to the dead, to edify the living.

A monument which was erected in the old cathedral, in 1747, to the respectable family of Morris, was placed in a porch.

Adjoining it, was put the monument of the May family, also taken from the old cathedral, where it was erected in 1686.

On the right hand, a very splendid monument, erected by the family of the Fitzgeralds. In the front a statue of Time, an inverted, broken hour glass in one hand, and in the other, a scythe. Piety, veiled, bending over a medallion of the persons to whose memory the monument was erected. Over these statues were the Fitzgerald's arms, with palm branches and oak leaves depending. The figures in Italian statuary marble, represented standing upon a tomb, over which a pall, having on it the following inscription—

IN THE YEAR 1770,

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF NICHOLAS FITZGERALD, LATE OF KING'S MEADOW, ESQ. DECEASED, AND OF JOHN FITZGERALD, LATE OF THE CITY OF LONDON, ESQ. DECEASED, PURSUANT TO THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF

RICHARD FITZGERALD, LATE OF THE CITY OF WESTMINSTER,
ESQ. DECEASED, THE ELDEST SON OF THE SAID NICHOLAS,
AND NEPHEW OF THE SAID JOHN FITZGERALD.

THE RIGHT HON. HARVEY LORD VISCOUNT MOUNT MORRES, SHAPLAND CAREW, ESQ. EDWARD WOODCOCK, ESQ. AND THE REV. EDWARD WOODCOCK, CLERK.	}	TRUSTEES.
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The words CROM A BOO were originally placed at the head of this monument, but have since been removed.

A tablet inscribed with the names of many members of the family of Denis, one of whom died in 1681, was re-erected within the church. The monument was taken down when the old cathedral was demolished, and has been since carefully preserved by the representatives of the family.

Opposite the door of the vestry, a very plain flag. bearing the following inscription, written by the Rev. Arthur Stanhope, Dean of Waterford.

VIATOR

SISTE GRADUM PAULISPER.

*Tua enim maxime intererit nosse Cujus sub hoc
marmore*

obsequuntur reliquæ ;

nempe ejus sunt, quæ, dum vixit, fuit

ELIZABETHA CHRISTMAS,

Fœmina lectissima,

*Uxor castissima,
 Mater piissima,
 Consors jucundissima
 quintuplici eo nomine satis ubique nota
 scilicet hanc habuit uxorem Thomas Christmas,
 de civitate Waterfordlæ
 Mercator, dudum Prætor, et etiamnum Senator
 Urbanus.*

*Fœliciores hunc, quod talem nactus sit
 uxorem, an miseriores, quod amiserit,
 haud facile dixeris ;
 nisi quod eo nomine fœlix meritò sit dicendus,
 quod talem nactus, numerosam et eadem
 suscepit prolem,
 quippe ex utriusque fœlici copula, liberorum
 ternæ triades, binæ filiorum, nimirum,
 Richardus, Jacobus, Johannes, Carolus,
 Gulielmus, Josephus.
 altera trias filiarum, nempe Maria, Elizabetha,
 Margareta emanarunt.*

*Novem hos charissimos liberos, sibi superstites,
 mater reliquit moriens, quos, eadem
 qua pepererat, eos solitudine curatos
 marito suo moritura quasi
 commendavit obnixe, scilicet,*

*Ut is jam quasi utriusque sexus parens factus,
 conduplicato*

*amore qua materno, qua paterno, singulos
 esque
 complecteretur, foveret, sustentaret, educaret
 puerpera fatis cessura, sic (existimes) cum
 maritum suum allocutam,
 en (charissime) ultimum nostri fidelissimi.
 atque castissimi amoris pignus
 quod tibi jam edidi.
 Et sic edidit, et sic obiit
 anno ætatis suæ, ultra trigesimum, septimo.
 mensis Februarij Die Vigesimo secundo, et
 Salutis Humanæ Instauratæ Anno Millesimo
 Sexcentesimo Septuagesimo Septimo.
 Hæc cum tu (Lector) rescieris, siccis (si potes)
 oculis, hinc abeas licet.*

These were the only ancient monuments within the walls of the cathedral; but there were two in the church yard, at the eastern extremity, which to the antiquary were more valuable than all the others.

One was the monument of James Rice, who was mayor of Waterford, in 1469. This tomb was originally placed in the chapel which he founded, and from thence was removed into the body of the cathedral: it was afterwards erected in the burying ground, outside the church. On this monument, the effigy of Rice, in high relief, represented lying on his back, having a shroud tied in a knot, at the head and feet; vermin resembling frogs and toads, are cut in the stone, as it were creeping out of his body. The fol-

lowing inscription, in the gothic character, runs round the figure.

*Hic jacet Jacobus Rice, quondam civis
istius Civitatis, et mandato istius
Sepelitur Katerina Broun, uxor ejus.
Quisquis eris, qui transieris, sta,
Perlegenda plora, sum quod eris, fuique quod
es pro me precor ora. Est nostrae sortis
transire per ostia mortis. Nostri
Christe, te petimus miserere, quaesumus,
qui venisti redimere perditos, noli damnare
redemptos.*

Figures of saints were represented round the sides of the tomb with the names over each.

The other tomb, placed in the corresponding angle made by the projection of the eastern extremity of the cathedral, was formerly supposed to have belonged to Strongbow. On this monument, the figure of a man in armour, represented lying on his back: no date or inscription, or any thing else to discover the name or quality of the person. It has been said, that these two monuments belonged to the same individual, who directed that at his decease his body should be represented as it then appeared, and that it should be again described on another tomb-stone, according to the appearance which it exhibited after the lapse of a year. This strange fancy, it has been supposed, will account for the representation of vermin and decay, which has so long perplexed antiquarians.

In the body of the church, over a pew in one of the galleries, a neat tablet in white marble was erected to the memory of Doctor Joseph Stock, bishop of the diocess, who died in the year 1813, on which is

represented a figure bending over a funeral urn. Underneath is the following inscription :

1813.

HIC SITUS EST
JOSEPHUS STOCK

EPISCOPUS WATERFORDIENSIS.

Inter primores ecclesiæ cunctis dignitatem meritam emeruit. Facultates Episcopales summo animi fervore sanctissimè asservavit. Religionis Cultor Verax, Pius : pauperum inoplae subvenire enixè properabat. Eruditione imbutus ad medullam, theologiam percalluit linguis quam plurimis precipue quæ ad studium sacræ scripturæ pertinent, instructus. Totam fere peragravit europam, ubique flores virtutum decerpens, hinc amœnitatem et exultantiam convictus elegantiam derivavit tanta festivitàte leporis præditus, societatem sibi devinxit : morum simul simplicissimus nunquam dei aut amici oblitus est.

Vita eterna fruatur.

*This small Memorial is erected by his
affectionate wife
Mary Stock.*

Another tablet, within the body of the church, is thus inscribed :

*This Monumental Tablet is dedicated by
conjugal affection to perpetuate
the Memory of
JANE MORRIS WALL,*

*wife of George Morris Wall, Esq.
who departed this life
On the 5th of October, 1822,
as a Christian,
Piety, Faith and Resignation
added Lustre to her
Virtue ;
as a wife, mother and friend,
love, affection and sincerity
dictated her conduct.*

The present church is a light and beautiful building, entirely in the modern style. The aisles are divided by a double row of columns, which support the galleries on each side. The length of the body of the church is ninety feet—the height forty feet. Total length of the church, one hundred and seventy feet. Breadth fifty-eight feet.

This church was nearly consumed by an accidental fire, occasioned by the neglect of some persons who were employed to attend a stove placed in the organ loft, for the purpose of airing it.

Happily the conflagration burst out early in the evening of a calm day, when after much difficulty it was extinguished, having however previously destroyed the beautiful ceiling, and much of the wood work of the church ; and totally consumed a magnificent organ, the gift of the late Dean Harman, which, thirty-five years before, cost twelve hundred guineas. The fire occurred on the 25th of October, 1815. At much expense the cathedral was restored to its original beauty, and had service performed in it on the 10th of May, 1818.

St. Olave's Church.

The church of St. Olave is in the immediate neighbourhood of the cathedral, to which it was probably intended to serve as a parish church: the date of its erection is not exactly known, but it is represented as having been in a ruinous state, at the commencement of the last century. It was shortly afterwards, almost entirely rebuilt, at the expense of the bishop of the diocess. A brass plate, at the western extremity of the church, had this inscription.

That the inhabitants of the City of Waterford must have a convenient and decent place to offer up their morning and evening Devotions to God, this church was re-built and consecrated on the 29th day of July, 1734. by Thomas Milles, S. T. P. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Over the entrance the following inscription is cut in stone.

TEMPLUM HOC

STO OLAVO REGI AC MARTYRI

DICATUM, REÆDIFICAVIT A. D. MDCCXXXIII

THOMAS MILLES, S. T. P. EPISCOPUS WATERFORD.

QUI ETIAM CURAVIT UT ECCLESLE STI PATRICII

WATERFORD, DRUMCANON, KILOTARAN, RATHRONAN,

ARDFINANE, & KINSALEBEG,

REFICERENTUR.

ACCEPI LATERITIAM, RELIQUI MARMOREAM.

Besides the money expended in repairing the church of St. Olave, Bishop Milles bequeathed £266 13s. 4d., the interest of which was to be paid to a Lecturer of St. Olave's and St. Patrick's churches.

The corporation, with whom this money was placed at interest, amply fulfilled the intention of the donor, by granting an allowance of one hundred pounds per annum to the Lecturer of St. Olave's, who was also master of the endowed school. The same benevolent prelate, in anticipation of an income left by Bishop Gore, but which did not come into his hands until 1723, had expended £1177 15s. 5d. of his own, in repairing and building churches throughout the diocese: this last sum was left to his heirs, if it should be received out of the funds appropriated to this purpose.

The Church of St. Patrick, situated on elevated ground, to the westward of the city; a plain building with a single roof, supported with the aid of pillars: in appearance more modern than that of St. Olave's, though both these churches are mentioned in the year 1600.

In the churches of St. Patrick and St. Olave, there are no private pews: each of these buildings is capable of accommodating about 500 persons.

The French Church, of which some description has already been given, was situated in a part of the ancient Franciscan Monastery.

In addition to the inscriptions given in the account of that monastery, there are several others of an early date. The most curious of these was one in church text, cut on one extremity of a small stone on the eastern side of the French Church. As far as it could

be deciphered, in 1824, it was as follows :

Patritius tumulo
latet hoc cognomine
mobl.....
corpora terra premit
spiritus astra petit.

The two following were also on the eastern side of the tower :

Hic jacent corpora Thome Wlase ac Mabelle
Walshe, Religione juxta pietate non in pauperes
charitate conspicuorum qui legis pro ipsis precor
ora referas mercedem tua obiit Thomas 19 Juli
1604 Mabella 5 ma

Hic jacet Petrus Walshe civis Waterfordiensis,
qui obiit 29 June 1622. Et Maria Skibi uxor
ejus quae obiit.....

On the *western* side of the tower :

HIC JACET MICHAEL HORE CIVIS QUONDAM ET MARCATOR
CIVITATIS WATERFORDIÆ QUI OBIIT.....ET
ANASTACIA WALSH UXOR EJUS QUÆ OBIIT.....

Joanne Wla.... uxoris. eis q. vitam ms..
.....
conclisit quarto Idus Januariæ A. D. 1582.

HIC JACET CLEMENT WOODLOCK GENEBOUS AC
CIVIS WATERFORDIÆ ET MARIA WALSH UXOR
EJUS.

Hic jacet Robertus Lincol filius Gulielmi civis
civitatis Waterfordie qui obiit 25 january anno
Domini 1630, et uxor ejus Margarita Brokens quae
obiit

MARY DE-RANT ALIAS ALCOCK DIED Y^r 17TH OF
January, 1716, aged 33 years—PETER DE-RANT
died Y^r 27TH January 1756, aged 81 years.

On the *south* side of the tower of the French Church, there was placed in the wall, a pretty high monument of Matthew Grant, who was appointed one of the sheriffs of the city, by Charles I.'s charter in 1626, and subsequently filled the office of mayor. It represented his coat of arms with the motto over the shield, and various ornaments: part of the inscription totally illegible.

HIC JACET MATTHÆUS GRANT CIVIS WATERFORDIENSIS
 QUI OBIIT.....DIE.....ANO.....
 UXOR EJUS CATHERINE SKIDY QUÆ OBIIT 12 OCTOBRIS
 ANO 1627.....CATHERINE PORTER,
 QUÆ OBIIT.....
 ... - - - - - PER MISERICORDIA.....
 ... - - - - - LAZARUS.....

The church was granted by government in the **early** part of the last century, for the use of the **French** Protestants who settled in this country in consequence of the revocation of the edict of Nantz, and was endowed with sixty pounds per annum, as a stipend to the officiating clergyman. The lapse of **a time**, and intercourse with the people of this country, have long since had the effect of naturalizing the **descendants** of the French refugees: the regular congregation of this church has consequently been **diminishing** from year to year, and is now entirely **broken up**, by the death of the late respectable and

venerated minister, who, in early life, officiated to a large congregation of his countrymen, scarcely one of whom remained to follow him to the grave.

The performance of divine service is now discontinued, and the salary withdrawn.

The Church of St. Thomas, now in ruins, was situated on a hill bearing that name, is supposed to have been erected by King Henry II. or his son John, and dedicated to the memory of Thomas à Beckett as a testimony of regret for the murder of that prelate.

There are six Roman Catholic chapels in Waterford. The principal one, the Cathedral in Baronstrand-street, supposed to be one of the largest buildings in Ireland, is capable of accommodating 11,000 people. It was built in 1793, at an expense of £20,000, which was raised chiefly by collections of halfpence at the chapel door.

At the Reformation, when the Roman Catholics of Trinity Parish were dispossessed of Christ Church, they were prevented, for some time, from having any public place of worship; but were afterwards allowed to meet in an old building in the form of an L, at the rear of a house occupied by a Mr. Weekes, and opposite to the present great chapel. In 1693, they petitioned the Corporation, setting forth their great want of accommodation, and praying that they might be allowed to build a large chapel at the back of the houses in Baily's-lane, which was an obscure passage not much frequented by the inhabitants; by way of strengthening their application, they promised, that if permitted to erect a suitable building, it should be hid from the view of the Corporation, so as not to be offensive to them. Their request being complied with, they built the late great chapel, the entrance to

which was from Baily's-lane. In 1790, the Roman Catholics applied a second time to the Corporation, who very liberally bestowed upon them all the ground in front of Baron-strand-street, from Baily's-lane to Mr. Charles Clarke's house, for 999 years, at the yearly rent of two shillings and six pence. The old chapel which had stood nearly one hundred years, was then taken down, and the new one commenced.

The present building has a beautiful architectural front of hewn stone, of the Ionic order. The interior is remarkable for lightness and simplicity. The immense roof is supported by columns of the Corinthian order, serving to diversify the appearance of sameness, which the undivided floor of the building might otherwise produce.

Amongst the valuable plate belonging to the chapel, the following deserve notice. A tabernacle of silver, in which the consecrated elements are exhibited: this is a magnificent piece of workmanship of pure silver, richly chased; it bears the date of 1729, and this inscription, "Belonging to God and Paul White's heirs."—A silver crucifix, with the words "orate pro Dr. Laurentio Carew, 1752." Several large silver candlesticks, and a splendid silver lamp, on which are the words, "This lamp was given by Thomas Nunezael to the most holy sacrament, 1738." A crucifix said to contain a portion of the true cross is shewn here; it is a plain piece of workmanship, and exhibits the appearance of great antiquity. Around the edge are these words, "*Ista particula ligni sacratissimæ crucis pertinet ad Ecclesiam Cathedralem Sanctissime Trinitatis Waterfordie.*

I.H.S. MAR."

At one extremity is the date, 1620.

There were two handsome monuments erected to the memory of Doctor Hussey and Doctor Power, Roman Catholic Bishops of Waterford. The former was outside the chapel, and it is to be regretted that it was exposed to the influence of the weather: it consisted of a marble slab fixed in the wall, with this inscription.

D. O. M.

HIC JACENT SEPULTÆ EXUVIÆ MORTALES

REVERENDIS: & ILLUSTRIS: DOM:

THOMÆ HUSSEY, S. T. D.

QUI PER SEPTEM ANNOS

ECCLESIAM WATERFORDIENS: & LISMORIENS: REXIT.

OBIIT ANNO 1803, DIE JULII 11MO.

ÆTATIS 62^o.

REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

The monument of Bishop Power was exceedingly handsome. A female figure was represented kneeling on a sarcophagus, and holding an open book, was written in gold letters—"Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God." Over the head of the figure, a crown, with the words "Well done, good and faithful servant."

On the Sarcophagus—

Sacred to the Memory of
THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR JOHN POWER,
who for eleven years governed the United
Dioceses of
Waterford and Lismore.

*in his zeal, directed by prudence and knowledge,
was displayed the prelate ;
in the meekness, charity, piety and humanity,
was exemplified the christian ;
and
in his enlarged benevolence and unwearied exertions
to promote the true happiness of all,
shone forth the man.*

*His fellow citizens of every religious denomination, and
his sorrowing flock, lamenting as if with one voice, the
loss of such a pastor to the church, of such a member to
society, and anxious to perpetuate their sense of his
virtues, have erected this Monument.*

OBIIT JAN. XXVII. MDCCCXVI. REQUIECAT IN PACE.

Waterford can boast of very few public buildings of any considerable antiquity: the most ancient of those recently used were the *Exchange* and *Custom-house*; they were situated on the quay, mid-way between the extremities of the city, but been in a ruinous condition, it was found necessary to take them down. There are, at present (1869), four Convents, a Presbyterian, Baptist, Independent, Methodist and Friends Meeting Houses, the Protestant Episcopal Palace, the Roman Catholic College of St. John, Diocesan School, Model National School, Blue Coat School, Christian Brothers' Schools, the City and County Court-houses, the City and County Prisons, Lunatic Assylum, Fever Hospital, Union Workhouse, Town-hall, Custom-house, the Savings' Bank, Military Barracks and Reginald's Tower.

The new Town-hall is a fine building, situated on the Mall, contiguous to the bishop's Palace, and having a view of the river Suir. The front, faced with stone, presents a good appearance, and is admired for its just proportions and the simplicity of its style. The principal entrance opens into the public hall, or exchange, which was formerly the resort of merchants, who assembled here to make contracts and transact other commercial business: a curious looking antique somewhat resembling a nail in form, and about four feet high, stood in the old exchange: bargains were concluded by laying the stipulated money upon this stand or nail, and hence the origin of the saying, "to pay down upon the nail." Under the same roof with the town-hall, is a very neat *Theatre*, and also a handsome suite of rooms for public entertainments.

The Bishop's Palace stands at the south side of the open space which surrounds the cathedral church. It is a magnificent building of hewn stone, having two fronts; that next the Mall is ornamented with a handsome portico, sustained by pillars of the Doric order. The top of the building is adorned with a handsome cornice. The other front, next the church yard, has the doors, window cases, and coigne stones of plain rustic work.



CHAPTER X.

Rivers, Bridges, Quay and Schools.

THE *Suir*, a broad navigable river, presents many advantages to the inhabitants of Waterford, and has always rendered this city remarkable as a place of trade.

It takes its rise in the county of Tipperary, which it separates from the county of Waterford. After a course of about forty miles, it passes Clonmel, and is navigable for boats to Carrick-on-Suir; and from thence vessels of considerable tonnage may proceed up to the quay of Waterford.

From Waterford the *Suir* flows by a circuitous course, and at the distance of about three miles is joined by the rivers Nore and Barrow, opposite the little village of Cheek-point. The united stream, now become almost an arm of the sea, flows past the town of Passage, and after a course of twenty miles falls into the ocean, forming the harbour of Waterford.

The depth of the water immediately in front of the city varies from twenty to sixty-five feet at the low water. Vessels of nearly 800 tons may come up close to the quay—a circumstance particularly favourable for the embarkation of cavalry and military stores.

It was long a source of regret, that no steps had been taken for the removal of the fords or banks, which had almost blocked up the entrance to the quay of Waterford, to the great prejudice of the trade of the city: of late years this business has been attended to, with a success which is highly creditable to all

the parties concerned.

On the 20th of June, 1816, the royal assent was given to an act of parliament for “deepening, cleansing, and improving such parts of the river Suir, as constitute the port and harbour of Waterford, between Bilberry Rock and Hook Tower, including St. Catherine’s, commonly called St. John’s Pill—the appointment of a Pilot-office and Ballast-office in the said city of Waterford.”

The grand object of the commissioners appointed under this act was to take measures for enlarging the channel, which had already been commenced through the fords, so as to make it two hundred and ten feet wide, and seven feet deep. This great undertaking cost £22,000, of which government granted £14,588.

In addition to the enlargement of the channel, through the upper and lower fords, the harbour commissioners have materially improved that most difficult and dangerous navigation, called the King’s Channel, by placing therein and along its virge mooring and warping buoys, perches, rings, chains, and posts. This improvement of the King’s Channel, where vessels of the largest class can now, at all times of tide, have a superabundance of water, added to the cut of two hundred and ten feet through the fords, has removed all those impediments to the trade up to the city of Waterford, so frequently complained of by navigators. We are also indebted to the commissioners, for a considerable reduction in the rates of tonnage duty, ballast and pilotage; as well as for the improved rules and regulations which they have adopted, with the view of preventing the possibility of frauds being practised upon masters of vessels frequenting the port of Waterford—practices which prevailed to an alarming extent previous to the

introduction of the act into this port.

The commissioners have likewise been instrumental in the erection of beacon towers at Brownstown and the Newton Heads, and succeeded in procuring the establishment of a floating light near the Saltees.

John's River, which falls into the Suir, within the bounds of the city, has its source in the marshy lands between Waterford and Tramore, about three miles distant from the former place. It is a narrow stream until it approaches Waterford, when it is affected by the tides, and becomes, at high water, navigable for the largest description of boats.

John's River is traversed by three bridges, within the city of Waterford; two of ancient date, namely, John's bridge, and William-street bridge, and one, called Catherine's bridge, formerly erected, near the old abbey of St. Catherine.

It is surprising that so considerable and so ancient a city as Waterford should not have had a bridge over the Suir until 1794: for although it has been conjectured, from the discovery, a few years since, of some fragments of piles and framed timber, that the Danes had a bridge over the river at this place, we are without any record of the fact. In former times it was considered a vast attempt to erect a bridge over a river of such depth and breadth as the river of Waterford; we may therefore conclude, from these and other circumstances, that no attempt was made before that which has so fortunately succeeded.

The wooden-bridge connecting Waterford and the county of Kilkenny was undertaken, in 1793, by a company, (incorporated by act of parliament,) who subscribed £30,000 to complete the work, including

the purchase of the ferry. The money was raised at loans of £100 each, the interest of which was to be paid by the tolls of the bridge. The work, having been completed for a less sum than was originally estimated, only required the payment of £90 on each debenture. The erection of a bridge has eventually become a good speculation; the debentures now sell at a high figure, and the company having a sinking fund, already advanced a considerable amount, to repair or rebuild the bridge, as may be necessary.

The present bridge was built of American oak, by a Mr. Cox, a native of Boston, who also erected the magnificent bridge over the Slaney, and also those of Derry, Portumna and Ross. Cox advised the proprietors of the Waterford bridge to case one of the piers with stone until the whole were completed; but his advise was not followed.

Two tablets, affixed to the centre piers, give an account of the manner in which the foundation was laid, the date of the erection, and the materials of which it was composed. The inscriptions are as follow

*In 1793,
a year rendered sacred
to National Prosperity
by the extinction of Religious Divisions,
the Foundation of this Bridge was Laid,
at the expense of associated individuals
united by Parliamentary grants,
by Sir John Newport, Bart.
Chairman of their Committee.
Mr. Lemuel Cox,
a native of Boston, in America,
Architect.*

*On the Thirtieth day of April, 1793,
the Bridge was begun.*

*On the Eighteenth of January, 1794,
it was opened for the passage of carriages.
it is 832 feet in length, 40 in breadth,
consisting of stone abutments
and forty sets of piers of oak.
the depth of water at lowest ebb tides 37 feet.*

*This work was completed, and the Ferry purchased,
by a Subscription of Thirty Thousand Pounds, under
the direction of the following Committee.*

SIR JOHN NEWPORT, BART.

SAMUEL BOYSE, ESQ.

SIR SIMON NEWPORT.

THOMAS QUAN, ESQ.

REV. WILLIAM DENIS.

WM. PENROSE FRANCIS, ESQ.

THOMAS ALCOCK, ESQ.

ROBERT HUNT, ESQ.

MAUNSELL BOWERS, ESQ.

JOHN CONGREVE, ESQ.

HUMPHREY JONES, ESQ.

JAMES RAMSAY, ESQ.

THOMAS H. STRANGMAN, ESQ.

The *Quay*, unequalled by any thing of the kind in Ireland, is an English mile in length—a continued line with scarcely any interruption throughout its entire extent. Between the houses and the river there is a flag way for foot passengers, and a road for carriages, the whole length of the quay; the part immediately adjoining the river, is divided off from the road, and forms a delightful promenade. The carriage way is now, and has been for many years, formed of Macadimised stone.

For the advantages of this noble quay, we are in-

debted in a great measure to David Lewis, Esq. in whose mayoralty, in the year 1705, the quay was greatly enlarged, by throwing down the town walls. He also threw down Baron-strand gate; filled the great ditch, which then joined that gate and the town wall; and made a communication between the old quay and the new. The present quay and several of the fine buildings on it, including the exchange, were commenced in his time.

To see the quay to any advantage, the observer should ascend the hill on the opposite side of the river, which commands a noble view of the city, the river, the quay, and much of the adjoining country, terminate at a great distance by *Sleeve-ne-man* and the mountains of *Cummeragh*. From this point of view a considerable portion of the Suir comes under observation: above the town, the picturesque castle of Granny hangs over the river; nearer are the high and precipitous hills between which the bridge is erected. All these objects, with the steeple and towers of the city, presents altogether a beautiful and imposing landscape.

SCHOOLS.

Education has always been esteemed in Ireland. The Irish ever desired the character of a learned people; from the cloistered monk to the mendicant wandering through the country under the name of "poor scholar," learning has at all times been zealously and enthusiastically cultivated.

Change of times and customs has effected little alteration in this particular. The poor scholar indeed has suffered for the sins of his fraternity; he who was wont to traverse from house to house, pro-

fessedly engaged in instructing others, but really existing upon classic lore—himself as dead as the learning which absorbed all his faculties—is now almost banished: the idle and worthless have assumed his character, and his place is seen no more. A better system of education is now adopted: the number of regular schools has increased considerably within the last fifty years, and affords promises of much improvement in the morals of the people.

Amongst the schools established for the gratuitous education of youth, the first to be described is that founded by Bishop Foy, and called the *Boys' Blue School*. This noble foundation was the gift of an individual, of whom a brief memoir is subjoined. Nathaniel Foy was born in the city of York, and educated in Trinity College, Dublin, of which university he was elected a fellow. He was next appointed a minister of the parish of St. Bridgid, in Dublin, where he first distinguished himself as an able theologian. After the success of King William, he was promoted to the see of Waterford and Lismore, where he continued until his death, which took place on the first of January, 1707. He bequeathed £5 to his kinsman, Thomas France, for preaching his funeral sermon, with this singular condition, that he should speak nothing of his person, good or ill; and he directed that the charge of his funeral should on no account exceed thirty pounds. He left £20 to the poor of the city of Waterford; to the Blue-coat Hospital in Dublin, £10; and £7 to the church-wardens of the parish of St. Bridgid, to be disposed of in charitable uses.

He mentions that he had expended £800 in the improvement of the episcopal house at Waterford, and he bequeathed, that whatever should be got out of that sum from his successor should go to the mayor

and corporation of Waterford, to be laid out on good security, the yearly profits to be employed in apprenticing out protestant children of the inhabitants of Waterford, either boys or girls; and he gave the nomination of the persons to be bound out, to the bishop, dean, and mayor of Waterford, or any two of them, whereof the bishop to be always one. After these provisions, he bequeathed the remainder of his property for the establishment of a school for the gratuitous education of protestant children. In the will it was directed, that fifty children should be instructed in reading and writing, and in the principles of religion. The salary of the master was fixed at forty pounds a year, and that of the catechist at ten pounds, with liberty to increase the salaries and the number of the scholars, as the funds should improve. in such a manner, that the number of scholars should be increased in the same proportion as the salaries. The nomination and the removal of the master and the catechist were vested in the bishop alone: the mayor, three of the aldermen, and the sheriffs were to nominate the scholars to the bishop, for his approbation; but in case the bishop should disapprove of any of them he might nominate others in their room.

The executors under the will, having obtained from the corporation a grant of a piece of ground at the corner of Baron-strand-street, erected a handsome school-house, and, with the residue of the fund, purchased lands of the yearly value of £191 2s. 2d.; a further sum of £48 was shortly after, at the death of the bishop's sister, added to the income of the charity, when the master's salary was raised to £60, the catechist's to £15, and the number of boys was increased from fifty to seventy-five.

An act of parliament was subsequently obtained by the Rev. Nathaniel France, surviving executor, to

perpetuate and regulate the charity. According to the provisions of this act, the ground conveyed by the corporation, and the lands purchased, together with a sum of £774 15s. 3½d., then in his hands, were vested in this gentleman during his life, and, after his decease, in the bishop, dean, and mayor of Waterford, for the time, in trust, that out of the yearly income they should maintain and repair the school-house, pay £5 to the receiver, £15 to the catechist and £60 a year to the master, who should be obliged to teach gratuitously seventy-five poor children of the city of Waterford.

The act further provided, that the master should have no other office, nor teach any other children, than the number mentioned, except his own; that the excess of income after these disbursements should be applied to clothe the seventy-five children, and if there still remained an overplus, that it should be expended in binding out the boys as apprentices. It appears from a report of the board of education, that the income of the charity, in the year 1788, was £523 11s. 0d., and that there was then the sum of £1,400 in money, lodged in private security, belonging to the trustees, and that seventy-five children were in that year on the establishment.

In the year 1808, an act of parliament was obtained for the better regulation of this charitable institution, by which the trustees were empowered to sell the school-house in Baron-strand-street, to erect a new school-house in a more convenient situation, and to raise the salaries of the master and ushers, the former to £100, the latter to £50 a year each.

The funds of the charity having increased considerably, in consequence of the determination of leases, and the accumulation of a sum of £4900 from the savings of former years, the trustees resolved to main-

tain, board and lodge the master, ushers, servants and children in the schol-house; Bishop Foy, in his will, having limited his trustees to instructing and binding out the children only.

A school-house for the education of female children was erected in Lady-lane, in 1740, by Mrs. Mary Mason, daughter of Sir John Mason. The building cost £750. The arms of the Mason family, with the inscription of "PIETAS MASONIANA," were placed in the front.

When this school was first established, thirty children were clothed and instructed until able to go to service: the salary of the mistress was £10 per annum. The whole expense was defrayed by an annuity of £60, paid by the Corporation, on account of £900 given for this purpose by Sir John Mason, Sarah Mason, and John Mason, Esq.

In the year 1784, Counsellor Alcock left £1000 to the charity, the interest of which was to be expended in apprenticing the most deserving children.

There is also the Protestant Diocesan School, conducted according to the regulations recommended by the Church Education Society. The principal Roman Catholic schools are the College of St. John, the Christian Brothers' School, the Modal National School and the Convent Schools.

Holy Ghost Hospital.

After the suppression of the monastery of the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, the master, brethren, and poor of the Hospital of the Holy Ghost were incorporated in their place, by patent dated 15th August, 36 Henry VIII. (1546.) We may collect from this patent, and another of the same monarch, dated 7th

of September, of the same year, that Henry Walsh had purchased the house or monastery of the Franciscans, together with all the property which anciently belonged to it, in trust for the master, brethren and poor of the hospital, who were to pay annually for the same eight shillings Irish money, in addition to a former sum of £150 13s. 4d., the consideration for which the grant was made. According to the terms of the first patent, the master and his successors, with the advise and consent of the mayor, bailiffs and four senior of the common-council, had power to nominate and elect, from time to time, three or four secular priests for celebrating divine service in the hospital, of which they were to be considered as brethren, and to be removable for just cause: they had also the nomination of sixty at least of the sick, infirm and impotent poor of both sexes, of the city of Waterford; and all those persons, thus elected, together with the master, were to be a corporation for ever. They were to be allowed to possess land to the value of £100 per annum and no more. "And further," it is added, "of our more abundant grace, we give" certain possessions for the support of said master, brethren and poor, "in order that they may pray for our prosperity while we live, and for our souls when we shall depart this life, and for the souls of our progenitors, and for the prosperity of the said hospital, and for the soul of Patrick Walsh, and for the prosperity of Catherine Sherlock his wife, and for her soul, and for the souls of all the faithful." They were also permitted to enjoy the offerings of all persons residing within the precincts of the late monastery; to bury within the church or cemetery, and to administer all kinds of sacraments. By the original patent, the election of a master is vested in the heirs of Patrick Walsh, with the consent of the mayor, bailiffs and four senior

common-council-men, for the time being.

Queen Elizabeth, by patent dated 26th of June, 24th year of her reign, confirmed the former grants.

The exterior of this hospital consists of a shabby modern front, built against the ancient monastery, without any regard to architectural beauty, or even regularity of appearance. Over the entrance is the following—"The Holy Ghost Hospital, founded by Patrick Walsh in 1545, and was repaired and enlarged in 1741 and 1743, by William Paul and Simon John Newport, Esqrs. Mayors. Simon Newport, Master."

And on a tablet over the entrance to the cemetery—"Thomas Smith, Alderman, Master of the Holy *Gost* Hospitell, 1718."

On each side of the entrance, two flights of steep stone stairs conduct to the apartments of the hospital, which are situated over the cemetery of the Franciscan monastery. On the right hand is a long narrow room, lighted from above, having beds partitioned off the sides, throughout its whole extent: this, and an inner chamber, raised a few feet above the exterior apartments, occupy one wing of the building. The upper parts of two gothic arches terminate these rooms and give them a singular appearance. In this place are some curious ancient images and a font for holy water, which stood in the chapel of the monastery. This font, which appears to have been fixed in the wall, has on it the coat of arms of the Walsh family, on each side of which are the names, Jacobus White, Helen Walsh, and, underneath, the date 1426. The other wing of the hospital consists of one long room, partitioned off with beds like the former: at the extreme end is an altar decorated with some curious ancient images; this is the chapel of the hospital in which mass is regularly celebrated, in compliance with the directions of the

founder.

In the cemetery there are some old and interesting tombs; but perhaps one of the most interesting is that to one of the devoted followers of James II. Sir Neal O'Neill, who was wounded at the battle of the Boyne, and who followed his unfortunate King to Waterford, where he (O'Neill) died:—"Here lyes the body of Sir Neal O'Neill, Barronet of Killolag in the county of Antrim, who died the 8th of July, in the year 1690, at the age of 30 years and six months. He married the second daughter of Lord Viscount Molyneux of Sefton, in Lancashire, England."

The Holy Ghost Hospital is over the cemetery; and over the doorway which leads by two flights of stone stairs to the chambers in which the inmates, who consist of forty aged women, are located, is an inscription. At the end of one of the corridors is an altar at which, according to the charter of the founder, mass is celebrated at least once a week. Saturday is usually the day on which mass is now celebrated in this ancient edifice.

The inmates are very anxious to show whatever of curiosities remain to be seen in this old place. The head of St. John in stone, of the Proto-Martyr St. Stephen in stone, carrying the stones: these and the B. V. M. and infant in stone, are all that remain; they are on a table near one of the cells into which the long chamber or corridor is divided at either side. There are a few carvings of an old date near the altar; they are God the Father with the Orb in His right hand; St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; St. John in the wilderness; and over the altar, a painting of the crucifixion. There are also paintings of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Joseph. The painting of the crucifixion appears to be a work of some merit. It must be said that the altar and all about it are

kept in a cleanly and well furnished condition. The inmates are forty in number; they are paid the sum of twelve shillings a month each, on which they must contrive to eke out a livelihood as well as they possibly can. They are cheerful and apparently happy. The chaplain now is the Rev. Mr. Sheehy, one of the curates of the city. This is a place, indeed, which would delight an antiquarian to visit. It breathes the atmosphere of older times.

The property of the charity is in the hands of nineteen leaseholders: the earliest lease dated in 1791.—By a return presented to Parliament in 1811, it appears that the old yearly rents had risen from £76 12s. 6d. to £355 19s. 6d.; but still the funds are represented as in a very deranged state, owing in a great measure to debts formerly incurred—the arrears of rent remaining due at that period being £448 0s. 9½d. An allowance of £12 a year is granted to a clergyman, who is also the overseer.



CHAPTER XI.

Trade and Commerce.

WE are indebted to two of our chief magistrates for a considerable improvement in the trade of Waterford. According to an ancient MS. "In 1695, when Richard Christmas, Esq. was mayor, he exerted himself very much, in conjunction with John Mason, Esq. in advancing the interests of the citizens. One measure was resorted to which had a very beneficial effect—admitting traders of all descriptions, and from all parts, to the freedom of the city: this was determined on by two separate acts of Council, dated the 11th September, 1704, and the 26th February, 1705. In consequence of this encouragement, several merchants from Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Holland, and elsewhere, came and settled in Waterford; houses were repaired, ships built, trade began to flourish."

These exertions were followed up by Mr. Mason, on his succeeding to the mayoralty, in 1696. To use the words of the same manuscript—"the houses were in ruins, the streets uneven, full of rubbish and dunghills;—he caused those nuisances to be removed—the high roads leading to the city to be levelled and new paved, and bridges made in many places of the said roads, to carry off the sloughs and superfluous waters, insomuch (the writer continues) that they were a pattern for the whole kingdom."

Waterford has never been very celebrated for its manufactures. In early times, when agriculture was much neglected, trading in cattle was the staple commodity—much attention was likewise paid to the

butter business, and in both these articles a brisk trade was carried on, not only with the English settlements, but also with several of the ports of Spain.

Cheese, made from simmed milk, and called *Mulla-hawn*, was formerly an article of commerce in Waterford, and was exported in large quantities, but it was of such a hard substance that it required a hatchet to cut it.

Salt was another article of trade in Waterford, and was made in considerable quantities. The first salt-house was established in William-street, by the patentee and one John Greene, Esq. of Greenville.

There was also in the city a manufacture of woad, a material used by dyers; but this has long been discontinued. Waterford was also famous for a narrow woollen-stuff, which was circulated all over Ireland, and a considerable quantity exported to other countries. The weavers of this article had a hall, which also answered for an inn: it was situated in Michael-street, opposite to New-street, and had for its sign a spinning wheel. The persons known by the name of hammer-men had also their hall; and it is not more than a few years ago since their plate was sold.

This city has also been celebrated for making red or smoked sprats, which at one period were exported in large quantities. It has been remarked, that they were generally manufactured by shoemakers, who pretended that the paring of the leather gave them a peculiar flavour.

A considerable trade was carried on by one Thomas Wyse, Esq. who, in 1815, attempted the manufacture of articles of various descriptions, such as japan-ware, all kinds of tools and articles of cutlery. That gentleman had also a fine corn-mill at the Manor, and also a wind-mill: he received so many premiums from par-

liament that he named a street after that assembly.

The linen manufacture was introduced into Waterford by a family of the name of Smith, who brought with them a number of weavers from the north of Ireland. They had a factory and two bleach greens—one at Ballytruckle, for thread—the other at a small place, called Smith Vale, about three miles from Waterford, for linen. The thread manufactured here was celebrated all over Ireland; nevertheless the concern failed, and there is now no trace of it.

A glass-house for manufacturing bottles was situated nearly opposite Ballycarvet: this also has gone to decay. A glass manufactory, of a superior description, was established in Waterford, in 1783, by the Messrs. Penrose.

There were two distilleries formerly in this city; the first established by Messrs. Dobbs and Hobbs, the second by Messrs. Ramsay and Bell.

The brewers of Waterford have brought the manufacture of beer and porter to such perfection, as to supersede the necessity of any importation from England.

There was also a starch and blue manufactory here, and two iron founderies. Until very recently, there was an extensive manufactory of glue, which was exported in large quantities to England.

NEWSPAPERS.

The earliest newspaper known to have been printed in Waterford, was entitled "*The Waterford Flying Post, containing the most material News, both Foreign and Domestick.*" It was printed on a sheet of common writing paper, the head ornamented with the Royal Arms and those of the city of Waterford. One

number, dated Thursday, August 21st, 1729, is still in existence: it has neither number or price affixed to it, but the latter is supposed to have been one half-penny, from the circumstance of a receipt having been seen for a shilling, as a quarter's subscription to a paper published twice a week, at a much later period.

In November, 1796 "The Waterford Journal" was established by Esthar Crawley and Son, and sold at the Euclid's Head, in Peter-street, at the moderate price of one halfpenny. It was published twice a week, contained three columns in each page, and was continued for about six years.

Ramsay's "Waterford Chronicle" was in existence at this period. A second series of it was commenced in 1769: it contained three columns, and cost one shilling a quarter. In 1778 a larger edition was issued, containing four columns—the price of this was three halfpence a number. Ten years afterwards the price was two pence halfpenny; it was only two pence in 1791: in 1800 it was four-pence, and down to 1840 it was five-pence.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland states there were one or two other papers published in Waterford, of which very little is known. One, "The Waterford Advertizer," of which one Mr. William Murphy was the proprietor. This was succeeded by "The Shamrock," established by a Dr. Hearn: The "Waterford Mirror" was commenced in 1801.

At present (1869) there are six newspapers in Waterford—*The Mail*,—*The Waterford News*,—*The Citizen*,—*The Standard*,—*The Chronicle and Mirror*.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland states—"from a recent popular publication, it appears there were only three newspapers in Ireland, in the year 1782; but this must evidently be a mistake, as there were two in

Waterford as early as 1770, and it cannot be supposed that there was only one newspaper in all the other towns in Ireland."

The first newspaper in Ireland was commenced in 1641, under the title of "*Warranted tidings from Ireland.*"

CORPORATION—STATISTICS, GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY, &c.

Like most other towns, the government of this city is incorporated under the denomination of the mayor, sheriff, and citizens. The Corporation at present, consists of ten Aldermen and thirty Councillors elected from the five wards into which the city is divided. The number of burgesses on the roll in 1863, was 709. The mayor is elected out of the members of the corporation.

The city returns two members to the Imperial Parliament. The constituency in 1869 was 1383, and the rateable value of the entire property in the city is set down at £50,800. The assizes for the county and city are held in Waterford. The superintendence of the port and harbour is vested in twenty-four commissioners appointed by the corporation and chamber of commerce. Vessels of two thousand tons can discharge at the quay. The navigation is continued in the Suir, by barges to Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel, and in the Barrow, by sailing vessels, to New Ross, and thence by barges up that river, to Athy, and up the Nore to Inistiogue. On the Kilkenny side of the river there is a ship building yard, with patent slip, a graving bank and dock. Three iron steam vessels—tonnage 3,486—were built here in 1866. The exports are almost wholly agricultural. The net annual value of property, under

the tenement valuation act, in 1868, was £36,401 ; and the property and income tax, for the year ended 5th of April, 1863, amounted to £7,152.

Borough Magistrates (1869) :—

CORNELIUS REDMOND, Mayor.

Sir Henry Winston Barron	Tos. Lewis Mackessy M.D.
Bart., D.L. M.P.	Captain Henry Meagher.
John A. Blake, M.P.	Thomas Meagher.
Abraham Denny.	Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L.
Michael D. Hassard.	Charles Newport.
Henry Galway.	John Power.
James Palmer Graves.	Thomas Boyce Prossor.
William Johnson.	Patrick Kendal Reid.
Thomas White Jacob.	Alderman Mathew Slaney.
Alderman Patrick Kiely.	Patrick Dower Walshe.
Samuel King.	Thomas Wilson.
John Mackessy, M.D.	Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse.

The *Charters* of Waterford form a subject of an important nature, and, independent of the rights and privileges which they confer, they contain some curious particulars relating to the early periods at which they were granted.

Of these valuable documents, the only one of which even the corporation of Waterford has any knowledge, is the charter of Charles I.; all the other documents prior to the year 1680 were destroyed by fire, and no steps have since been taken to supply their place.

The following is a list of all the charters that have

been granted to the city of Waterford, from the earliest period to the present time.

	DATED AT		ANNO REGNI	A.D.
John	Marlebridge	3 July	7	1205
—	Dublin	8 Nov.	9	1207
Henry III.	Woodstocke	16 June	16	1231
—	Westminster	14 Nov.	30	1245
—	do.	4 Aug.	45	1260
Edward II.	Langley	16 June	2	1308
Edward III.	Westminster	14 Nov.	30	1356
—	do.	24 Feb.	38	1364
Richard II.	do.	26 May	3	1379
Henry IV.	—	—	—	—
Henry V.	do.	6 May	1	1413
—	Dublin	15 Jan.	3	1415
Henry VI.	Westminster	20 March	5	1426
—	do.	1 March	20	1441
—	do.	8 April	26	1447
Edward IV.	do.	20 Nov.	1	1461
Richard III.	—	25 March	1	1483
—	—	—	2	1484
Henry VII.	Westminster	14 May	2	1486
—	do.	12 May	2	1487
Henry VIII.	do.	12 Sept.	2	1510
Edward VI.	do.	17 April	2	1548
Philip and Mary	do.	2 June 2d & 3d		1554-5
Elizabeth	Westminster	8 Feb.	11	1568
—	Norhambury	16 July	16	1573
—	Westminster	12 March	25	1582
James I.	Dublin	10 July	7	1609
Charles I.	Westminster	26 May	2	1626
—	do.	19 Feb.	7	1631
James II.	—	22 March	4	1688

The charter of John, as been the earliest, is undoubtedly the most important. It fixes the exact bounds of the city as decided by the oaths of twelve men living within the walls and twelve living without, in compliance with a former precept of Henry II. Connected with the tenures of the city, it gives up all fines, amercements and redemptions of contempt to the citizens, with some peculiar regulations. In cases of differences or disputes between the citizens, it directs that there be no duels, but that the point in question should be decided by the verdict of twelve men.

By this charter a hundred court was to be held twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays, and as much oftener as might be necessary: it also regulated the proceedings in this court, and the rights attached to it. No citizen was to be impleaded for lands which did not pertain to the hundred. Twelve of the principal citizens, and others specially appointed, were to elect annually a provost on the day of a festival of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, who, on his been duly sworn, was to have cognition of all pleas in the hundred of the city, and the citizens were to have cognizance of all causes tried before the said provost. It also orders, that no person should be judged touching any money except according to the hundred of the city.

Among the other privileges contained in this charter, the citizens were to have liberty to give their children in marriage to foreign merchants without obtaining the permission of their lords. They were to have the same "reasonable Guilds" as the burgesses of Bristol; to be free from pontage, murage, &c.

This charter likewise grants to them all the tenures within and without the walls of the city, to be disposed of at their pleasure in messuages, &c.—to

be held by burgage tenure, by reasonable payment, to wit, ten marks which they pay within the walls of the city. It also grants that each person may erect buildings on the banks of the river, provided they do not injure the city or town; that the citizens should have all lands and waste places to be held and built on at their pleasure; and leave was also granted to them to sell wholesale and retail to Irish enemies and English rebels, as well in peace as in war.

Neither the Templars nor the Hospitallers were to have any maintenance or dwelling in the city, except one within the prescribed bounds; nor was any foreign merchant to purchase within the city of Waterford any piece of merchandize from any person but a citizen; and, as an encouragement to trade, the citizens had permission to grant "safe conducts" to all rebels and felons who came there for that purpose. No person was to be bailiff of the city unless he held of the king in capite. Justices were expressly commanded not to harass the citizens.

The charters of Henry III. confirm the two former charters, with the exception that the hundred court should be held only once a week.

By these charters, the citizens were to have all the tenures within and without the walls, to be disposed of at their pleasure, by the assembly or common-council of the city. *They were to have the election of the mayor*, who was to be sworn before his predecessor in office and before the council of the city assembled in the Guildhall.

There was to be no assize or gaol delivery by barons of the King's Bench without the mayor being present; and in case the barons were unable to attend, then the mayor and two or three of the more worthy and discreet citizens, and one or two lawyers might deliver the gaols. There was to be a Guildhall and also

a prison with wards in which to confine robbers and felons, *apart* from the other citizens: liberty was also granted to choose a coroner from amongst the citizens.

It was also ordered that there be in the city one common seal, according to the form of the statute of Acton-Burnel, of which seal, the greater part should be in the hands of the mayor or guardian of the city, and the smaller part, in the hands of the clerk; both parties to affix their respective parts of the seal in confirmation of certain deeds.

The charters of Edward II. and Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV. and Henry V., confirm the former charters, the principal parts of which, are quoted at some length. Edward the Third's charters provide that no mayor, either in war or in peace, should compel any of the citizens to go out in a war-like manner against his own will; but that they might, of their own accord, go forth with flying colours, &c. against rebels. The mayor, &c. may make convenient rules and regulations, with the consent of the council and citizens in their guilds or assemblies.

Henry the Sixth's charters recite that, whereas the mayor and citizens of Waterford had declared to him, that many rebels, malefactors and punderers, &c. in the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary, Wexford and Waterford, had assembled an armed force, perpetrated sundry murders, robberies and other intolerable crimes; the mayor, council and their successors, might collect an armed force and march or ride with horsemen and footmen and with standards in martial array, at such times as they might think proper; and might plunder, burn and destroy their enemies and all those aiding and assisting them.

The charter of Edward IV. contains a recital of all

the previous charters. "And whereas some grants and immunities contained in former charters are not clearly expressed ; these being represented to us, and knowing that the city of Waterford has in front four hostile counties, *Waterford*, Kilkenny, Tipperary and Wexford : we, willing to show our affection to the citizens, &c., and to the praise of the holy and undivided Trinity and the blessed Virgin Mary, mother of our Lord, and of St. George the Martyr, and St. Patrick the Confessor, and of all the saints, confirm all the liberties and privileges, and that the city should consist of one mayor, two bailiffs and citizens. under the name of mayor, bailiffs and citizens of Waterford, and that they have perpetual succession and have power to plead and implead, and have a common seal and be capable of acquiring property.

"And further that the said city may become more famous and honourable, the mayor, &c. may have a sword with an ornamented sheath, to be borne before them, in such manner as the sword is borne before the mayor of Bristol ; at all places within the bounds of the city, except in the presence of the king, in case of which presence, the mayor is to present a sword and a silver gilt key, as in the custom in Bristol." After alluding to the privileges conferred by the early charters, he thus concludes : "taking into consideration all these causes and others, as well as the humble petition of the mayor, bailiffs and citizens, we grant to the mayor and citizens thirty pounds annually towards the repairs of the walls, &c. ; and further that the city be one of our chambers, and we receive the citizens into special favour. And moreover well and grant, that if the above recited charters are invalid or informal, our chancellor shall make them perfect and every thing in them shall be determined favourably for the mayor and citizens."

Richard the Third's charters also confirm the previous charters. His last one recites several of the others very minutely.

It would occupy too much space to enter into a lengthened description of the remainder of the charters granted to the city of Waterford. With the exception of one of Henry's, the four subsequent charters are merely confirmations of the former. Philip and Mary's charter sets out almost all the charters at full length, confirming them in the fullest manner. The three granted by Elizabeth are new charters; they occupy much less space than any of the former. By the second charter (1573) the office of sheriffs was first created, as also the county of the city of Waterford.

During the first ten years of James's charter, there was no settled form of government in the city: it was not till the year 1626 that the citizens were restored to all their former privileges by Charles the First's great charter. The charter of James II. can scarcely be considered as having been ever in force; on the restoration of the protestant government it was immediately set aside.

While on the subject of the charters of Waterford, it may not be uninteresting to give an account of a curious paper which is lodged in Her Majesty's State Paper Office. It is supposed to have been written in the time of Henry VIII.; the following is a copy of it.

PATRICK STRONG, TOWN CLERK.
WATERFORD, TEMPORE HENRY VIII.

Anno 24 Elizabeth, 1573, the city had sheriffs.

God of his goodnes praysed that he be
For the daylie increase of thy good fame,

O pleasant Waterford, thou loyall cytie,
That five hundred yeres receavest thy name
Er the later conquest nnto thee came,
In Ireland deservest to be peerelesse,
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Therefore Henry the Second, that noble kinge,
Knowinge thy prowes and true allegiance,
Assygned thy franchess and metes namying,
All thy great port with each appurtenaunce,
Commanding his son theyre honor to advance
With gifts most speciall for thy good ease,
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

John, I do meane the first named Lord,
Elected governor to rule all Ireland,
For thine amorous truth and loyall accord,
In the first seysed of all this land,
In thy charters large he did comand,
Of his bounteous grace the for to pleas,
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

To the was granted that very shipp
Entring this port so wyde and large,
Only in thy presence for great worshipp,
Ever thereafter shoul lade and discharge,
And no where else, no vessell nor barge,
By thy charters noble it doth expresse,
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And of thy sadge citizence chose thow must
A Provost yearlye thy people for to guyde,
That by aucthorytie when hym lyst,
Saff conduct may give to lands wyde
To encrease thine honer att every tyde,
By this noble King that knew nathlesse,
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Then Henry, his son affirmyng the same,
Granted thy fee fearme for a yearly rent,
And of each shipp to encrease thy fame
That enter shall with wyne thy port so potent.
The prysadge of them this he did consent
Thyne honer to conserve without distress.
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And Edward the First a maior to the did grant.
His son conformed the same in every case.
Edward the Third, of tryumph most abundant.
Granted that all pleas by speciall grace
In thee shall be tried, and no other place.
For ease of thy people and great prowes,
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

The staple estatute assigned he had by name
Unto thee by grant with gyftes many moe
Kilkenye and Casshell ought to obey the same
Weixford and Ross Dongarvan allso,
And each other townes adjoynyng thereto
Within this sayd bound these for thine ease.
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

The King first by Rosse falsely seduct
To make her a grant contrary to his will
Then att thy request of newe he did product
All thy noble grantes and hirs did he spill
The law did assent for he knew by skill
Of thy true love and service not the lesse
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Richard the Second of his abundance
Confirmed the same and in the took place
Trusting thy fydelitye and true allegiance
Which allways shall continue and never deface
And Henry the Fourth followeth his trace
Thy grants knytting to put the in press
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

The lusty Henry that conquered Fraunce
In the did creat by his grantes royall
All offycers nedeful the to advaunce
In honour and ease with auctoritie speciall
Precluding others to kepe thee from fall
And by high Parliament did geve release
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Henry the holly that borne was in Wyndsore
Collected thy Charters then unyting in one
Every poynt dystinctly that Kinges before
Did grant unto the for like I know none
Confirming thy loyalltye and true subjeccōn
From the said conquest that never did sease
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Then Edward the strong the same did know
Of which he was glad then for thyne ease
Committing of newe thy grants to shewe
And the same regranted the for to peas
Enlarging thy libertye thyne honour to increase
Called the his Chamber of allegiance peerles
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Submytt art thou under his proteccōn
Agaynst all wronges the for to save
Not giving thy honour in oblivyon
A Sword of justice to the he gave
Thyne equitie knowen and thy good lawe
With other large grantes the for to please
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Henry the valiant famous of memorye
Well did he know by true experyence
Thy great fydelitye in tyme of victorie
When Lambert was crowned by false advertence
And Perkin allso with no lesse reverens
Then only of this land thou wree Empresse
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Thy prowess therefore and renown so prudent
His Grace remembring exempted thy port
From pondadge and subsidy by letters patents
That thereby all strangers shoul gladlyer resort
For thy true legeance to thy comfort
And thy people in quietnes to redresse
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And of thy Gaole the full delyverance
 To thee he gave with execucōn
 Thy Church with anuall rent he did advance
 Thyne honour allso with retribucon
 Confyrming thy grants from resumpcon
 In his high Parliament for thyne increase
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And his noble son Henry the tryumphant
 Beholding thy virtue in eache degree
 Of his gracious favor most abundant
 All grantes affirmed granted unto thee
 By his progenetours noble and free
 Under his great sele it doth expresse
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

His bounteous grace revolving in mynde
 Thine old fydelitie and perfect allegiaunce
 Affirmed in thee of duty and kynde
 Without wemb or spott and dyceaveraunce
 Accepted had newe thy perseveraunce
 With hearts infallible that allways shall cease
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

And to the Waterford in speciall token
 Of his princely favour he lately sent
 The Sword of justice of which is spoken
 No less honour than worthy is the present
 The gyft well followed his gracious intent
 To comfort them that he find faultlesse
 Quia tu semper intacta manes.

With triumph gladnesse and great honour
Thy cityzence all with humble obedyence
On Easter day att a convenyent houre
In their best maner with good observaunce
Hath this received with letters in affirmaunce
To have them in protecōn both more and lesse
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

O joyful tyme o day and feast most pleasant
In which thy people illumyned was
With loyalltye true and love ardeant
Adverting thy swete favor and great grace
Of our tryumphant King to our sollace
Avoyding all dowbt fytt he know nathelesse
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

O Citizence all this knott surely ye knytt
In last allegiance your name to conserve
And your ancestors heartes and nott permytt
Your famous loyalltye sclander deserve
By corrupt matters but truly observe
Your Princes will from it do nott digresse
Quia tu semper intacta manes.

Now God we pray that three art in one
Preserve his high Grace in royall estate
And kepe this cytie from dyvysyon
In true allegiaunce without debate
And our hertes in the same sociate
Then Waterford true shall never decrease
Quamdiu vere intacta manes.

By the following curious document which has also been discovered in the same department, it would appear that the arms of the city of Waterford have undergone a very material alteration since the time of Henry VIII.

"The emblazing or displaying of the ensigne or arms of of the Ancient and Noble Citie of Waterford."

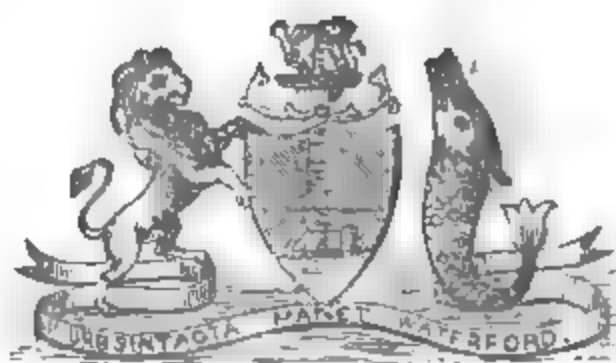
"The Noble and Auncient Citie of Waterford for the ensigne thereof beareth wavy of argent and azure three galleies fardled or a chest of England supported by a lyon of the sonne and a dolphyn of the moone: the crest upon an hearme a lion sejeant holding an harpe topaze set on a wreth of pearle and rubie; the mantle gules doubled argent, and for an apothegme is added—Fidelis in æternum—True and trustie for ever, &c."

In the Harleian collection of manuscripts in the British museum, there is a sketch of the Waterford arms, of which a fac simile is annexed.



*The City
of waterford*

The present arms of the city consist of—a field vert, party per fess: three lions proper, passant guardant, in pale; and an eight oared galley. Crest, a lion rampant, resting on a harp. Supporters a lion and a dolphin. Motto, *Urbs intacta manet Waterfordia.*



The following is a list of the principal Gentry of the city of Waterford, in the year 1810:—

Lady Alcock, the Mall.
James Alcock, esq. Lady-lane.
Alderman Thomas Alcock, Church-square.
Mrs. Catherine Barron, William-street.
William Bell, esq. Bowling-greene-lane.
George Boote, esq. the Quay.
Edmond Butler, esq. Bailey's New-street.
John Cahill, esq. Ring-street.
Thomas Carew, esq. Ballymone.
Michael Dobbyn, esq. Lady-lane.
William Dowling, esq. Little George's-street.
Captain James Dunn.
Major Joseph Greene, Newtown.
Major Hackett, Lady-lane.
Captain Richard Hassard, William-street.
Philip Hayden, esq. John's-bridge.
William Hobbs, esq.
Edward Hobson, esq. the Mall.
Meade Hobson, esq. Newtown-lodge.
William Kearney, esq. New-street.
Major Kettlewell, Hardy's-bridge.
Isaac Kingston, esq. Queen-street.
Mrs. Lawson, Lady-lane.
Captain Maurice M-Grath, Bean-street.
Edward McNamara, esq. Ballybricken.
William Moore, esq. Newtown.
Samuel Morgan, esq. Lady-lane.
William Morris, esq. Newtown.
Sir Simon Newport, Newtown.
Robert Nicholas, esq. John-street.
Captain William Paul, John's-hill.
Edward Peel, esq. Newtown.
Adam Rogers, esq. Bank-lane.

John Scott, esq. Queen-street.
 Thomas Sheppard, esq. Lady-lane.
 William Sheppard, esq. Newtown.
 Edmond Skottowe, esq. Bank-lane.
 Sir Nicholas Skottowe, Newtown.
 John Smith, High-street.
 Joseph Strangman, esq. Mary-street.
 Joshua Strangman, esq. Mary-street.
 Abraham Lymes, esq. Water-side.
 Patrick Tierney, esq. Thomas-street.
 George Maurice Wall, esq. the Mall.
 Thomas White, esq. King-street.
 The Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bourke, D.D.
 Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, the
 Palace, Church-square.
 The Very Rev. Ussher Lee, A.M. (dean).
 The Rev. Joseph Palmer, A.M.
 The Rev. George Lewis Fleury.
 Rev. Richard Ryland, Colbeck-street (surro-gate)
 Rev. Henry Fleury, New-street.
 Rev. Henry Bolton, Lady-lane.
 Rev. Alex. Alcock, Rector of the Abbey-church.
 Right Rev. Dr. Patrick Kelly (Catholic bishop).
 Rev. Eugene Condon, King-street.
 Rev. John Bourke, Bowling-green.
 Rev. Edmond Wall, P.P. of St. Patrick's.
 Rev. Patrick Gaffrey (curate).
 Rev. Pierce Power, P.P. of Trinity without.
 Rev. John Condon, (curate) Barrack-street.
 Rev. Martin Phelan, (curate) Barrack-street.
 Rev. John O'Meara, (curate) of St. John's.
 Rev. John O'Connor, (curate) of St. John's.
 Rev. William Abraham, (President of St. John's
 College).
 Rev. Martin Flynn (professor).
 Rev. Edward Lonergan, (dean) the College.

Samuel Newport and John Harris, esqrs. (sheriff)
 Sir Simon Newport, (knight) Water Bailiff.
 Samuel Newport, esq. Weighmaster.
 Robert Cooke, esq. (town clerk).
 Michael Evelyn, esq. (coroner).
 Right Hon. Sir John Newport, (alderman).
 Alderman Henry Sargent.
 Alderman Harry Alcock.
 Alderman Edward Villiers Briscoe.
 William Hassard, esq.
 Alexander Mann Alcock, esq. (attorney).
 William Marchant Ardagh, esq.
 Richard Pope, esq.
 John Roberts, esq. (attorney).
 Charles Tandy, esq. (attorney).
 John Briscoe, esq. (medical doctor).
 Dr. Thomas Lewis Mackessy, Lady-lane.
 Edward Roberts, esq. (stamp office) Colbeck-st.
 Bartholmew Delander, esq. Church-lane.

Merchants, Traders, &c. (1810):—

William M. Ardagh, corn and wine merchant.
 Vernon Ardagh, Thomas-street.
 John Allen, Lady-lane.
 Henry Bayly, bacon merchant, Bean-street.
 William Brewer, corn merchant, Quay.
 William White, general merchant, King-street.
 Messrs. Strangman & Sons, corn merchants, Sui
 street.
 Joshua Neusom, Queen-street.
 Ambrose Langley, corn and butter merchant, Quay.
 Robert Jacob, general merchant, Bridge-street.
 David Malcomson & Son, Quay.
 Henry Ridgeway & Sons, Quay.
 Henry Smith & Son, George-street.

- Joseph Knox, provision merchant, Bean-street.
Edward Commins, (hotel) Quay.
Richard Free, (hotel) King-street.
Charles Ambrose, cabinet maker, Quay.
Abraham Henderson, cabinet maker, King-street.
Patrick Neville, baker, King-street.
Stephen Phelan, stationer, Quay.
Richard Farrell, printer and stationer, Quay.
Thomas Anthony, Architect, Stephen-street.
Richard Graham, iron foundery, Quay.
John Strangman, iron merchant, Charles-street.
James Birnie, printer and bookseller, Quay.
Edward Kenny, cooper, Mayor's-walk.
Thomas Smith, draper, Michael-street.
William Budd, cooper, High-street.
William Kizbey, boot and shoe maker, Peter-street.
Messrs. Davis and Strangman, brewers, Mary-st.
Lawford Reeves, boot maker, Quay.
James Budd, boot maker, Strand-street.
John Waters, baker, Little George's-street.
Thomas Pearson, auctioneer, Manor.
John D. Roberts, wine merchant, William-street.
Martin Boggin, bullion office, the Mall.
Edward Size, printer, Quay-lane.
Patrick Coody, pawnbroker, Myrtle-street.
John Austin, pipe maker, John-street.
George Pounder, pawnbroker, Stephen-street.
J. Freeman, watchmaker, Quay.
Robert Watson, vitriol maker, Kisbey's-lane.
Charles Parr, barber, Quay.
Samuel White, starch manufacturer, Hanover-st.
Sedgley Smith, printer, Bailey's new-street.
Henry Downes, distiller, Thomas-street.
William Draper, organ builder, Bowling-green.
Alexander Pope, spirit merchant, Henrietta-street.
Thomas Reed, saddler, John-street.

John Flanagan, painter, Bailey's new street.
William Williams, strawhat maker, Quay.
Patrick Warren, publican, Quay.
Richard Stafford, tailor, Quay.
John Veacock, saddler, Quay.
James McLaughlin, painter, Quay.
John Weekes, tailor, the Mall,
Richard Curtis, pump maker, Quay.
Edward Thompson, bookbinder, Printer-street.
James Webber, confectioner, Quay.
John Sparrow, cooper, Spring-garden-alley.
Laurence Scanlan, cork cutter, Cook lane.
George O'Neill, cutler, Arundel Square.
Denis Harrington, druggist, Barron-strand-street.
John Hurley, glove maker, Quay-lane.
Pearse Sinnot, hat maker and dealer, Quay.
William Hearn, grocer, Arundel Square.
Francis Birmingham, grocer, &c. Barron-trand-st.
William Pope, flour dealer, Patrick Street.
James Russell, draper, Barron-strand-street.
Richard Coote, boot maker, Quay.
Thomas Waring, draper and hosier, the Mall.
Nicholas Whitty, draper, Patrick Street.
James Barnwall, hat maker, Patrick Street.
John Foster, grocer, Arundel Square.
James Hill, corn merchant, Queen Street.
William Hunt, bacon stores, Quay.
John Penrose, general merchant, Penrose-lane.
William Cherry, maltster, Johnstown.
Richard Rossiter, grocer, Barron-strand-street.
William Aylward, bacon merchant, Thomas St.
Edward Wilson, patten maker, Peter Street.
Joseph Clampett, strawhat maker, Quay.



CHAPTER XII.

Liberties. of the City, &c.

ACCORDING to the charter of Charles I. the city of Waterford, that part of the county of Kilkenny which is contained within the bounds of the parish of Kilkulliheen, also the great port of the city of Waterford, which enters between Rodybanke and Rindoane to Carrick by water, and all the lands within Ballinakill, Killure, Kilbarry, and Killoteran, constitute the county of the city of Waterford and are entirely distinct from and independent of the county of Waterford and the county of Kilkenny. Within the liberties of Waterford, there is little which demands much notice. From the lofty hills on the north of the river, the city appears to the greatest advantage. On the south of the Suir, are the ruins of two houses or preceptories of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. One of these buildings, situated at Killure, was founded in the twelfth century, for the templars; it was afterwards given to the knights hospitallers and became a commandery. At Kilbarry, another preceptory was founded, about the same time, for knights templars, and was afterwards given to the knights of St. John Jerusalem. The plan of these two buildings was the same: they were originally of considerable extent and consisted of a dwelling and place of worship, which were probably connected together. The chapel, which may be distinguished by its standing east and west, joined the dwelling at right angles. These two preceptories also resemble each other as to site, being built on gently rising ground in the

immediate vicinity of a marsh and in both cases standing to the south west of the low ground.

On a tombstone amongst the ruins of the preceptory at Kilbarry, there is the following inscription.

1598

T M—C I A S

Ancient ornamented cross underneath.

MUNITUS HOC SIGNO TUTUS ERIS

I H S

Crest

Arms

QUID CLARIS SOL.

ORATE PRO ANIMA AMABILIS AYLMER UXOR.

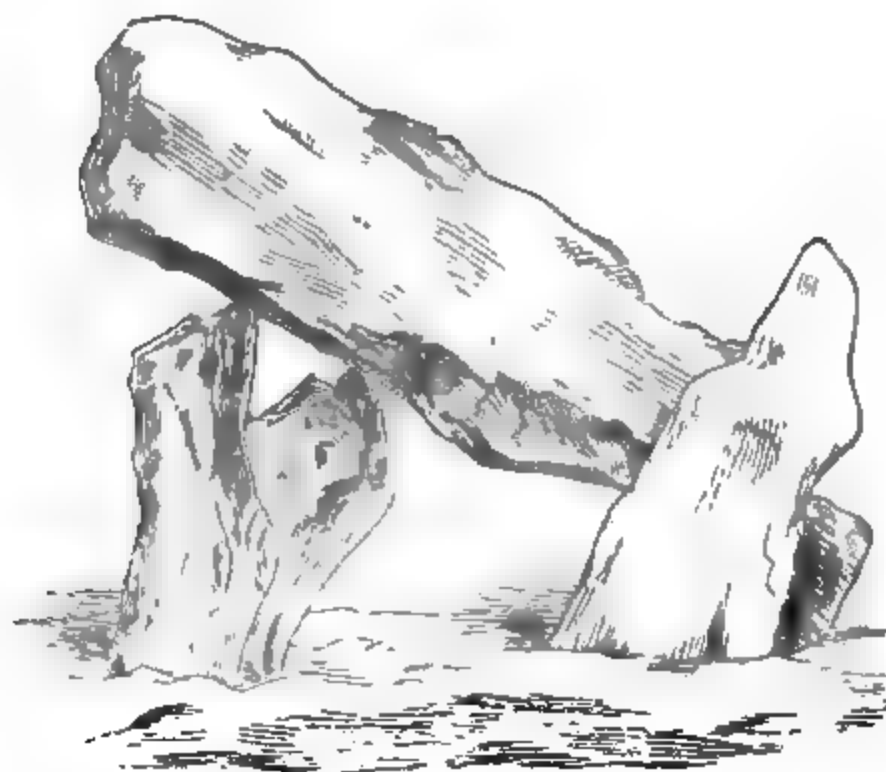
NICOLAY FITGERALD DE KINGSMEADOW ARIMIGERI

OBYT SECUNDO MAY ANNO DOMINI 1708

ÆTATIS TRIGESIMO SECUNDO.

On the next page is a faithful representation of a *Cromleach*, or Druids altar, at a place called Knockeen near Kilbarry, about five miles to the north of Tra. more. It consists of an immense flat rock, until very lately supported by three upright pillar stones. We may mention that the word *Cromleach* is from the Irish, *Cromleac*, a pagan altar, which is a compound of, *Crom*, God, and *leac*, a flat stone. It is to be remarked that this structure lay due east and west, in

conformity with the ancient custom, which assigned amongst the cardinal points a religious pre-eminence to the east. This superiority of the east over the other points of the compass in religious worship at the first glance strikes one as strange, nay, almost, as pagan and ridiculous, but many important reasons for its continuance are to be found in an important work, entitled "The Picture of Parsonstown," published in 1826. The author of that work, in describing the new Roman Catholic chapel of Parsonstown,



animadverts on the position in which that edifice was placed, and quotes from scripture, the primitive fathers, and profane writers, a great number of curious and interesting authorities on the subject. In proof that the early preachers of christianity were unwilling to divert their converts from those places of worship which they had while pagans been accustomed to resort to, in order thereby the more

readily to win their attendance at their new devotions, we find mouldering in decay, within twenty yards of this Cromleach, the more modern yet venerable ruins of a Christian Church, and there also is to be seen a burial ground adjoining.

There cannot be a doubt but the huge stones now being written of served formerly as an altar for sacrifice. This amazing pile of ponderous granite presents a specimen of the *Rocking stones* or *Betylia*, (i. e. *moving* or *animated stones*) which the learned Dr. LANIGAN finds fault with BOCHART for calling *anointed* stones, although perhaps either epithet is equally appropriate. The dimensions of the incumbent stone are:—length 21 feet; breadth 18 feet; thickness from 1 to 3 feet. A countryman we happened to meet on the spot, informed us that hard-by was one of those subterranean dwellings which were inhabited by the ancient Druids, and which are so often to be read of in Irish history. However, at the time of our visit the entrance to this cave was closed up. We were informed, by the same party, that a farmer who cultivated the adjoining lands, in attempting to remove this noble relic, precipitated it from its original position, but in consequence of the immense weight was unable to accomplish his barbarous intention. One extremity is still firmly supported, the other rests upon the ground; the face of the rock is consequently greatly inclined, a circumstance which detracts much from the regularity and picturesque beauty of the mass. This Cromleach is in the angle of a field, within one or two hundred yards of the bridge of *Couse-ma-kéal*, on the road to Tramore.

In offering some remarks upon the geology of this district, it is only intended to state general and lead-

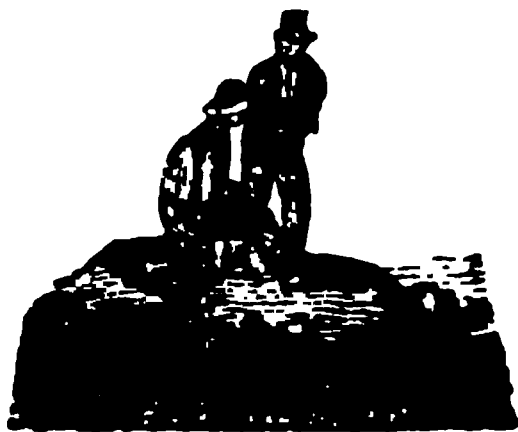
ing facts: an accurate examination of all the minerals found here, independent of the difficulty of the subject, would not be suitable to the present work and would involve dry and tedious details. The prevailing rock in the vicinity of Waterford, and indeed throughout the entire county, except where limestone is found, is argillaceous schistus, varying in hardness and colour, and in many places combined with a portion of silex. The summits of the hills are composed of siliceous breccia, over which red sand-stone frequently occurs. On the sea coast near the harbour of Waterford, the siliceous conglomerate and sand-stone are found interstratifying each other, the thickness of the beds, sometimes eight or ten in number, varying from two to twelve feet.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Waterford the following rocks occur in considerable abundance: sienite and hornblende at Kilronan; talcose slate near Knockhouse; lydian stone on the road to Annstown; hornstone and jasper are found alternating with flinty slate, in the same neighbourhood; serpentine may be seen resting on a bluish black quartzose rock at Knockhouse.

There are several veins of quartz in the clay-slate of Bilberry, in which there is a considerable quantity of micaceous iron ore and scaly graphite, both passing into oxyde of iron and jaspery iron ore. These ores are, in some places of these veins, so intimately blended with quartz as to form jaspery iron stone, which is extremely beautiful when polished. Beautiful specimens of brown crystallized quartz may be collected in small trusses in the clay slate, some of which are intermixed with minute crystals of chlorite. Red-ochre is abundant; this is formed by the decomposition of carburet of iron, and acts so forcibly through the several strata of the hill as to give them

a spotted and variegated texture. A small portion of sulphate of barytes is mixed with the micaceous iron ore in several parts of the quartz. Oxyde of titunium is also found alternating with the jaspery iron ore; this appears of a blood red colour. The bituminous shale contains 25 per cent. of carbon, its fracture is obliquely fibrous and iridescent, in consequence of the metallic matter which passes through it. The variegated texture of the talcous slate depends on the same principle. Round the metallic vein the talcous slate and indurated green earth are intermixed with arsenieurat of iron, which is gradually decomposing by the action of the atmosphere.

In all the ancient ruins, a soft sandstone, resembling Portland-stone, is found in great abundance: the ornamented parts, the cut stone arches and light pillars are composed of this material. In the lower parts of the old cathedral, which still exist and form the foundation of the new building, this whitish soft stone may be seen in the turnings of the arches and windows. This rock does not occur near Waterford and was probably brought here from a considerable distance.



CHAPTER XIII.

The County of Waterford—its Antiquities, &c.

THE County of Waterford is divided into seven baronies,—Gaultier, Middlethird, Upperthird, Decies without Drum, Decies within Drum, Coshmore and Coshbride, and Glanaheiry. We will take each barony separately, and commence with

GAULTIER.

The barony of Gaultier is bounded on the north by the Suir; on the west by the liberties of Waterford, part of the barony of Middlethird, and the bay of Tramore; on the east by Waterford bay, and on the south by the ocean. It contains the parishes of Ballynikill, Ballygunner, Kil St. Nicholas, Faithleg, Crook, Kilmacombe, Killea, Rathmoylan, Kilmacleague, Killure, and Kilcaragh. According to an ancient record, this barony was divided into nine parishes. This barony, which is the most eastern division of the county, derives its name from an Irish word which signifies the land of the foreigners.

The Ostmen, Danes or Easterlings, were very early settled in this district, and from its contiguity to the ocean and its almost insular situation, were enabled to protect themselves against the violence of the natives. The Danes, who had expelled the more ancient occupiers, some of whose works are still existing in this barony, were themselves expelled by the English settlers, who considered it essentially necessary to secure a place of embarkation.

When Henry II. was preparing to land his forces, the only opposition he experienced was from an Ostman Lord, who vainly attempted to impede the disembarkation by drawing a chain across the river. Passing the bounds of the city and following the course of the Suir, as it descends towards the sea, the first object which deserves attention is the Little Island—a portion of land which appears to have been originally connected with the county of Kilkenny, and afterwards insulated by the waters of the Suir partially effecting a shorter course.

This conjecture is strengthened by the discovery of a large tree, which, with its root and branches, was found at the depth of some feet beneath the bed of the river at this place.

The Little Island is about three quarters of a mile in length and nearly the same in breadth, and contains one hundred and eighty acres.

This delightful spot is well situated, and commands a fine view of Waterford, the course of the Suir, and the adjacent counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, terminated by the lofty and picturesque mountains of Tory and Slievekielta. On the island is an ancient castle, to which a comfortable farm-house is attached. The natural beauties of the place are heightened by an improved and thickly-planted neighbourhood. The castle was a square building, with lofty battlements, evidently intended as a place of strength, supposed to have been erected in the sixteenth century, and was for many years occupied by the proprietors of the adjacent lands. The external appearance of this building denotes the unsettled state of the times when it was first inhabited. The principal, and indeed the only entrance, a small gothic door-way, is defended by a projecting window, which commands the approach, and is, at the same time,

protected by a sloping battlement against remote assailants : there is an apperture in the stone-work, through which molten lead, boiling oil, and various other warlike missiles of the time were wont to be cast upon the heads of the hapless invaders. A human face rudely cut in stone, and an almost defaced escutcheon, are inserted in the wall at a few feet from the door-frame. Narrow windows and loop holes, at regular distances, afford a faint light to a flight of stone steps, which, winding through the massy walls, conduct to the summit of the building ; from this place the view is singularly grand and extensive. This castle has, at different times, been fitted up as a place of residence.

The various windings of the river open new scenes as you advance towards its embouchure : from one point, Waterford appears as if rising out of the river ; as you proceed, the towers and steeple of the city are almost concealed by the green and gently sloping hills. The view from the hill of Faithleg is really magnificent. In the direction of Waterford, the Suir is seen descending its winding channel, deeply sunk between cultivated hills ; at a little distance from the town, the river, dividing into a double stream, incloses the Little Island, and, uniting again, proceeds to receive the tributary waters of the Nore and Barrow, which here unite their waters with the Suir, with a fulness and rapidity that might be taken for the violence of the ocean : the breadth of the Suir at this place is nearly three miles. To the north, the back ground is terminated by Mount Leinster : Tory-hill, Slievekielta, and the Wexford mountains complete the outline, until the view is bounded by the ocean toward the south. Three miles below Little Island, and at the confluence of the rivers Nore and Barrow with the Suir, is a small village, called Cheek-

point, formerly the packet station, and the scene of much generous but unprofitable speculation. One Mr. Bolton, about the year 1800, established a cotton manufactory here, but this and many other projected attempts by the same spirited individual were, unhappily for the country, unsuccessful. Nearer to the sea is Passage, built on a narrow neck of low land between the river and a lofty and precipitous hill which overlooks the town. The church is situate on the summit of the hill, and as the hill lies north and south, the inhabitants of Passage enjoy but little of the sun after mid-day, which in winter must make the place look very bleak and unpleasant. The river here offers commodious shelter and an anchorage for vessels of large burden, which may without difficulty unload at the quay. SPENSER, in his episode of the marriage of the Thames with the Medway, introduces the confluence of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow. in the following stanza:—

“The first, the gentle Shure, that making way
By sweet Clonmell, adorns rich Waterford ;

The next, the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray
By fair Kilkenny, and Rosseponte board ;

The third, the goodly Barow, which doth hoard
Great heaps of salmon in his dreary bosome :

All which long sundred, do at last accord

To join in one, ere to the sea they come,

So flowing all from one, all one at last become.

“Fairy Queen, B. 4. Cant. XI. v. 43.”

At Crook, in the vicinity of Passage, there is the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and was founded in the thirteenth century by the Baron of Curraghmore. The lands connected with this preceptory

must have been considerable ; for we find that, in the year 1565, 27th Queen Elizabeth, a lease of them was granted to Anthony Power, for a term of sixty years, at the annual rent of £12 11s. 10d. Irish money. It is believed, that the Knights of St. John had nine houses in Ireland, three of which were situated in the barony of Gaultier.

Nearly at the entrance of the Waterford harbour is the village of Dunmore, formerly a place of resort for fishermen, but now a delightful and fashionable watering place. The village is situated in a valley, with a gentle slope towards the sea ; the houses are built irregularly, without regard to site or uniformity of appearance, except that they all took to the same point—the Hook Light-house, on the opposite coast. On the hill, which forms the back-ground of the picture, are the ruins of a church. Dunmore has latterly been much enlarged ; it is now a post town. By an act passed in the 58th year of Geo. III. cap. 72. the limits of the harbour of Dunmore are defined to be “from Shannoon Point, otherwise called Black Nobb, to Ardnamult Point.” On the road leading to the pier, there is a handsome church, which, with the neat white houses interspersed among highly cultivated fields, present a pleasing view to vessels approaching the coast.

The pier of Dunmore is situated on the southern shore of the bay of Waterford, where the haven joins the Atlantic Ocean. The harbour is formed under Dunmore head by the projection of a mole, which is carried to a considerable distance into the sea. The object being to reduce the fury of the waves, which, when impelled by the south winds, dash against the coast with inconceivable violence, a mole, supported by an immense breakwater, was commenced from a little within the head of Dunmore. By vast exer-

tions, and by procuring rocks of great size, the mole was extended 800 feet into the sea, which, at the place where the breakwater is formed, is from four to five and six fathoms deep. The mole is raised on an inclined surface between forty and fifty feet above low water mark, paved with great masses of stone, imbedded in a peculiar kind of mortar which becomes hard under water: the inclination is such as to allow the fury of the waves to expend itself before reaching the parapet, which surmounts the whole, at an elevation of seventy feet perpendicular above the foundation. The pier and quay for the shipping are erected inside of the mole, and present a most beautiful specimen of masonry. This pier, or quay, is 600 feet in length: the depth of low water at the entrance is twenty-five feet, and at the innermost part eighteen feet. The greatest part of this quay under low water was built by means of the diving bell.

Under the superintendence of skilful engineers, the workmen (untaught peasants) soon learned to move vast rocks with admirable dexterity: few of these were less than five or six tons weight, and some exceeded ten tons. These immense mountain masses torn from the solid rock, were transported with the greatest ease, on inclined planes and iron railway: to the place where they were squared with the greatest exactness; they were then disposed in their places, accurately fitted and joined together without the clumsy iron bolts and bands, which are at the same time laborious and expensive.

The material of which the pier is principally composed is silicious pudding-stone, and a rather fine grained sand-stone, which was found in regular strata: much of the latter was chiefly used in the mason work; the pudding-stone, broken into large irregular masses, served as a foundation.

Two neighbouring hills having been almost entirely cut away, and the stratified sand-stone being exhausted, it became necessary to seek elsewhere for stones to face the work, and these could not be had, with the advantage of water carriage, nearer than the lime-stone quarries of Dunkit, in the county of Kilkenny, distant about twenty-five miles. The total expense of building this pier was something about £100,000. It was completed in 1826.

There are many spas in this barony, principally chalybeate. At Monamintra, a spring strongly impregnated with iron has been found useful in many cases: at the foot of the rising ground, at the rear of the new church and near the "Fairy Bush," there are also mineral waters, which have been proved to be very efficacious in giving health, or, at all events, occupation to those who frequent them.

The only remnant of Celtic superstition in this barony is to be seen on the hill of Kilmacombe, distant about two miles from Dunmore; it consists of five large stones, placed side by side, and enclosed in a circle of stones about thirty yards in diameter: it is supposed to have been a seat of justice, or probably the grave of some hero. Within three miles of Waterford, where the road branches off to Passage and Dunmore, a stone is pointed out as a Cromlech, or Druid's altar. On the coast of this barony there are several caverns, all of which appear to be natural formations, and therefore more remarkable for grandeur and extent than for regularity of appearance. In the projecting headland which separates Woodstown Strand from Credan, there are three caves of considerable dimensions, which branch out into various chambers, consisting of natural arches of great symmetry and beauty.

They should be approached at low water: the rock

out of which they are excavated is a coarse pudding-stone, which appears to have yielded readily to the influence of a descending stream. In the little bay, of Dunmore, a fissure in the rock, of no great extent, is called the Cathedral. To the westward of Dunmore, near a promontory called Red-head, in a field adjoining the cliff, is an immense hole, styled the Bishop's Cave: it is one hundred and five feet long, and twenty-four wide; and, although eighty yards from the sea, it may be approached in a boat at high water. There are several other caves in this neighbourhood, as at Rathmoylan, Ballymacaw, and at Brownstown-head.

The natural advantages which this barony derives from its proximity to the sea have not yet been made available to its numerous and peaceful population. The villiages of Portally, Rathmoylan, Ballymacaw, and Summerville, which are principally occupied by fishermen, and which, with suitable encouragement, might be made thriving and industrious places, are now the residence of a poor and almost unemployed peasantry, vacillating between agriculture and fishing, and consequently unsuccessful in both. From the prevalence of south and south-west winds, to which this coast is directly exposed, and from the want of convenient harbours, these villages are unprofitable as fishing stations during the greater part of the year.

On the appearance of foul weather, the fishermen are obliged to draw up their boats on the beach, and are thus limited in their operations by this additional labour, as well also as by the fear of violent and unexpected storms, against which they have no resource, had they a safe anchorage, into which they could run in bad weather, they might with little trouble or apprehension, venture into the deep sea, where fish

is always to be found.

From the pier at Dunmore to Brownstown-head the coast is rocky, and in stormy weather almost inaccessible: at the projecting headland called Files Kirk or Swinehead, there are sunken rocks, nearly covered by the sea at high water, which render the approach at this place particularly dangerous. Brownstown-head forms the easterly promontory of the bay of Tramore; and, from the similarity of its appearance, has been frequently mistaken for the land at the entrance of Waterford harbour. To enable mariners to distinguish, and consequently to avoid, the dangerous bay of Tramore, beacon towers have been erected, at the earnest solicitation of the harbour commissioners, who had much opposition to contend against: two of these towers are situated on the eastern, and three on the western promontory.

Near Tramore, at the eastern extremity of the bay, is the little harbour of Rhineshark. To vessels embayed in Tramore, the only chance of safety is to be sought by running directly into the harbour of Rhineshark. The stream which flows into the sea here is very inconsiderable, except when swelled by the winter rains; it takes its rise from several small springs, and is occasionally supplied from an extensive lake situated near Woodstown, and called Bellake.



CHAPTER XIV.

The Barony of Middlethird—its Antiquities, &c.

THE Barony of Middlethird adjoins the barony Gaultier ; the western boundary of the parish Kilmacleague, and the eastern boundary of the parish of Drummahaire, mark the line of separation between them. It consists of the parishes of Drummahaire, Kilbride, Island Icarne, Don Isle, Reisk, Newcastle, Kilmeaden, Ballycashen, Lisnekil, Loughdaly, and Kilronan. The bay of Tramore is situated about four miles to west of the harbour of Waterford.

Between the promontories of Brownstown and Newtown-heads the coast is a dead flat, and presents a surface of level beach, three miles in length. A bar or mound of sand, raised by the united influence of the tides and the land streams, prevents the further encroachments of the sea.

At the western extremity of the bay is situated the town of Tramore. Protected from the prevailing winds, commanding a magnificent view of the sea, and enjoying the advantages of a hard and level strand of great extent, Tramore possesses within itself everything which can recommend a sea-bathing place : there are good markets and commodious hotels and lodging houses. The great hotel is a spacious building, elevated considerably above the town, and admirably adapted for enjoying the invigorating breezes from the sea. The new chapel, built in 1861, is deserving of notice. The proximity of Waterford, distant little more than five miles, and the facility of communication by railway, render this town the

favourite summer retreat of the citizens of Waterford. The strand is about three English miles in length, and throughout perfectly hard and level: in the summer season there are regular races here, which are encouraged by the proprietors of the town and by private subscriptions. At one extremity of the beach, immense heaps of sand have been cast up by the sea, and compose what is called the Rabbit-burrow. These sand hills are partially covered with natural grasses and with a few plants, as asparagus, pansy, scurvy, grass, &c. From this place the bay of Tramore may be seen in all its grandeur, either smooth and glassy as an unruffled lake, or, when agitated by the west wind, exhibiting the frightful magnificence of convulsed nature.

The following were the GENTRY in and about the neighbourhood of Tramore, in the year 1810:—

- William Christmas, esq. Tramore-lodge.
- Richard Duckett, esq. Tramore.
- Rev. John Cook, Rector of Tramore.
- Benjamin Finucan, esq. Ballyscanlon.
- John Fitzgerald, esq. Drumcannon.
- Arthur Powell Hunt, esq. Cove-cottage.
- Rev. William Mackisy, Dunhill.
- William Lyons, esq. Corbally.
- Rev. Nicholas Phelan, P.P. Ballycarney.
- Morgan Power, esq. Woodstown.
- William Power, esq. Dunhill-lodge.
- Richard Power Ronayne, esq. Newtown.
- George Waters, esq. (surgeon).
- John Wogan, esq. (attorney).
- Rev. Francis Ronayne, P.P.
- George Talbot, esq. Tramore.
- Edward Barry, esq. Tramore.

The following were the SHOPKEEPERS in Tralee in the year 1810:—

James Hurst, Hotel Proprietor.
David Phelan, Hotel Proprietor.
Robert Barry, Spirit Dealer.
John O'Brien, Spirit Dealer.
Morris Phelan, Grocer.
Edmond Walsh, Spirit Dealer.
Mr. Phelan Morris, Postmaster.

In the month of January, 1816, the Sea-Eagle transport, having on board the second battalion the 59th foot, was driven by a raging tempest into this inhospitable bay. It occurred in the day-time, the shore was crowded with people, who were aware of the inevitable fate of the crew, and had no possible means of relieving them. As the vessel neared shore, those on board were distinctly seen, awaiting in agony the dreadful catastrophe. Husbands, wives, parents and children, (there were many women and infants in the ship,) were plainly observed, some few instances encouraging each other, but the most part clinging to the timbers, or folding their arms round those they loved, that they might die together. Their anticipations were but too well founded: the vessel struck and went to pieces, and two hundred and ninety-two men, and seventy women and children, perished in sight of the assembled thousands. All that courage and the most devoted gallantry could do, was attempted to save them; and there are some splendid instances of successful exertion, in which the preservers nearly shared the fate from which they had rescued others. The calamity was almost general: only thirty men were preserved. A few days after the shipwreck, ne

sixty corpses, some of them the remains of women and children, were carried on the country cars from the coast to the burying-ground, at two miles distance. The wretched survivors accompanied the melancholy procession, and witnessed their companions and relatives deposited in one vast grave. A handsome mausoleum was ordered to be placed over their remains. The following inscription is on the stone :

BENEATH THIS TOMB
ARE DEPOSITED THE REMAINS OF

	AGE		AGE
Major <i>Charles Douglas,</i>	29	Lieut. <i>William Gillespie,</i>	19
Captain <i>James Macgregor,</i>	23	Ensign <i>Andrew Ross,</i>	19
Lieut. & Adj. <i>Abra. Dent,</i>	26	Ensign <i>Rowland F. Hill,</i>	19
Lieutenant <i>William Veal,</i>	21	Surgeon <i>James Hagan,</i>	30
Lieutenant <i>Robert Scott,</i>	23	Assistant Surgeon <i>Lambe,</i>	26
Lieutenant <i>James Geddes,</i>	21	Qur.-Mast. <i>William Baird,</i>	38

Of His Majesty's 2d Battalion 59th Foot,
Who perished in the bay of Tramore,
On the 30th day of January, 1816,
By the wreck of the Sea-Horse Transport.
To their revered Memories

This Testimonial is erected by
Lieut. Colonel AUSTIN, Lieut. Colonel HOYSTED,
And the other surviving Officers of the Battalion;
Also a Monument at the Church of Tramore.

Returning to their native Land,
Where they looked for solace and repose,
After all the toils and dangers they had endured,
For the security of the British Empire,
And the deliverance of Europe,
Their lives were suddenly cut short

By the awful dispensation
 Of an all-wise but inscrutable Providence :
 But the memory of those gallant achievements,
 In which they bore so distinguished a part,
 Under the guidance of the
ILLUSTRIOUS WELLINGTON,
 Will never be forgotten, but shall continue to
 Illuminate the historic page, and animate the hearts
 Of Britons to the most remote period of time.

In the burying-ground of the new parish church
 in the village of Tramore, a monument was erected
 by the surviving officers. The principal circum-
 stances of the melancholy event are recorded in the
 following words :

On the south side—

LUGO, *6th and 7th of January, 1809.*

CORUNNA, *16th of January, 1809.*

WALCHEREN, *August, 1809.*

This Monument was erected by
 Lieut. Colonel AUSTIN, Lieut. Colonel HOYSTER,
 and the other surviving Officers
 of the 2d Battalion of His Majesty's 59th Regiment.
 as a testimonial of their profound sorrow
 for the loss of their gallant Brother Officers,
 who perished by the wreck of the Sea-Horse Transport
 in the bay of Tramore,
 on the 30th day of January, 1816 ;
 and as a tribute to the heroic and social virtues
 which adorned their short but useful lives.

N.B. The Mausoleum at Drumcannon Churchyard.

On the east—

VITTORIA, 21st of June, 1813.

ST. SEBASTIAN, 31st of August, 1813.

BIDASSOA, 7th of October, 1813.

On the 30th day of January, 1816,
the Sea-Horse Transport, Captain GIBBS,
was wrecked in Tramore bay ;
upon which melancholy occasion,
12 Officers and 264 Non-Com. Officers and Privates
of His Majesty's 2d Battalion 59th Regiment,
together with Lieut. ALLEN, R.N. 15 Sailors, and 71
Women and Children,
perished within a mile of the shore.
Of the hapless inmates of this ill-fated vessel,
only 4 Officers, and 26 Soldiers and Seamen
were providentially rescued
from the raging Ocean.

On the north—

NIVELLE, 10th of November, 1813.

NIEVE, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of December, 1813.

BAYONNE, February and March, 1814.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF

Major Charles Douglas, *Lieut.* William Gillespie,
Captain James Macgregor, *Ensign* Andrew Ross,
Lieu. & Adj. Abraham Dent, *Ensign* Rowland F. Hill,
Lieutenant William Veall, *Surgeon* James Hagan,
Lieutenant Robert Scott, *Assist. Surgeon* Lambe, and
Lieutenant James Geddes, *Quarter Master* W. Baird,
of the 2d Bat. 59th Regt. who were lost by the wreck
of the Sea-Horse Transport.

Your heroic deeds, Brave Warriors !
will never be erased from the page of history : and
though cypress instead of laurels encircle your tem-
ples, your cenotaph is erected in the bosoms of your
Countrymen.

On the west—

WATERLOO, 18th of June, 1815.

CAMBRAY, 24th of June, 1815.

SURRENDER OF PARIS, 6th of July, 1815.

The 2d Battalion of the 59th Regiment
commenced their Military Career in Autumn, 1808,
when they accompanied Sir David Baird to Corunna.

and were conspicuously brave in the arduous
campaign under Lieut. General SIR JOHN MOORE.
they partook of the fate of the Expedition to Walcheren
they also bore a distinguished part in the principal
Actions that were fought on the Peninsula.

in 1813 and 1814,

under the command of the

ILLUSTRIOUS WELLINGTON :

and finally participated in the renown of the
ever-memorable day of Waterloo, and the
second surrender of the French Capital.

A considerable number of soldiers were interred
in the sand, at the distance of a hundred yards from
the sea.

The land in the vicinity of Tramore, from its ex-
posure to the sea breeze, has always been unpropitious
to the growth of trees. The face of the country ex-

hibits little improvement in this respect, during the last century; and were it not for the increase of tillage, the coast to the westward would still present a wild and uncultivated appearance.

Amongst the many advantages which the spirit of geological research has conferred upon this part of Ireland, perhaps the most generally useful is the discovery of limestone, on the coast of the barony of Middlethird, at a place which had hitherto been considered destitute of this valuable mineral.

This stone is found in the immediate vicinity of the town of Tramore, at a place called the Lady's Cove, where it is embedded in indurated clay slate. The rocks on both sides of the limestone effervesce with acids, and hence it appears that they contain some portion of calcareous matter, which is probably the cause of their exhibiting a tabular structure. Sulphuret of iron is found crystallized and granular, in small veins running through limestone next the indurated clay slate; it is also found in the alluvial matter. On examining some of the clay which is situated over these rocks, calcareous matter was discovered to be a chief ingredient, and hence it appears, that all the substances, both rocks and earth, partake largely of the nature of limestone. The limestone is of the primitive kind, and is capable of receiving a very fine polish: it is, however, chiefly valuable for agricultural purposes, and in this point of view that the discovery may be considered a public benefit.

Within a short distance of the town, are the ruins of the castle of Cullen, formerly a place of defence, and the residence of some warlike chieftain: an isolated rock is the foundation or ground-work of the building, which, before the general use of artillery must have been almost impregnable. Tradition has

preserved nothing of the history of the place, or its inhabitants; like many other works of art, Cullen has outlived the memory of its founders.

It is generally supposed that the castles and fortified houses, the ruins of which are still to be seen in great numbers, were the work of colonists, whom the policy of the English monarchs induced to settle in Ireland.

From the time of Henry II. lands were freely offered to settlers at trifling or nominal rents: some individuals of rank and consequence, who received these extensive grants, very frequently neglected to fulfill the conditions attached to them; and instead of bringing over a number of followers, and affording their own personal influence and counsel, they sold their interests to the old possessors, neglected to provide for the defence of their properties, and, in some instances, abandoned them altogether.

Succeeding monarchs endeavoured to obviate these evils, by affixing certain conditions to the grants, in proportion to their extent.

The lands to be planted were divided into three proportions; the greatest to consist of two thousand English acres, the next of fifteen hundred, and the least of one thousand. The undertakers of two thousand acres were to hold of the king in capite; they were to build a castle and inclose a strong court-yard or bawn, and they were to place upon their lands, within three years, forty-eight able men, of English or Scotch birth: they were besides to retain six hundred acres in their own hands, and for five years, to reside constantly, or to keep such agents as should be approved of by the government. The same or similar conditions were attached to the smaller grants. The holders of fifteen hundred acres were required to finish a house and bawn within two years:

a bawn or strong enclosure was all that was required of the third class.

From the bay of Tramore to Dungarvan, there is little shelter for vessels of any description ; the shore is rocky and precipitous, and offers only a few recesses or coves, precarious retreats for the boats of the fishermen. The rocks along the coast appear to have been violently disrupted, the beds being heaped irregularly, and meeting together, in the greatest confusion. Clay slate is here also the prevailing rock ; occasionally pudding-stone occurs, and, in the neighbourhood of Annstown, a species of green-stone. Contiguous to the coast in the parish of Icanoe, there are several small islands, which are only masses of rock separated from the main land ; they are partially covered with grass, and, except to the mineralogist, offer nothing worthy of observation.

Proceeding to the westward, a range of rocks, possessing a columnar structure, are observed jutting out into the sea ; the colour is dark, approaching to black, extremely hard, and with a faint lustre : the columns are irregular in shape and in the number of their angles, but are mostly terminated by five sides. There are several indications of mineral veins, and a variety in the rock formations, exceedingly remarkable in so confined a space.

The village of Annstown, distant about three miles from Tramore, is built on the western side of a valley which extends from the sea to a considerable distance inland. There are a few lodging houses for the accommodation of summer visitors, who are sometimes attracted by the retired situation ; but the want of regular markets, and the distance from Waterford, have rendered Annstown little frequented as a bathing place. The situation and appearance of this village are striking and picturesque. With few im-

provements or works of art to recommend it, Anns-town possesses within itself many natural beauties: amongst these may be considered, a bold and magnificent coast, stupendous rocks rising abruptly from the sea, and headlands extending into the ocean and exhibiting natural arches of vast extent. To the east, the islands of Icanne bound the view: the headland of Dungarvan is seen stretching away to the southwest. The prospect on the land side is chiefly remarkable for an ancient ruin, the castle of DonIsle, which stands above the ravine that extends from the sea to the interior. The castle of DonIsle, or Donhill, as it is usually called, situated about an English mile from the sea, is discernible at a considerable distance, the rock on which it is built being almost detached from the range of hills which forms one side of the ravine. As you approach the ruin by the road leading from Waterford to the demesne of DonIsle, the view is impressive and romantic.

Having descended from the main road, through a plantation of flourishing trees, the castle, a square tower of great elevation, is seen, overhanging a river, here crossed by an antique bridge. In ancient times, it was the property of the family of Le Poer, from whom the present Marquis of Waterford is descended. So far back as 1346, this family held a distinguished rank in this county: in that year John Le Poer, and others of the same name, gave security to the Lord Justice Birmingham, at Waterford, for themselves and all others of their name in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, for their peaceable behaviour to the king and his ministers.

The castle of DonIsle might be considered inaccessible on two sides; and where it was liable to be approached, its defences appear to have possessed a considerable degree of artificial strength.

The only vulnerable part was well defended by a strong wall and deep fosse, which inclosed a court-yard of about fifty yards square: the mason work of the wall can still be traced through its whole course. After entering the court-yard, the passage to the castle was ascended by a steep flight of stone steps, which lead to a gate defended by a portcullis; the arch of the gate, and the groove of the portcullis, being still discernible. You then enter into a small court-yard, which appears to have contained several out-offices belonging to the castle, and turning to the left hand into a still smaller inclosure, of about twelve feet square, the door of the castle is at length seen. All the various approaches already mentioned are carefully defended by loop-holes and embrasures; and on entering the castle itself, the usual square trap-door is observed over the passage, which gave the last opportunity of defence to the besieged, and from which, in the obstinacy of despair, they poured down on the assailants large stones, boiling water, or any other means of annoyance which the danger might suggest. The walls of the castle are still perfectly upright, not having yielded in the least to the encroachments of time: the castle, however, evidently suffered considerably from the violence of man, having been subjected to the force of gunpowder; but the square tower which crowns the summit, and which now can only be ascended by a ladder, is as perfect as if erected within these few years. The church, which lies at the distance of about 300 yards west of the castle, and which was evidently attached to that building, appears to have been subjected to the same barbarous violence, as the rocky firmness of the masses which formerly composed it, and which now lie scattered in various directions, clearly prove.

In one instance, an entire staircase remains per-

fect, but the wall in which it was built has been thrown a considerable distance from its original position: the only part of the wall which remains perfect is the arch which separated the chancel from the aisle. On digging among the ruins of the church some years ago, a statue, cut in sand-stone, and bearing on its head a coronet, was discovered: it is now to be seen, set upright against the wall at the west end of the church.

A very ancient tombstone has also been discovered in the burying-ground; it is without any inscription, and simply decorated with a coronet. It is supposed to have been the tomb of the Countess, who perished when the castle was taken by Cromwell.

A considerable range of high land extends from the sea, through the parishes of DonIsle and Reisk. The rock is mostly pudding-stone and clay-slate, and occasionally large masses of jasper: some of the specimens are very beautiful. Along the coast the rocks are rich in minerals: lead and copper have been found at Annstown and Bonmahon, where mines of these substances were worked to a considerable extent, and at no very remote period. The elevation and abruptness of the coast afford some facility in discovering these minerals, veins frequently appearing where the earth has been washed away by the encroachments of the ocean. Various circumstances concur to induce the belief that mines might be advantageously worked here. The course of the veins is east and west; the ore is heavy, and has a rich appearance, and there is besides the advantage of water-carriage. The range of hills passing through the parishes of DonIsle and Reisk divides into two branches in the latter parish: the intermediate low land is partially covered with water, which forms the lake of Ballyscanlan. The bottom of this lake is still

thickly covered with fragments of trees, which were probably displaced by the water at no very remote period. After leaving Reisk, the high land extends to the vicinity of Waterford.

At Sugar-loaf Hill, so called from its abrupt and conical appearance, there is a very noble Cromlech, or Druid's altar, the most perfect of these antiquities, which is to be found in the county.

Four oblong masses of rock, elevated on their extremities, support a table-stone or altar of considerable magnitude, the height of which is about twenty feet. The workmanship is altogether rude and unpretending. Within the space inclosed by the uprights or pillars, a single stone stands entirely detached from the sides and covering of the altar. This relic of ancient days is situated to the south-east of the range of hills, which, through its entire course, is covered with fragments of rock, varying in size from field stones to immense mountain masses. Connected with this relic, we have here an indisputable instance of the policy of those who first introduced Christianity into this country; and who, in every case, endeavoured to engraft the pure religion upon the heathen superstition which preceded it. The neighbourhood of a Celtic monument was selected as the site of a Christian church, which now in its turn affords protection to its neglected rival. The church is gone to decay, the altar remains in all its rude perfection: the combination is striking; there is something grand and romantic in these ruins of remote and dissimilar periods, which cannot fail to impress the mind with admiration, and which leaves upon it a pleasing though melancholy feeling.

It is probable that the church, the ruins of which adjoin the altar, was erected shortly after the introduction of Christianity into this country: it was only

at that period the Celtic monuments were considered as giving sanctity to the place on which they stood; though it might be supposed that some veneration was still attached to them, the Irish expression for, going to worship, literally signifying, going to a stone around which people assembled to worship. A view of the rocks throughout this range, and of the uncouth forms and grotesque positions which they sometimes assume, leads to the belief that the elevation of cromlechs, or altar, is not always attributed to the physical exertions of man. It is impossible to conceive such immense blocks to have been raised in rude times by uncivilized men; and the absence of regularity in the position, and in the number of the stones employed, strengthens the supposition that they are natural formations. In this neighbourhood, some other large and flat rocks might be made to exhibit the same appearance, by removing the earth on which they rest, and exposing to view the irregular, and frequently perpendicular, pillars beneath them.

There is another altar near DonIsle inferior in magnitude and beauty to that at Sugar-loaf. There is no similarity observable in the direction or inclination of the stones in these antiquities. In that at Sugar-loaf, the direction appears to be east and west, the upper or table stone dipping to the east; at Don-Isle, the table stone is supported by three uprights, the direction is north and south, and inclination to the south. The rock of which these altars are composed, is siliceous slate; the flat stone or covering at Sugar-loaf is chlorite slate.

In an open space between these wild and irregular elevations is a small conical hill, called Cruach or the Heap, in which is an exceedingly rich mineral vein containing lead ore combined with a consider-

able proportion of silver: this mine was formerly worked to a great extent, as appears from the still remaining shafts which were excavated with care, and propped and supported with timber which was only recently removed. Near to this place, beds of sand occur in large quantities, and there are some indications of limestone, which will probably be found on the lands of Gaulstown.

There is a romantic wildness in the country about Pembrokestown which is totally unlike any thing to be seen in this barony. The hills, which rise precipitously, are covered with singularly bold and rugged rocks, and immediately adjoining and between these irregular elevations, small patches of the finest land, watered by a clear stream and sheltered from every wind, present a retired and quite landscape, which even from contrast must be considered interesting. A slight improvement in the farmers' dwellings, and some judicious planting, would supply all that is wanting to render the scenery perfect. It would be surprising if, in such a place, some traces of the Celtic inhabitants of Ireland were not discernible: there is here all the romantic interest and natural grandeur which these people loved, and the simple monuments which still remain to us incontestibly prove that this was a favourite haunt. A round hill or rath, which commands no distant view, could only have been a residence or retreat; besides this, there is a cromlech which consists of five upright stones supporting a flat stone or covering. The entire is inconsiderable in size, and possesses no remarkable beauty.

At Whitfield, the property of Mr. Christmas, the coarse slate passes into roof slate: a quarry of this material has been worked to some extent; but, in consequence of the smallness of the slates, is now

disused. Probably, were the quarry sunk to a greater depth, the slates would be found larger.

Near Knockaderry, a subterraneous passage is hollowed out of the rock, and seems to have had some connection with the Druidic superstition. A curious sepulchre was discovered here beneath a cairn or heap of stones; it consisted of six square stones joined together in form of a box, and contained human bones, some of which appeared to have been burned.

Near Whitfield, in 1820, were discovered two stone chambers, somewhat resembling the monument at New Grange near Drogheda, described by Ledwich.

On the removal of a vast heap of stones which lay for ages on the side of the road, and from which portions were taken away from time to time to be used in repairing, a large flag was observed, which, when removed, discovered a circular opening into an arched vaulted apartment constructed in the shape of a bee-hive. It was composed of flat stones, the higher projecting beyond the lower, and tapered into a point which was covered with a flag. On entering into it, a narrow passage was discovered, leading from one side, but it was almost filled up with rubbish and clay: another chamber was found at no great distance. The buildings are about five or six feet high, and are supposed to have been used as tombs.

The village and neighbourhood of Kilmeaden were formerly places of some consequence; but the castle and the ancient private residences are long since gone to decay, and in their place one considerable residence has been built, at Mount Congreve, the property of Ambrose Congreve, Esq.

In the churchyard of Kilmeaden is the tomb of John Ottrington, Esq. who purchased part of the

property of the Le Poer family, which was seized by Cromwell. The monument was erected by Elizabeth, Viscountess Doneraile.

At Phair Brook, on the lands of Cullinagh, in this parish, and six miles to the west of Waterford, there was a most extensive paper manufactory, carried on with great spirit and judgment by the respectable proprietors, Messrs. Phair and Hardums. The manufactory is closed some time past.



Some of the Ogham Stones in the Cave lately discovered at Drumloghan Bog, county Waterford.

CHAPTER XV.

The Barony of Upperthird—its Antiquities, &c.

THE barony of Upperthird contains—near the sea, the parishes of Kilbarrymeaden, Monksland and Ballylameen; near the Suir—Gilcagh and Coolfin, Clonegam, Fenoagh, Mothill, Desert and Kilmoleran. This barony was formerly divided into eleven parishes. It consists of two irregular portions of land, extending across the county from the Suir to the sea, except where the northern division is separated from the southern, by the parish of Rosmeer, a part of the barony of Decies. This barony is of considerable extent at the northern boundary, but is contracted as it approaches the sea-coast: it contains no town unless we include a part of the town of Carrick-on-Suir. The face of the country adjoining the sea is altogether wild and uncultivated, almost entirely destitute of trees, and, except near the village of Bonmahon, unimproved by any respectable residence. The coast labours under the same disadvantages as were before enumerated in the account of Middlethird, and consequently the fishery is at present comparatively unproductive.

The parish of Kilbarrymeaden derives its name from a church that was built here by St. Baramedan. The Irish word *cill*, pronounced *kill*, signifies a church, abbey or place set apart for religious purposes. The land which belonged to the church has long been highly venerated by the common people, who attribute to it many surprising qualities. It is said that a notorious robber, whenever he passed

through this place, used to wash his horse's hoofs and legs in the first water which he chanced to meet, lest his haunts should be discovered in consequence of his being guilty of sacrilege, in carrying away a portion of the holy clay. There is a well here, dedicated to St. Baramedan, frequently resorted to by pilgrims, who ascribe many virtues to its waters.—Murina, a sister of this Saint, and equally esteemed for piety, also resided in this parish. A church, the ruins of which are still discernible, built by her near the sea, gives to the place the name of Kilmurrin. An image of this saint, rudely carved out of a rock, may be seen in a cave near Dunbrattin: the place is often resorted to by the neighbouring people.

At Dunbrattin, a term which signifies the fortification of the Britons, it is supposed that the first English invaders landed in this county: a small mound, with a circular entrenchment, is still pointed out as their earliest acquisition. The contiguity of this place to Don-Isle, or as it is sometimes called, Dondrone, is supposed to countenance this idea.

To the west of Dunbrattin is the village of Bonmahon, consisting of some handsome private residences, several good shops, and convenient lodging houses. In the year 1850, the Irish Society established an industrial Printing Establishment here on a most extensive scale, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. DOWDNEY,—a clergyman of the church of England. Several works—including a very large edition of the Holy Scriptures—were printed in the Irish character; but after continuing for about four years, the undertaking was found not to pay and the establishment was broken up.

The river *Mahon*, which rises in the Cummeragh mountains, and after a course of seven or eight miles here meets the sea. The copper mines at Bonmahon

are deserving of notice ; they are remuneratively and successfully worked by the Mining Company of Ireland, and the advantages derivable from them by the constant employment given to the population of the district, must be a great benefit to this part of the county. It appears from a manuscript of the Bishop of Clogher, in Trinity College library, that valuable mines were known to be in this neighbourhood, at a very early period : the situation of Knockdry and Powers-country, in which places, silver and lead were said to be found, cannot now be exactly ascertained ; but it seems probable that the latter place was somewhere near Bonmahon or Annstown, where the representative of the family of Power formerly resided. In the year 1745, a company rented these mines from Lord Ranelagh, for a term of thirty one years, under an agreement to render one-eighth part of all the ore obtained, to his lordship. The works were carried on for eight or ten years with great spirit and tolerable success ; but a want of union among the members of the company, injudicious arrangements, and, above all, unfaithful men as managers, checked the progress of the undertaking, and it was at length abandoned. One hundred and thirty tons of copper and thirty-five tons of lead ore, are mentioned in an old document as having been raised in a few months.

Mr. Wyse, of Waterford, subsequently worked these mines with three hundred men, and obtained large quantities of ore : a heap, which was thrown aside as of little value, was afterwards shipped to England on speculation, and produced near four hundred pounds. In 1811, Lord Ormond undertook to renew the works, but was obliged to desist after a considerable expenditure had been incurred, and when there appeared every probability of ample remuneration.

The value of the mines is described in the most glowing colours by an individual who had the management of the works at this time: solid copper is said to have been found exceeding eight inches in thickness, and extending through a space of more than thirty yards; while the situation of the veins is represented as the most favourable for the operations of the workmen.

The central part of the barony of Upperthird is traversed by a range of high land, called the Cummeragh mountains, which extend from the river Suir to Cloncoskoran near Dungarvan. The Cummeraghs, as they are called, are composed of an irregular chain or series of hills, only partially connected together, and varying in direction, in some degree, though having a general tendency from north to south.

The sides of these mountains are extremely wild and precipitous, and present a singular appearance when viewed at a little distance; the lofty rocks and deep precipices exhibiting great masses of light and shadow. Clay-slate forms the base or mountain mass of all this range. On Monevullagh, large beds of hornstone porphyry are found: there are also a great many veins of quartz and pink felspar, in which micaceous iron ore and iron glance show themselves. The clay-slate which forms the mass of this range, is in some places, of a beautiful purple colour: over this are found a close grained sandstone of a light grey colour, argillaceous red sandstone, and a slaty conglomerate. The slaty conglomerate is exceedingly beautiful: its base is fine argillaceous sandstone, in which very small quartz and hornstone pebbles are occasionally blended with fragments of purple slate, pink felspar, and indurated green earth. The purple slate is, however, the chief constituent of this rock.

These rocks are all tabular, but irregular: they

are placed in a vertical position, and hence the ruggedness of the mountains as you ascend towards their tops. At and near the junction of the several streams which form the river Mahon, veins of quartz are to be seen, in which granular galena is found.

The south eminence of this ridge of mountains is called *Crookane*, probably from *Cruach*, an heap, as there is a large heap of loose stones on its summit. Dr Smith puts it down as 390 yards above the level of the sea. The highest ridge is to the north; is called Monevullagh (*Monad-vailleadh*), which signifies the roaring mountain, probably from the falls of water from its top. Dr Smith states this to be 700 yards above the level of the sea. On the sides of this chain, there are many horrid precipices, and steep declivities, with large naked rocks, not only towards the tops, but also in most of their other crags, till one descends into the valleys, where considerable chips, or parings, lie in prodigious heaps, consisting of stones, intermixed with sand or gravel, and sometimes of large rocks, and broken fragments. Thus, in time, these mountains are wasted, no doubt, from their being exposed to the vast quantities of hail and snow, which fall on them.

On the summits of most of these mountains, are large heaps of stones, many of a great size, but of all the irregular shapes imaginable; such heaps may be observed on the tops of some mountains, where there is scarce a stone to be seen for a great way, lying in as much confusion, as the ruins of a building can be supposed to do; but there are no remains of mortar sticking to them. Some think, these rude heaps to have been the skeleton of the hill, exposed to view by rain and snow, but they lie in too much confusion to be such; the most probable opinion is, that these heaps are the remains of *Speculæ*, or

places for making signals, by fires, for alarming the country, as occasion required.

Whether these watch-places were erected by the ancient Irish before the invasion of the Danes, or by the latter people, is uncertain ; but it is well known that the Danes made use of such, both here and in England, to communicate intelligence of invasions, in a few hours through the kingdom.

✓ There are several lakes on the summit of the Cummeraghs ; they are called the Cumme-loughs and the *Stilloques*. In the former a remarkably fine species of trout is found, but the fish in the latter are very little esteemed. The views around the lakes are highly picturesque, and some places magnificent. The view from the mountain over lake Coumshenane is truly magnificent : looking over the lake—the greater part of the county Waterford appears as an immense map spread out below the mountain, and in clear weather, a line of sea coast of thirty to forty miles in extent is particularly visible. This lake is of great depth, and from this circumstance, and the prodigious height and gloomy character of the surrounding cliffs, assumes an almost *inky* hue ; an insignificant stream issues from it, and after descending the mountain, joins the river *Clodagh* before its passage through the splendid demesne of Curraghmore, or its far more useful operation of giving impulse to the machinery of Mayfield Cotton Factory.

This solitary spot, secluded in awful solitude, was little noticed and seldom visited until of late years ; it has within the past few years become an object of much and increasing interest. Perhaps, with the exception of the Gap of Dunloe at Killarney, the south of Ireland can boast of no scene so magnificent and stupendous as that from the summit of the mountain at lake Coumshenane.

Lake Coumshenane is distant from Waterford in or about fourteen miles, and from Clonmel about nine miles.

At the White-horse hill, a very beautiful white sandstone, resembling Portland stone, is quarried for building ; but as this stone is decomposed rapidly by the action of water, it should not be used where great durability is required.

The mineralogist who expects variety in the rocks in this district will be grievously disappointed ; in fact, clay slate, purple slate, roof slate, and slate conglomerate, are the principal formations. The tourist, however, who visits these mountains to see and admire the beauties of nature, will be amply recompensed by the sublime and romantic scenery which everywhere presents itself. The mountains are enveloped during a great portion of the year in mist and fog, and seldom visited except by the sportsman and summer tourist.

The Rev. Mr. RYLAND, in his history of the county, gives the following narrative of one General Blakeney, who made these wild and lonely mountains his abode for a long period of his life :—

“He was an eccentric being, who ‘loved not man nor woman either,’ and who, after a continuance of some years in the gaieties of the world, and while still in the prime of life, constructed a dwelling on one of the hills which compose this range, and, with a single male attendant, for he never admitted females in his residence, retired to live here in solitude.

“How he passed his lonely hours is not exactly known : the servant partook of the taciturnity of his master, and few ever visited where they felt that their presence was an intrusion. The recluse was mostly engaged with his fishing rod or gun ; and was often seen, clad in an apparently impenetrable gar-

ment, braving storm and rain, even in the wildest weather. He was seldom known to leave his solitude and never sought or enjoyed society, except when obliged to give shelter to a benighted sportsman; and, on such occasions, his manner and behaviour were kind, though reserved and distant—as if to show that he did not regret the demand on his hospitality, though he wished that the same necessity for it might not occur again.

“General Blakeney is represented as an intelligent and well-informed man; and it is, therefore, the more unaccountable, that no reason should have been assigned for his singular retirement. He continued on the mountain until his death, and according to his own wish, was buried near his residence, with his dog and gun.”

Passing from the south to the north division of this barony, the contrast is truly singular. In the former, all is sterility and desolation; a rude, naked, and, uncultivated soil, without trees or improvements of any kind: in the latter, the face of the country and even the climate appear more favourable, and in some places there is a richness and magnificence of scenery which is rarely surpassed. Of course the former observations do not apply to the parts of the southern division which are fortunate in enjoying the residences of wealthy individuals, around whose seats nature and man wear a more kindly aspect. It is in those places where gentlemen's mansions are “few and far between,” that the truth of the remark is undeniable; and it is after having wandered over miles of unimproved country, that we fully perceive the value of resident proprietors.

In this barony was situated the principal part of what was called Powers-country, under which de-

nomination was also included the adjoining portion of Decies and part of the neighbouring barony of Middlethird. The representative of the family of the Powers, or Poers, still retains a commanding influence here; and includes, within his magnificent mansion at Curraghmore, a part of one of the castles of his ancestor of former centuries.

Curraghmore, the seat of the Marquess of Waterford, is situated at the distance of about ten miles and a half from Waterford, and about two miles south from the river Suir, in a valley formed by the waters of a mountain river called the Clodagh. This river discharges itself into the Suir, and is navigable for about one mile, as far as the bridge of Portlaw.

At the distance of eight miles from the city of Waterford, at the stream and ruined church of Kilbunny, the grounds of Curraghmore may be said to commence; and from this place the pedestrian traveller may enjoy the luxury of a most romantic and retired walk, which leads, without any interruption to some distance beyond the house of Curraghmore through woods of various description, and of the most luxuriant growth. The entrance of this avenue which is called the "Gravel Walk," may be found by turning up a narrow lane on the left hand side of the road immediately before coming to the stream of Kilbunny; it passes at the rear of the house of Coolfin, across the road from Portlaw to Kilmacthomas and at a short distance behind the village of Portlaw (after passing which, it crosses a second road,) comes in contact with the river Clodagh on its south bank—passes over the precipice which looks down on the salmon leap, and shortly after enters the Deer Park. Immediately on entering into the Deer Park, a small wooden bridge presents itself, by which the river may be crossed to the grand avenue which runs

along the opposite bank of the river. The Gravel Walk still continues its course along the south bank, and terminates at an antique stone bridge, called Bullen's bridge, at a short distance beyond the house, which lies about three hundred yards from the opposite bank of the river.

At the first entrance gate of Curraghmore, a very handsome school-house was erected some years ago, by the direction of the Marchioness of Waterford, for the purpose of educating the children of the surrounding peasantry; the grounds which lie between it and the Clodagh, have been laid out in the most tasteful manner. At a short distance from the first gate, but not to be observed from the road, the river Clodagh presents an interesting appearance, forming a considerable water-fall, called the Salmon Leap, where the salmon may be observed, at the time of their periodical ascent, making the most persevering efforts to surmount this obstacle, and they are frequently found above three miles higher up than this point. On passing the second gate, the road continues for nearly half-a-mile parallel to the course of the river, the hill on either side being covered with oaks of the noblest growth.

On approaching within a quarter of a mile of the house, the road turns from the river; but here a small door presents itself on the river's edge, which opens to the pleasure-grounds that lie between the house and the Clodagh, and a gravel walk is continued along the bank, nearly to the western extremity of the demesne, beyond the gardens, which are on the river side. The front approach to the house lies through two magnificent ranges of offices, inclosing an oblong court-yard of extraordinary dimensions, terminated by the ancient castle front, on the parapet of which is the representation of a stag, larger

than life ; this is the crest of the Beresford family. The castle, which now forms the front, was the ancient residence of the Poer family. At the rear of this castle, a splendid and commodious mansion has been erected by the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, the castle been converted to the purposes of a magnificent hall, and the upper part of it thrown into one grand apartment, called the castle-room.

The rear of the new house commands a view, in which the grand and beautiful are united in an unusual manner. In the fore-ground, at the extremity of the lawn, is presented a large sheet of water, formed by the extensive embankment of a small stream which runs into the Clodagh, ornamented by fine trees, while the distance is closed in by the stupendous mountains of Monevullagh, which present the most rugged and uncouth precipices. The view in this direction is particularly brilliant and splendid in the evening, when the setting sun illuminates the craggy ridge of the mountain, and sinks its base in almost impenetrable shade.

Here lies the lovely little church-yard of Clonegam on the side of the hill. A poet said of the protestant cemetery at Rome, "It might make one in love with death to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place," and the saying may be repeated of the Clonegam grave-yard. Death is here divested of its horror, and wears the softened aspect of stillness and unbroken repose. The church, a beautiful little building, was re-edified by the first Marquis, in 1794. The wood-work is of beautifully carved Irish oak ; the windows are of stained glass ; the west window is particularly fine, representing, in its various compartments, some of the most remarkable passages of scripture history. In the church-yard is the burial place of the noble family of Curraghmore, surrounded

by rows of beech trees, whose tops uniting produce a gloomy shade, in perfect accordance with the solemn nature of the place. Here the lordly owners of Curraghmore at last find rest in a small compass, and as it possesses a melancholy interest, we will record the number of the dead who lie buried there "in that green-hill side," as is told on the tombstones within the churchyard walls. They lie within the enclosure of beech trees, which droop their branches over a regular plateau of plain monumental slabs, beneath which the remains of each are separately interred in plain graves:—

Lady Catherine Beresford, born in 1778, died June, 1843.

Most Noble Susanna Hussey Carpenter, daughter of George, Earl of Tyrconnell, and wife of Henry, 2nd Marquis of Waterford, died June, 1827, aged 42 years.

Marcus Beresford, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. John Beresford, died 16th of November, 1797, 34 years of age.

The Most Noble Henry Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, died at Carmarthen 16th of July, 1826, aged 55 years. ✓

Elizabeth Beresford, daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, died 15th August, 1783, aged 21 years.

Charles Poitiers de Botens, Esq. son of the Rev. Mons de Botens, Dean of Lausanne; erected to his memory by his friend, George Earl of Tyrone.

Elizabeth, Marchioness of Waterford, daughter of Henry Monck, Esq. died 15th of January, 1816, 73 years of age.

Hon. Anne Constantia Beresford, wife of the Right Hon. John Beresford, and daughter of Comte de

Conde, of France, died 26th of October, 1772, age 35 years.

Hon Sophia Beresford, fifth daughter of Marcus Earl of Tyrone, died in 1710, aged 12 years.

Lady Anne Beresford, third daughter of George first Marquis of Waterford, born 26th of July, 1778, died 27th November, 1841, aged 62 years.

Hon. Elizabeth Beresford, wife of William, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and daughter of John Fitzgibbon, of Mount Shannon, co. Limerick; died 26th August, 1807, 65 years of age.

Hon. Barbara Beresford, second wife of the Right Hon. John Beresford, and daughter of Sir William Montgomery, died 19th May, 1795, 43 years of age.

Catherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, wife of Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and daughter of James Power, Earl of Tyrone, died 16th of July, 1769, 68 years of age.

Lieutenant-General Lord George T. Beresford, Colonel of the 3rd Light Dragoons, second son of George, first Marquis of Waterford, born the 12th of February, 1781, died 26th October, 1839.

George de la Poer William Henry, Earl of Tyrone, eldest son of Henry, Marquis of Waterford, and Susannah Hussey, his wife, died 8th of July, 1824, 14 years of age.

Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Catherine Caroline Beresford, youngest daughter of Henry, Marquis of Waterford, and Susannah Hussey, his wife, died the 3rd of August, 1826, eight years of age.

Henry Carpenter Sherrington Talbot, son of Viscount and Lady Sarah Ingestre. Died 26th March, 1833, aged 8 months.

George de la Poer, the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, K.P., who died on the 2nd of December, 1800, in his 68th year.

Marcus Beresford, eldest son of George de la Poer, Earl of Tyrone, and Elizabeth, his Countess, who departed this life on the 30th of August, 1783, in the 13th year of his age.

The Hon. William Hamilton Beresford, sixth son of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, who died in 1739, in the first year of his age.

The Hon. William Beresford, Archbishop of Tuam, Baron Decies, etc., third son of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone. Died 8th of September, 1819, in the 77th year of his age.

Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, who died 5th of November, 1805, aged 68 years.

Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, who died the 4th April, 1763, in the 70th year of his age.

Lord William Beresford, died 2nd October, 1850, born in 1812.

Elizabeth Leonier, native of Switzerland, died 1st of November, 1798, aged 42 years, to whose memory **Isabella**, Catherine, Anne, and Elizabeth Beresford erected this stone in testimony of their affection.

The Most Noble Henry de la Poer Beresford, third Marquis of Waterford, died the 27th of March, 1859, aged 47 years.

The Rev. John de la Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, died 6th of November, 1866.

A splendid and costly monument to the memory of **John**, fourth Marquis of Waterford, has lately been erected by his wife, Christiana Marchioness of Waterford. The tomb is of grey marble, with black plinths highly polished. On the top is a full-length and faithful effigy of the deceased nobleman, resting on a couch of the purest white marble, and the work of one of the first sculptors of the age. In gilt letters

upon a black ground, is the following inscription :—

JOHN DE LA POER BERESFORD,
FOURTH MARQUIS OF WATERFORD; EARL OF AND VISCOUNT
TYRONE; BARON BERESFORD, OF BERESFORD, COUNTY CAVAN;
AND BARON DE LA POER, OF CURRAGHMORE, WATERFORD,
IN THE PEERAGE OF IRELAND; BARON TYRONE, OF HAVER-
FORD WEST, IN THE COUNTY PEMBROKE, IN THE PEERAGE
OF GREAT BRITAIN :

IN HOLY ORDERS;
BORN 27TH APRIL, 1814,
DIED 6TH OF NOVEMBER, 1866.

This magnificent tomb is placed opposite the granite and bronze monument to the memory of his brother Henry, third Marquis of Waterford, who was killed while hunting in the county Kilkenny in the year 1859. Near it, in the western side of the chapel are the bust and tablet dedicated to the late Primate of Ireland.

In another part of the chapel is the splendid old monument raised, in filial affection, to the memory of Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and Catherine, Countess of Tyrone, by whose marriage the baronies of Beresford and La Poer were united, about the middle of the last century.

The history of the Marquisate is this :—

George de la Poer, second Earl of Tyrone, born 1735, was the person on whom the title of Marquis of Waterford was first conferred in 1789. He was the son of Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, who died 4th of April, 1763, in the 70th year of his age. The first Marquis married Elizabeth, only daughter

and heiress of Henry Monck, Esq. of Charleville, and Lady Elizabeth Bentinck, daughter of the first Duke of Portland, by which marriage there was issue of four sons and four daughters, viz.:—Marcus, Earl of Tyrone; Henry de la Poer (who was afterwards second Marquis), John George, D.D., late Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, and Lieutenant-General Lord George Thomas, G.C.H.; Isabella Anne, married 1st of April, 1812, to Sir John W. H. Brydges, who died in 1839; Lady Isabella, died in 1850; Catherine and Anne, who died in 1843 and 1841; and Elizabeth Lousia, married in 1816 to Major-General Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., who died in 1823, and subsequently to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Reynell, K.C.B., who died in 1848. Lady Elizabeth died on the 6th of January, 1856: Marcus, the eldest son of the first Marquis, was killed on the 30th of August, 1783, in the 13th year of his age, whilst attempting to jump with a spirited horse, a low wooden paling, which at that time ran across the entrance to the court-yard. The youthful Earl dashed up in gallant style, both horse and rider fell, and the heir to the Marquisate suffered dislocation of the neck, from which he died instantly. Ascending from the plain in the valley, in which that old historic mansion at Curraghmore stands, and passing in your direct line the old church-yard of Clonegam, situate on the lonely green-hill side of that wide-spreading demesne, with its locality marked by the little unpretending cross which surmounts the church, and where the graves of the noble family are surrounded by sypress, that “tree of sorrow, silent mourner of the dead,” you reach on the summit of the hill a lofty round tower, which was built by the father of the heir apparent, to commemorate the sad fate which overtook him through his daring spirit in

the early hours of boyhood. The following inscription is over the door of the tower, and the friend alluded to is Mr. Charles Poliere de Botens, the tutor of Marcus, who died at Curraghmore soon after his pupil:—

LE POER TOWER,
ERECTED IN THE YEAR 1785,
BY GEORGE, EARL OF TYRONE,
TO HIS BELOVED SON,
HIS NIECE,
AND FRIEND.

The view from this tower, and from the ground about it, is one of the finest in Ireland. With what feelings of pride, not to be exceeded by those who could enter the heart of any earthly monarch, and with far more contentment of mind, can the owner of that vast domain of Curraghmore stand on the eminence, and facing towards the palatial residence with old fond associations, and its broad acres, glittering in a golden sunshine, and rich in the productions of heaven's bounteous gifts, exclaim "I am monarch of all I survey," and turning towards the valley of the Suir, the spectator beholds with delight that glittering stream winding its onward course for miles between its banks in the counties of Kilkenny and Waterford, whilst in the distance the mountains of Tipperary, Wexford and Wicklow are to be seen. But to return.

The fourth son, Lord George Beresford, is perhaps better remembered, with the exception of the Marquis whose demise took place in 1859, than any other member of the family, as being the opposing candidate against Lord Stuart de Decies, as M.P. for the

county in 1826. His lordship, in 1808, married Miss Harriett Schutz, of Gillingham, and, dying in 1839, left three daughters—Elizabeth Harriett Georgina, married in 1849 to Commodore Henry Eden, C.B.; Harriett Susan Isabella, married in 1844 to George Dunbar, Esq. jun., Woburn, county Down; and Caroline Susan Catherine, married in 1840 to the Hon. Edward Kenyon. In addition to this numerous family, the first Marquis had two illegitimate sons, who were acknowledged by the Curraghmore house; one of them, William Carr Beresford, entered the army and for distinguished service in the Peninsular war, particularly by the victory achieved at Albuera, was elevated to the peerage 17th May, 1814, as Baron Beresford, and created 28th March, 1823, Viscount Beresford. In 1814, parliament granted him and his two immediate successors an annuity of £2,000. The first Marquis erected, in the church-yard of Clonegam, several years before his death, tombstones to mark the graves of his noble parents, the inscriptions on which will be found below:—

To the Memory of
MARCUS BERESFORD, EARL AND VISCOUNT TYRONE,
Baron Beresford and Baronet,
 who departed this life on 4th April, 1763,
 in the 69th year of his age.
 and of
CATHERINE, BARONESS LE POER IN FEE, HIS COUNTESS,
Daughter and Heiress to
James Power, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Decies
and Le Poer,
 who died in the 68th year of her age,
 on the 16th of July, 1769.

He died himself in London, on the 2nd Decr 1800, in the 66th year of his age, and his remains were brought over to Clonegam for interment.

Henry de la Poer, second son of the foregoing second Marquis of Waterford, married in 1805, Susan Carpenter, only daughter of the Earl of Connell, by whom there was a family of five sons and three daughters. In 1822, Ford Castle, Northumberland, came into possession of the Waterford Family by the death of Lord Delavel, who was grandfather of the daughter of the Earl of Tyrconnell. (Of the five sons mentioned of the above marriage, George died in London, of a chest affection, at an early age, in 1814, and was brought over for interment to Clonegam. Henry de la Poer, second son, was third Marquis, and the peer whose decease may say, was deplored all over the kingdom. He was born in 1811, at Tyrone House, Marlborough street, Dublin, which is now occupied by the missionaries of National Education. William, second son, born in 1812, entered the 1st Life Guards whilst cruising in his yacht in the Mediterranean, became ill of fever, and died on his arrival in London on the 2nd of October, 1850; he, too, is interred at Clonegam. He left his property to his next brother John, the last Marquis, who was born in 1814, having entered the church, was appointed parson of Mullaghbrack, close to Armagh, and of the rectory of Barronstown, county Wicklow, which sources his Lordship derived an income of £1,350 per annum in addition to a large fortune. James, the fifth son, was born in 1816, and entered the army (the 90th Light Infantry) on becoming of age, and on leaving Curraghmore, previous to his departure for foreign service, he is mentioned to have said, with singular and dreadful truth, that he

going never to return to Curraghmore. On his way home from Ceylon, after nearly two years absence, he died by violence, and was buried in the ocean's depths, amidst the deep regrets of his fellow passengers, about five hundred miles from land. The second Marquis's daughters were, Ladies Sarah Elizabeth, (married in 1820 to Viscount Ingestre, Earl of Talbot, who was lately declared successor to the Earldom of Shrewsbury) Susan and Jane. The two latter died at an early age. Those three noble sisters were remarkable for their beauty. Henry, the second Marquis, father of the last-mentioned, died at Carmarthen, in Wales, a few weeks after the county Waterford election, in the 55th year of his age. His remains were conveyed back to Curraghmore, where they lay for several days in state, and were then interred in Clonegam, his two sons, Henry and William, and his brother Lord George, being the chief mourners.

In the *British Peerage*, the following particulars are given of the Beresford family :—

The surname of Beresford, or, as it was formerly written, Bereford, was assumed from Bereford, in the parish of Alstonfield, county Stafford, of which manor John de Bereford was seized in 1087 (1st William Rufus), and was succeeded therein by his son, Hugh de Bereford, from whom is lineally descended the present Marquis.

Among the ancestors of this family we find Thomas Beresford, Esq. serving Henry VI. in his French wars; Sir Tristram Beresford, of Coleraine, Knight of the Shire for Londonderry in the Parliament of 1661, who was created an Irish baronet, his father having, in the reign of James I., settled in Ireland as manager of the New Plantation in Ulster, for a

Corporation of Londoners. Another, Sir Tristram, commanded a regiment of foot against James II., and was attainted by a Parliament of that monarch; Sir Marcus, who married, in 1717, Catherine Poer, Baroness de Poer, daughter and heiress of the third Earl of Tyrone, and who, in consequence of that alliance, was advanced to a peerage in Ireland.

The family of De la Poer can boast of many illustrious characters. Of Sir Robert, Knight, who accompanied Strongbow into Ireland, Giraldus Cambriensis writes: "It ought to be said without offence, there was not a man that did more valiant acts; who, although he were young and beardless, yet showed himself a lusty, valiant, and courageous gentleman."

The most ancient writs to be found in the Rolls' office of Ireland are those by which Nicholas Le Poer was summoned to Parliament as Baron Le Poer, in 1375, and thrice afterwards. Richard, who was created Baron of Curraghmore, by King Henry VI., in 1452. John, of whom Sir Henry Sydney gives us an interesting notice in his "*Account of the Province of Munster*." We may mention, in addition, that the third Earl of Tyrone became attainted on account of his attachment to the fortunes of James II., and the House of Stuart. His widow, however, Anne, Countess of Tyrone, who was a high-spirited and shrewd lady, sought the favour of the reigning powers, and in 1771, through Lieutenant-General STUART, M.P. for the County of Waterford, presented a petition to Queen Anne, on behalf of herself and Lady Catherine, her daughter (then a minor, and afterwards married to Sir Marcus Beresford), praying that the estates might be secured to them by Act of Parliament.—The petition was granted, and the Act was passed accordingly.

The Beresford family were strenuous supporters

of the House of Hanover, and Sir Marcus Beresford, who, as is before mentioned, married Lady Catherine Poer (or Power), sat in the Irish Parliament for the Borough of Coleraine. He had, a short time before, entered on possession of Curraghmore, to which property, (as well as to the Earldom of Tyrone) there was a rival claimant in the person of Henry Power, son of John, commonly called Lord Power. This gentleman endeavoured to take forcible possession of the property, and memorialised the then Lord Lieutenant on the subject. The right of Sir Marcus and Lady Catherine, however, was confirmed, and he was soon afterwards created Earl of Tyrone, which title still remains in the family. The family possesses great wealth, and it has been long recognised as one of the leading Protestant families of Ireland; and it is a remarkable fact that during the space of six hundred years, the La Poer family—notwithstanding the ceaseless commotions and civil wars with which this country has been so familiar—have uninterruptedly enjoyed the old estates, while the lineal descendant of the founder now resides in the place where the family were originally settled.

It is not far from the little church-yard of Clonegam, in which the honour'd dead so fittingly repose, to the old three-arched bridge over the Clodagh, said to be built by Richard, "Earl of Morton," and son of Henry II., who conferred upon the Lord La Poer, who, as before related, accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, to Ireland, the vast estates still known as the Power's country.

In the direction due east from the tower, at Clonegam, it was the intention of the then marquis to have erected an artificial ruin in imitation of those places of religious worship, which are generally observed in the neighbourhood of the ancient round

towers in this country; and for this purpose, the stone window which belonged to the west end of the old cathedral of Waterford was transported to this spot, where it has since lain buried in the furze and heath. On returning from the tower by the church and farm-yard, you again come upon the road which passes through the demesne in the direction of Carrick, and shortly after arrive at the last gate.

The entire demesne contained within the walls is considered above 2,500 acres, of which 1,200 are under timber; to this the late proprietor has added some very extensive farms which lay contiguous to the wall, the greatest part of which he had planted so that the whole estate may perhaps now be estimated at 4,000 acres, of which at least 2,000 are under tress. The character of Curraghmore is grandeur; not that arising from the costly or laborious exertions of man, but rather the magnificence of nature. The beauty of the situation consists in lofty hills, rich vales, and almost impenetrable woods which deceive the eye and give the idea of boundless forests. The variety of the scenery is calculated to please in the highest degree, and to gratify every taste; from the lofty mountain to the quiet and sequestered walk on the bank of the river, every gradation of rural beauty may be enjoyed.

About half a mile distant from the last gate, on an eminence which commands a splendid view of the Earl of Bessborough's improvements in the county of Kilkenny, and on the left hand side of the road, stands a stone of considerable magnitude, raised at least eight feet above the level of the ground. There are various traditions among the country people with regard to the causes of elevation of this stone, and the agents who were employed in the work, but all of them too absurd to deserve notice here. Certain

marks on one side of it, have by some been imagined to make part of an inscription, now almost entirely defaced; by others they are said to be the marks left by the fingers of those gigantic beings who amused themselves in the removal and erection of this stone. At the distance of about forty yards, within the hedge, on the side of the road, there was discovered, in the year 1810, the entrance into a subterranean chamber eight feet square, and at the further extremity of this, a passage between two and three feet square, which led into a second apartment of the same dimensions as the former, and from thence into a third. The first discoverers not being gifted with much taste for subterranean research, preferred the more expeditious way of prosecuting their inquiries by digging in the field above, and having thus loosened the stone arch which formed the ceiling, the entire of the roof of the third apartment fell in, and thus put a stop to any further discovery. It has been supposed, that the large stone before mentioned, was intended as a mark by which the entrance into these subterranean chambers might be readily found, and that the apartments themselves were used as hiding-places during the various persecutions, disturbances and civil wars, which have for centuries afflicted this unhappy country.

After leaving Curraghmore, the country adjoining the Suir is sterile and hilly, until you approach the flat alluvial soil in the vicinity of Carrick. In an extent of some miles, there is little to excite attention, except the contrast between the opposite sides of the river; the view of the county of Kilkenny, which is rich and beautiful, must entirely occupy the mind.

In Carrickbeg, formerly called *Carrick-mac-Griffin*, and Little Carig, being part of the suburbs of the

town of Carrick-on-Suir, are the ruins of a monastery for Minorites founded in the year 1336, by James, Earl of Ormond.

The list of the inmates of this building is only worthy of notice as containing the name of John Clyn, author of a celebrated chronicle yet extant. Friar John Clyn was translated from the Franciscan Friary of Kilkenny to this monastery, of which he was appointed the first warden: he died of the plague in 1349.

The founder, Earl James, assigned ten acres of land to the friars, on which, by the aid of charitable donations, they built a church, a dormitory and cloisters. The last prior was William Cormoke, who surrendered the monastery on the 7th April, 1540, at which time the property consisted of a church and steeple, a chapter-house, dormitory, hall, three chambers, a kitchen, a stable, and about 150 acres of land. This friary and twenty acres of land in the town of Carrick, together with the friary of Athassel in the county of Tipperary, were granted to Thomas, Earl of Ormond. Of the original buildings, the church and steeple alone remain, the latter in almost perfect preservation. The church is of considerable extent, extremely irregular in appearance, combining the Gothic with a peculiar kind of architecture, which is seldom described. The principal entrance is beneath a magnificent and neatly cut arch, springing from consoles decorated with flowery carving in the interior, and on the outside with representations of human heads.

The entrance is between the western extremity of the building, and the centre of the north-wall, and at a corresponding distance between the centre and the eastern extremity, a tower or steeple is raised to a very considerable height.

The steeple is a square building, projecting considerably beyond the wall on which it is erected: the foundation of the steeple consists of a single stone, on which the lower part, resembling an inverted cone, rests, and supports the entire weight of the superstructure. A beautiful spiral flight of steps built in the wall conducts to the top of the steeple. The interior of the church has been used as a cemetery, originally for the inmates of the monastery only, but in latter times for the neighbouring families. The burial place of the friars, which is at the left hand of the altar, is distinguished by an ornamented fretwork, something like a canopy, which is inserted in the wall. A rudely carved figure in high relief points out the place of interment of one of the Friars, whom we are justified by nothing more than our wishes, in calling Friar John Clyn.—Inserted in the wall, opposite the tower, is a tablet on which are the arms of the Ormond family, and the words—In te, Domine, speravi—Petrus Butler. A monument bearing date 1621 is almost totally illegible.

Another monument, much of the inscription on which is legible, except the date, belonged to an individual of the Coolnamuck family who built the castle, the ruins of which are still preserved on the property of his descendant.

As on all the ancient tombs, the inscription, in large Roman capitals, goes round the edge—

GIRALDUS WALE DE CUILMUCK—NOBILIS
CATERINA COMEFORD.

Within a short distance of the ruins of the monastery, a very handsome Roman Catholic chapel was erected in 1820. The grand entrance is exceedingly

neat; the facing and the arches of the windows and doors are of cut stone.

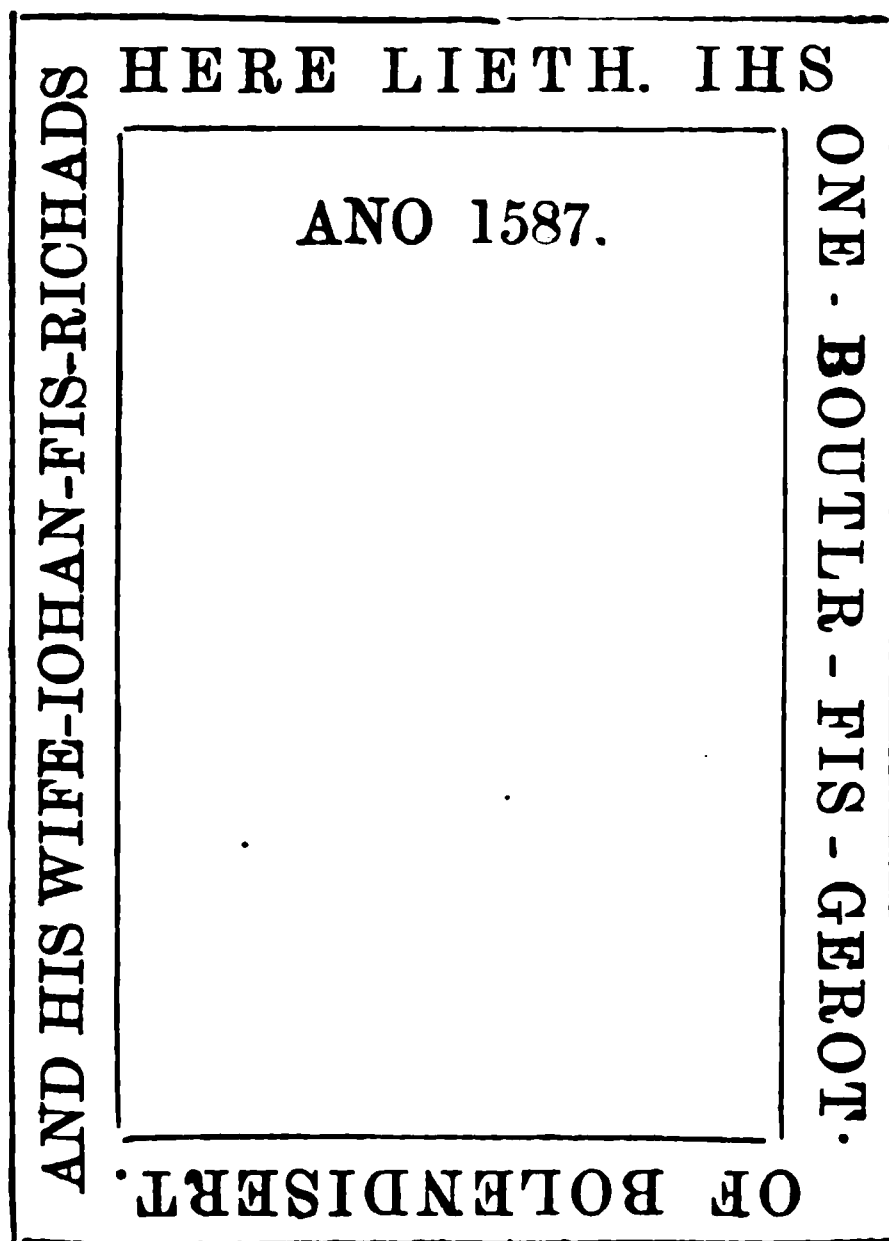
The figure of a saint is erected in front on the top of the building: at the other extremity, a steeple, a very imperfect imitation of that attached to the monastery, gives an air of splendour to the chapel, and were it not that the ornamental part is too showy, the entire work displays considerable taste and ingenuity in the architect. There is something singular in the position of this chapel, which, contrary to all ancient precedent, stands north and south, completely at right angles with the monastery.

In all places of worship in this country, the direction, allowing for the variation of the compass, is invariably east and west, and a reference to this rule frequently serves to point out the part of old buildings which was appropriated to religious uses, and which would, otherwise, be difficult to discover.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of the country on the county Waterford side of the Suir between Carrick and Clonmel. The road passes close to the river and at the foot of the lofty range of hills, planted with flourishing trees, or clothed to the summit with the most luxuriant vegetation. The oak seems to thrive here remarkably well; even on the sides of the hill where the rock is near the surface, they are strong and vigorous: at Coolnamuck there are some very fine trees. The ruins of the castle built by Giraldus Wale, whose tomb is shewn in the ancient monastery of Carrickbeg, add considerably to the natural beauties of the demesne of Coolnamuck, and are preserved by the respectable descendant of the ancient proprietor, with perhaps a too cautious fidelity.

At Churchtown, within a part of the ancient place

of worship,—which, with a degree of taste not usually observable in modern ecclesiastical buildings, has been preserved, and adjoins the new parish church,—there are two very singular monuments. They stood originally in the interior, and from the great space which they occupy, must have been highly valued by those who afforded such an undue portion for the accommodation of the dead. Though now some years exposed to the weather, the letters, with one or two exceptions, are sharp and well defined. The inscription on the former is, for the most part, written in the large Roman capital; there are, however, some unusual variations in the formation of some of the letters:



Justitarius Regis Banco

hic quoq. jacet Mar. ejus. Mna.

Hic Jacet Dns Carolus

Orate pro
Amabus eorum
No. 1643.
23 Maij.

Elisia Wale filia Mni
Guillemi Wale de
Guilnamuc.
Æt.

Obitibus filius Oberti Oberti filii Johannis Oberti de Sthart.

Equus curati et quoda

in
Actione
consistit.

In Sir William Petty's time, the Everards had an ancient castle in this neighbourhood, the site of which is not known.

Turning from the direct road to Clonmel, and having ascended a steep hill, the ancient castle of Ballyclough is seen frowning over the valley. Nothing is known of its former owners or of the particular purpose for which it was erected, save that it was the work of persons by no means destitute of skill, and who lived in contemplation of wars and tumults. The building was rudely but regularly fortified, being defended by a moat and ditch, which are still discernible, and having all the accessible parts of the hill on which it is erected perfectly commanded by loop-holes and embrasures, which still remain. A circular staircase, in tolerable preservation, conducts to the watch-tower, from which there is an extensive view of a wild and uninteresting country. Returning to the charm and variety of the direct road to Clonmel along the bank of the Suir, the majestic woods of Gurteen, the property of Edmond De la Poer, Esq., M.P., are seen skirting the way on the left for many miles. On the right, there is a considerable space of low land adjoining the river, which affords a beautiful contrast to the thickly-planted hills which rise abruptly above it.

A deep ravine, now almost concealed by its luxuriant timber, possesses singular beauty, and, where there are occasional openings in the trees, it looks magnificent. There is here, in a large bed of gravelly sand, the first indication of the occurrence of limestone; in many places in this county these two formations are found in immediate contact. On the demesne of Gurteen there stands a Cromlech or Druids' altar; it consists of five irregularly placed upright stones which support a sixth of somewhat

larger size, but wanting the flatness and peculiar position of some of the more perfect of these works.

Dr. Smith, in his history, states that on the property adjoining Gurteen, there is a prodigious ravine, excavated by winter torrents, disclosing the material of the range of hills, which is red sandstone, alternating with a beautiful white siliceous sandstone; and in some places the rock is of a soft slaty nature readily decomposing by the action of air and water, and forming a yellow ochreous earth, sufficiently pure to be used in manufactures. This earth occurs in large quantities, and may be easily procured.

Nearly opposite to the ravine mentioned, are the ruins of the Castle of Darinlar, thickly clothed with ivy, and exhibiting indubitable proofs of age. This (according to Mr. Ryland's history) was a regular fortified residence, commanding a ford across the river which it immediately adjoins. The tower which alone remains, was protected by four circular castles, that projected beyond the curtain, and effectually commanded the approach. The whole superstructure was raised on arches, probably in consequence of the foundation being defective; several of the arches are still in a good state of preservation and are a source of constant uneasiness to the superstitious peasantry of the locality.

At the bounds of this barony, near Clonmel, is Newtown Anner, the seat of Ralph Bernal Osborne Esq., M.P. It was formerly called Tickencore, and was the ancient seat of Sir William Osborne—a name often met in the historical annals of this county.

Having arrived at Newtown Anner, all the beautiful parts of Middlethird have been passed over; the interior, including the commons of Clonmel, which are supposed to contain about 5,103 acres, in a wild and uninteresting district, and presents little worthy

of observation. It seems probable that this part of the barony, though now less improved than the tract adjoining the river, was, in remote times, the seat of an extended population. The number of monasteries and castles, the ruins of which are still discernible, lead to the belief that civilization had made some advances here even at a distant period. At Rathgormuck the church occupied a large space of ground, and there are near it traces of former improvements. The west wall of the church is still standing, and exhibits some remains of its Saxon architecture, which appears to have been afterwards, in some degree, replaced by Gothic arches, clumsily affixed to the exterior of the doors and windows. At the distance of about two miles from Rathgormuck, and in the direction of Clonea, is the castle of Feddens, a square building, forming the lower part of a large structure, contrived with all the massive rudeness of a distant period, but not retaining any traces of warlike design. Tradition tells us, that Feddens was formerly the residence of a fraternity of priests, who had, besides the castle, several houses around it. Independent of the good taste of the proprietor, the ancient building and an adjacent Danish rath are indebted for their continuance to the superstitious scruples of the peasantry, who, whatever was the object of builders of former days, are always unwilling to meddle with their labours. While digging the adjoining lands, in 1824, the workmen discovered a copper pot.

At Bolhendesart and at Mothil, in the neighbourhood of Carrickbeg, there were two famous religious houses; of the former nothing is known further than that it was built, probably in the sixth century, by St. Maidoc of Ferns; the latter was also constructed at the same time, or even an earlier period, for we find

that in the sixth century St. Coan succeeded St. Brogan, who was the founder of the abbey, and the first abbot. The abbey of Mothil was established for canons regular of St. Augustin, though some assert that it belonged to the Cistertians. The abbots were long engaged in disputes about their property, and in one case which occurred in 1296, the Abbot Adam was nonsuited, he having sued by the name of Abbot of *Morthull*.

Edward Power, the last abbot, surrendered the abbey, 7th of April, 31 King Henry VIII. (1540) being then seised of the same, also of the church, steeple and cemetery, hall, five chambers, dormitory, kitchen, granary, two stables, an orchard and other closes containing six acres, all within the precincts of the abbey, together with lands in Mothil, Kil-leniaspieke, Kilberny and Grange Morlery, exceeding 700 acres, and also the rectories of Rathgormuck, Moynelargy and Ballylaneen, all which were appropriated to this abbey. In two years afterwards, all these possessions were granted to — Butler and Peter Power, at the annual rent of £6 4s. 0d. Irish money. The ruins of this ancient abbey cover a large extent; the west and south wall of what was probably the church are still standing. In the latter, a beautiful Saxon arch, about twelve feet high, opens into a small square chamber: part of the ancient arch has been recently filled up, leaving a narrow entrance, to which an iron gate has been attached. Several modern sculptured stones have been inserted in the ancient work, intended to represent some parts of scripture history. These stones are all together six in number; two of them containing historical representations, and four having figures of the Apostles, three on each. The carving is very rude, but perfectly distinct.

In the same building which appears to have been reserved for the interment of particular families, two of the sculptured stones are inserted in the wall, opposite the entrance, under a piece of ornamental work. Around a flat tombstone in this place is the following inscription, in large Roman capitals :

HIC JACET GVALTERUS POWER GENEROSUS ORIUND^O
 EXANTIO.....FAMILIA JOHANNIS GULIELMI ET
 UXOR EJUS CATERINA PHELAN QUI SUIS SUMPTIBUS
 CONSTRUXERUNT HOC MONUMENTUM.

QUORUM

16 JUNII,

ANIMAB

1628.

PROPTIE

TUR DEUS.

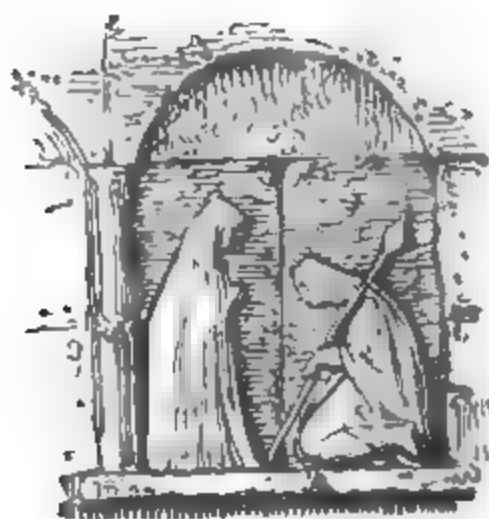
In the same place is the monument to the memory of Mrs. Jane Wall, relict of James Wall, of Clonea Castle, 1821. In the ruins of the larger building, an iron railing incloses the burial-place of the Power or De la Poer family, of Gurteen. In the inclosure is a very ancient tomb.

A tombstone, narrowing to the foot, which was a form used in very distant times, may be observed near this: the characters are quite illegible. The church of Mothil is a neat modern building, simply ornamented with a tower, instead of the incongruous and mis-shaped steeples with which such structures are usually disfigured.

At the distance of about a mile from Mothil, and in the vicinity of one of the mountains of Cummeragh, are the village and castle of Clonea. The castle is one of the most perfect specimens of the ancient fortified residence, and exhibits clearly all

the minute arrangements of such dwellings. The principal building is quadrangular and of great height, divided into several stories, which are approached by a flight of stairs within the walls. The watch tower commands a magnificent prospect.

Outside, and within a few feet of the castle, a strong wall, with circular towers at the angles, inclosed a square piece of ground: this was the first defence, and beyond it were a ditch and moat, a portcullis and fortified keep; a series of defences, which, before the use of artillery, must have been inexpugnable. Only two of the circular towers can be distinctly traced; but there can be no room to doubt, that the ancient arrangement of the several buildings was as described. The little river Clodagh, which flows close to the site of the castle, and some judicious plantations, give interest to the scene. A species of muscle is found in the Clodagh, in which pearls are frequently discovered: some of these are exceedingly beautiful; they are of a pale blue colour, not regularly shaped, and are considered but of little value.



Ancient carved Stone in the ruins at Ardmore.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Barony of Decies Without Drum—its Antiquities, &c.

THIS Barony is divided into thirteen Parishes,—**Rosmeer, Fews, Stradbally, Kilrossinty, Kilgobnet, Clonea, Dungarvan, Colligan, Seskinan, Modelligo, Whitechurch, Kilrush, and Affane.** The two baronies of Decies are distinguished by the relative situation which they bear to the Drum mountain. Decies without Drum is the largest barony in the county, and contains the town of Dungarvan and the villages of Kilmacthomas and Stradbally.

Kilmacthomas is situate on the road leading from **Waterford** to **Dungarvan** and **Cork**, and is built on a steep hill, at the foot of which flows the river *Mahon*. It would appear that this little river was formerly subject to greater floods than have been observed of late years, as it has been related that **Cromwell**, in 1649, having raised the siege of **Waterford**, and passing through **Kilmacthomas** on his way to **Dungarvan**, this river had risen to such a height, that an entire day was occupied in sending his troops across. There is now a handsome stone bridge here. There was formerly an ancient castle at this place, which belonged to the **Le Poer** family, in whose descendants the principal property in the neighbourhood is still vested.

On the sea coast, at the distance of about six miles from **Kilmacthomas**, is the village of **Stradbally**, consisting of one long and irregularly built street. The church, which is a modern little building, stands on

the site of the old church : near it are the ruins of an abbey of Augustinian Friars, the last of whom was called the White Friar, and is still the hero of many legendary tales. In the church yard are two ancient tombs, one belonging to the Uniacke family,—the other to the Baron family.

In the parish of Rosmeer, a narrow strip of land which separates the two divisions of Upperthird, is situated Newtown. At this place it was intended to build a town, probably as being on the confines of three baronies; streets were marked out and paved, and a few houses erected, all of which have long since gone to ruin.

Dr. Smith states that at Ballyvooney was an extensive building—of what description he does not state—but that the length of it was an hundred and fifty feet, and the breadth ninety feet. An open well in front of the building communicated, by a subterraneous passage of two hundred feet, with another well within the walls. The water which supplied these wells was brought through an aqueduct, extending nearly half-a-mile. The Rev. Mr. Rylan, in his history of this county, mentions this building as supposed to have been one of the houses of the Knights Templars, of which establishments (he relates) the county Waterford contained four, the sites of which are all known. The traces of this building are still discernible.

The agricultural and lower orders are of a peaceable and industrious character; the same remark applies to the inhabitants along the coast and through the entire county—agrarian crimes being scarcely ever heard of; and generally, wherever there is food and employment, the peasantry appear industrious and contented.

Adjoining the village of Stradbally, and imme-

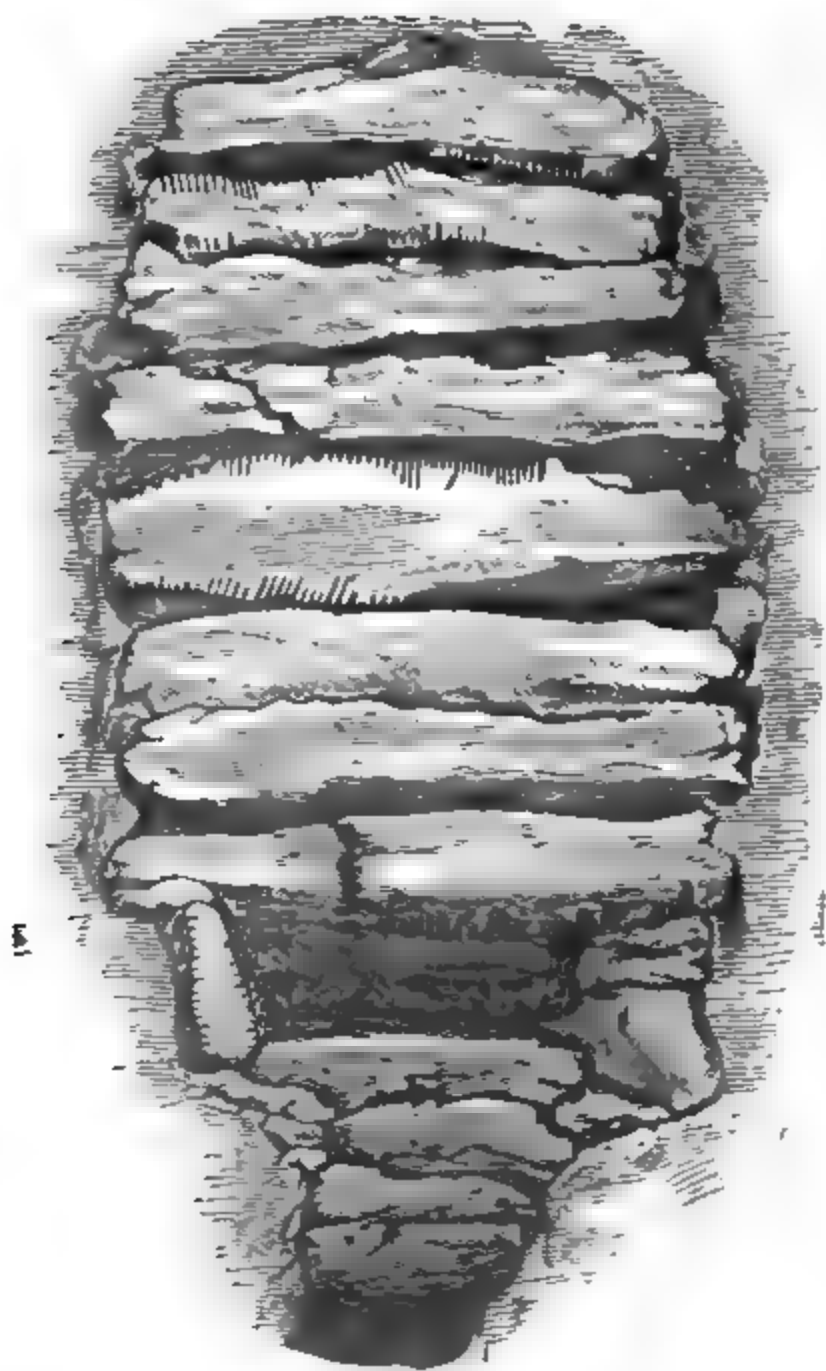
diately contiguous to the sea, is Woodhouse, the seat of R. H. Beresford, Esq. It is mentioned in Smith's history of Waterford, that, in the year 1742, one Mr. Uniacke, an ancestor of the present proprietor, obtained a premium for having planted 152,640 trees in this locality; and it is added, "were they properly taken care of, they would in time make noble plantations." Notwithstanding their proximity to the sea, these trees have flourished in a remarkable manner, and now demonstrate the practicability of growing timber in almost any situation, provided the requisite care and expense be afforded. Woodhouse was anciently called *Torc-Raith*; it was the residence of part of the sept of the Geraldines, and the scene of much valorous contention.

The ruins of many castles are still discernible in this and the neighbouring parishes. At Templebric, a vast rock in the sea, distant about forty yards from the shore, there are traces of an ancient building, supposed to have been the residence of O'Bric, the chief of the southern Decies. A species of hawk, remarkable for great strength and courage, frequented this rock, and is occasionally seen there at the present time.

About two miles to the south-west of Stradbally, near Ballyvoile head, were the ruins of a castle, called, in Irish, the house of fortification: it was situated on a very steep cliff, which overhangs the sea, and was defended on the land side by a deep trench, over which was a draw-bridge. The mere foundation of the walls is all that is now visible—the place where the draw-bridge was, is now filled up, and you can walk on to the cliff on which the castle was erected. This castle was built by the Fitzgeralds, and was (according to Ryland) inhabited at no very remote period. On the hill of Ballyvoile, immediately

over the sea, are the ruins of a large modern building, something like an extensive farm-house. A little beyond this, near the river *Dallygan*, there stood for many years a representation of a human figure, rudely cut out of a rock; it was considered by the country people as the image of a saint, and was presented by travellers with a green branch, a leaf, or flower, and a heap of these always lay before it. It was afterwards removed, and cast into the sea. We may here mention, that when building the new bridge of Ballyvoile, in 1866, the workmen, when removing a small hill, about one hundred yards to the north of the bridge, came upon an ancient grave-yard, in which they discovered some stone coffins; that the persons buried there were christians is evident from the fact, that the coffins found were lying due east and west.

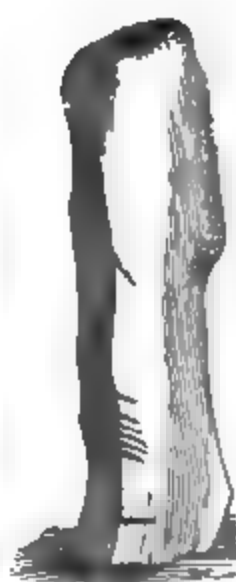
There are in this parish the relics of Druidical works, if we may judge from their appearance. At Drumloghan is an inclosure of an oval form, 182 feet in length and 133 feet in its greatest breadth: in the centre is a large stone, around which some of smaller size are raised. An important discovery of an Ogham chamber, was lately made in this locality, on the stones of which the Ogham characters are marked very distinctly, and as an example of this kind of writing, we give a few sketches of some of the stones in the Drumloghan cave. We may here remark that this kind of writing is supposed to have been in use in this country previous to the introduction of christianity, but which is occasionally found upon remains of a period long subsequent to the fifth century.



*Ogham Stones in the roof of Cave,
at Drumloghan.*



IN W. WALL.



E. JAMB



IN E. WALL



IN W. WALL.



IN E. WALL.

Ogham Stones in the side-walls of Drumloghan Cave.

the information of the Archæological student, to give the following particulars relating to the Ogham writing, extracted from a kindly supplied by the author—Richard R. Esq., (of Cork) M.R.I.A :—

The townland of Drumloghan, which is on the property of Mrs. Bernal Osborne, is eight miles from Carriganavan, three from Kilmacthomas and two from Carrigrohilly. The place where the Ogham stones were discovered, is a gently rising ground to the north of the bog of Drumloghan—an extensive peat basin, bounded on all sides by hills, the most remarkable of which, a bold and singular looking ridge, rising from the bog, gives name to the locality—Drumloghan, the “ridge of the lough.” The scenery is wild and lonely, being destitute of trees or plantations, surrounded by hills that seem to shut out the world from this weird-looking spot. Here are the relics of a remote age—an irregular piece of ground, approaching a circular form, enclosed by a fence of earth and stones, and grown over with thickets of ancient white-thorns, interspersed with large unhewn stones, marks the site of one of those ancient burial places known as *Killeens*, or *Ceallurughs*, which are unconsecrated cemeteries appropriated for the interment of unbaptized children and suicides, which many well-informed antiquaries believe to have been originally places of pagan sepulture.—However, at present there is no appearance of ancient monuments, nor has there been within the memory of the oldest inhabitant; yet such is the traditional belief of the spot, though entirely devoid of all antiquarian relics or associations, that it is carefully preserved and regarded with superstitious veneration. Immediately under the fence, at the northern side, a large flat stone, buried in the ground, its upper sur-

face level with the green sward ; in this stone is an artificial cavity, usually filled with water, and containing also a quantity of votive offerings in the shape of buttons, marbles, pins, needles, berries, etc., deposited there by persons using the water as a cure for various skin diseases, and especially for warts, polypi, etc., for which purpose persons come from a considerable distance. We saw a man there with a polypus in his nose, who, after trying various surgeons, had come to test the efficacy of "*the well*," as it is here called. The peasantry affirm that this cavity is never without water in the driest summer, and that it never freezes during the hardest winter.

About twenty yards to the south-east of the *Killeena* is a rude block of stone, upon the upper surface of which is a basin-shaped cavity, perfectly circular, and ten inches in diameter, and certainly of artificial formation. It is of that class of monuments usually denominated rock-basins ; and, though no tradition attaches to it, the peasantry look upon it as a sacred stone.

The *Killeena* appears to have been originally enclosed, or rather contained within the area of a very extensive *rath*, a segment of the enclosing fence of which still exists to the north, and a further portion of it being traceable, though overgrown with grass, yet still elevated above the general ground level.—It was (writes Mr. BRASH) in the process of removing this fence that the tenant farmer, Mr. William Quealy, discovered the cave ; and, being a person of considerable intelligence, he immediately stopped the workmen, and communicated the fact to Mr. W. WILLIAMS, of Dungarvan—a gentleman well known for his antiquarian tastes—who lost no time in proceeding to the spot ; under his direction, the chamber was carefully opened, the earth removed from t

interior, and also from the exterior, when, to that gentleman's great delight, he discovered a number of Ogham inscriptions on the side pillars and roofing stones, of which the engravings given are accurate representations.

Mr. BRASH, in his paper read before the Royal Irish Academy, continues :—

“Mr. WILLIAMS immediately communicated his discovery to me, and, on September 19th, 1867, I visited the locality, accompanied by Mr. GEORGE ATKINSON, of the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington.

“The monument resembles that class of our megalithic structures known in this country as *Leaba Diarmada agus Ghrainné*, or ‘Diarmid and Grainne's Bed;’ it lies east and west, and was completely covered up in the fence already alluded to, being about half below and half above the natural surface level of the ground.

“The chamber is an irregular parallelogram, slightly curved in its length, which is 9 feet 10 inches, the average height, 4 feet 4 inches. It consists of two side walls, formed principally of rough undressed upright pillars, the irregular spaces between being filled with coarse uncemented rubble masonry, the east end being built across in the same manner. The roof is formed of slabs of undressed stone, laid across lintel-wise, and resting on the side walls. The original entrance appears to me to have been at the east end, where there is a portion of a covered passage, 5 feet in length; 2 feet 3 inches in width; and 2 ft. 2 inches in height, the east end of this passage being stopped by the clay bank. These narrow passages, or, as they are usually designated by the peasantry, ‘creeps,’ are very general in rath chambers; they are sometimes of very considerable length when lead-

ing to a single chamber, and usually connect a number of chambers : in many instances they are so low and narrow, as to oblige the explorer to creep on his face and hands ; hence the very appropriate name given to them by the country people.

“ All the stones composing the chamber are perfectly rude and undressed, showing no tool-mark whatsoever except the Ogham scores ; these are found on a certain number of the side pillars and roofing stones, and under such circumstances as plainly indicate that they were used as mere building materials by the constructors of this rath chamber, as many of the inscriptions were so placed, that they could not have been seen but for the removal of the superincumbent earth, as they were on the top angles of the roofing stones.

Before describing the monuments at Drumloghan, Mr. BRASH proceeds to make some remarks on the obstacles that have hitherto attended the development of this branch of our national antiquities, and states that it has been a matter of some surprise that our very best Irish scholars have given scarcely any attention to the translation of these inscriptions, and it has been said that such have, on many occasions, refused to offer an opinion on, or attempt a translation of, copies of inscriptions forwarded to them for that purpose. Such a fact has had a discouraging effect on the study of these monuments ; men of humbler pretensions naturally shrinking from a task avoided by men of greater learning and experience in Celtic philology ; and it was not until the learned paper of the Right Rev. Dr. GRAVES, showed that the Ogham monuments held an important place in our national archæology, that a more general interest was awakened to the subject.

The writer goes on to say—“ While it must

admitted that many of the inscriptions are impossible of translation, it is equally a fact that very many others, from their extreme brevity and simplicity, can be easily understood; the failure of many attempted renderings resulting from one or other of the following causes:—

“Firstly.—An ignorance of the true nature and intent of the monuments.

“Secondly.—The linguistic difficulties presented by the obsolete Gædhelic in which they are inscribed.

“Thirdly.—Ignorance of the contractions used in engraving on a material where brevity was essential.

“Fourthly.—Imperfection of copies, as well as of the inscriptions themselves, from weather, wear, and other injuries.

“Fifthly.—The pre-conceived ideas or prejudices of the translators, leading them to imagine what the inscription ought to be, and thence torturing misplacing, and misreading the characters in every possible way, in order to bring out allusions to some local historic fact, or to the name of some famous mythic chief, king, or druid, or some deity supposed to have been worshipped in pagan times.

“Rejecting such illusory modes of investigation, and taking up the key alphabet from the Book of Ballymote, as adopted by the Right Rev. Dr. Graves; and, with its assistance, comparing and carefully analyzing a number of these inscriptions, the candid and patient investigator will be led to the following conclusions:—

“Firstly.—That the monuments are almost exclusively sepulchral or monumental.

“Secondly.—That in such cases they seldom record more than the name and tribe name of the deceased; with occasionally his profession as a warrior, a poet, a judge, and sometimes an exclamation of grief, as

‘ alas,’ ‘ woe is me,’ &c.

“ Thirdly.—That they are inscribed in the simplest and briefest manner, connecting words scarcely ever used, and words frequently expressed by initials.

Having premised thus much, the writer proceeds to describe and translate the inscriptions on the stones of Drumloghan cave, (of which we give a few specimens), and reads them thus:

On the first stone in the roof—

“ MANU, SON OF UNOGA; TIMOCE, SON OF ARB.”

“ These names are of a peculiar type, not found in our annals and pedigrees, but are quite consistent with the names usually found on Ogham monuments. In the ‘ Annals of the Four Masters’ we find two names that have some family resemblance to that on the first on the monument; they are those of Mantar slain by Eremon at the battle of Breogan; 3506 and Manach, a priest and woodman to St. Patrick, A.D. 448.

The fourth stone in the roof reads thus—

“ CAL UNOFI Q MAQ I MUCOI LI TO F ”

Translated—

“ SLEEPS UNOFIC, SON OF MUCOI, (UNDER THIS) STONE MUTE” (OR) “ IN SILENCE.”

“ Cal,” according to O’Brien and O’Reilly, is *sleeps*; “ Li” is obviously a *stone*, a *flag*; “ To, T” according to the same authorities, is *silent*, *mute*, *dumb*.

After giving translations of the inscription on the stones in the cave, Mr. BRASH calls attention to the following remarks in connection with them—

“ Firstly.—That we can form no opinion as to the age of this chamber, the people by whom it was

constructed, or purposes for which it was intended, as in the excavations nothing was discovered that could throw light on such inquiries.

“ Secondly.—That the Ogham monuments were used merely as building material, having the ends knocked off where it suited the builders, and being placed in every position that suited the exigencies of the work, without any reference to the inscriptions, some of them being in fact turned upside down, and several placed where they could not be read except by removing portions of the structure.

“ Thirdly.—That the inscriptions are all in good order, and perfectly legible, and that this favourable circumstance is owing to their concealment in this crypt, where they have been preserved, probably for ages, from the hand of violence and the injuries of weather.

“ Fourthly.—That eighteen simple letters are used in these inscriptions, a double consonant, *st*, being used once only; and that none of the characters given in the scales published by Dr. O'Donovan and the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, as representing diphthongs, are made use of.

“ Fifthly.—That the monuments exhibit no traces of marks or carvings of any kind—no cross, or other Christian emblem; and that the inscriptions show no indications of the pious formula that usually distinguishes the memorials of a Christian people.

“ Sixthly.—The singularity of the names, which, though not actually found in our ancient annals, are of that archaic type which we meet in our bardic remains.

“ I shall here recapitulate these names, hoping that our Gaedhelic scholars may be able to identify them in the course of their investigations :—

Manu,	Cu-Naleg,
Unoga,	Cet,
Timoce,	Igu,
Arb,	Dag,
Unofic,	Bir,
Mucoi,	'Ne,
Saetad,	Odafé,
Ini,	Denafé,
Deago.	

“The remarkable uniformity of the names found on all the Ogham monuments hitherto discovered, and their general dissimilarity to those usually found in our annals and other historic documents, point significantly to the fact, that the people who inscribed them were a peculiar and distinct tribe. The question then arises, who were this people? from whence came they? and in what age did they live?—questions easier asked than answered. While I must state that I have no theory on this subject, yet I think there are some facts and considerations that point to one of the many migrations to our island recorded in the bardic annals as the people to whom we are indebted for the introduction of the Ogham and I would briefly set these before the Academy in the way of suggestions. The great majority, then, of our Ogham monuments are found in the province of Munster, and principally in the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, embracing a large extent of the south and west coast, from Tralee Bay, in Kerry, to Waterford harbour. As near as I can ascertain, the following numbers of monuments have been found: in Kerry, 75; Cork, 42; Waterford, 26; Limerick, 1; Clare, 1. These are all in the province of Munster. All the rest of Ireland supplies but 10; of these 5 are in the county of Kilkenny, still a southern count-^y;

the others are divided as follows: 1 in Wicklow, 1 in Meath, 2 in Roscommon; so that for the purposes of our argument it may be fairly assumed that the three southern counties already named form the Ogham district.

“Again, it is worthy of remark that the majority of these monuments are found on the seaboard of the above-named counties—very many of them on the strands. The Drumloghan find is within three or four miles of the sea, and those at Island and Kilgrovan are adjoining the strand. The inferences from these facts are obvious.

“First. That the Ogham was not invented in our island, else it would have been used generally throughout the country, and would not have been confined to one district.

“Second. That it was introduced by a maritime people, who landed on our south or south-western shores, spreading themselves along the seaboard of the counties already named, and who ultimately became masters of the whole island.

“Third. That the language spoken by those invaders, and engraven on their sepulchral monuments, became the language of the country, and is the same as that which has come down to us, saving those mutations to which time and civilization subject all languages. But the question naturally arises here, if such a people landed on our southern shores, and, making themselves masters of the island, imposed their language and customs upon the whole, why are their engraved monuments not found all over the country? An answer to this may be found in the supposition that they came as colonists—perhaps the first colonists, and very probably few in number; that it took a considerable lapse of time before they fully occupied the southern parts of the island, and

much more before the entire was peopled. In these early times population increased but slowly, internal feuds and other causes checking their growth. Before this people grew beyond the limits of the southern district they may have abandoned the use of the Ogham, and adopted a more advanced character, suited to a more advanced stage of civilization, and derived most probably from foreign intercourse. For it is certain that the Gaedhil had letters independent of the Ogham prior to the introduction of the Roman alphabet by St. Patrick, in the fifth century. That such a transition took place is evident from the fact, that the learned among the Gaedhil preserved the Ogham as a literary curiosity, and used it occasionally in annotations and scholia, delighting to write their own names in it.

“ Yet the other alternative may also be considered—namely, that the people who used this character may have been invaders, and not original colonists—that being invaders, they were probably weak in numbers, though of a superior civilization to the aborigines, whom they found, perhaps, thinly populating the country. Those invaders having formed a settlement in the immediate district where they landed, and increasing in numbers by the course of nature, spread themselves along the seaboard, and around those commodious harbours and sea inlets so plentiful on the south and south-western coasts; being themselves a maritime people, they affected the shores, both from a natural desire for the sea, the convenience of fishing, and for politic reasons, inasmuch, as by the sea they could hold communication with their native land, receive reinforcements from thence, and by it also make their escape if unexpectedly hard pressed by the aborigines. Such has ever been the policy of colonists under similar circum-

stances. In this immense district, comprising the counties of Cork, Kerry, and Waterford, such a colony may have existed for centuries, growing into the power and numbers of a considerable state, ere they were able to extend their dominion over the whole island. Such a state of things as, in fact, existed in England at the time of the Roman invasion, when the island was divided into a number of states totally independent of each other, and often engaged in fierce wars. In this alternative we might also suppose that the Ogham fell into disuse among them ere their power was extended over the whole island. That such a state of things is not only possible, but probable, we may infer from the fact, that the descendants of the Norman invaders were near five centuries settled in Ireland before they were able to subdue the country; and that for the same period their language and letters were unknown outside their limited dominion, known as the 'Pale;' while the letters and idiom brought by them originally into the country would be in our day unintelligible, except to the learned alone. Here, I think, is a parallel case to what may have occurred in our island at a remote period. The argument might be further amplified and illustrated; but as I desire only to indicate a line of investigation, I shall leave the pursuit of it to others.

"Now, among the many migrations recorded by our Bardic historians, there is one, and only one, to whom the introduction of the Ogham might be attributed with any degree of plausibility—namely, that tribe called the Clanna Miledh, or Milesians.

"Rejecting the mythic origin and adventures of the ancestors of Miledh, and the conjectural chronology of the Bards, we may safely admit the probability of an ancient eastern tribe having migrated

through, or from the northern parts of Egypt, along the shores of the Mediterranean to Ceuta, and from thence across the straits into Spain—the very identical route taken by another eastern tribe in subsequent ages, who founded an oriental empire in Europe that lasted nearly eight centuries. Tarik and his Arabs did, in A. D. 710, what their ancestors accomplished, perhaps, fifteen centuries before—for ‘history but repeats itself.’ The Phœnicians founded Gades eleven or twelve centuries B. C. These traders never founded their colonies in uninhabited districts; they were merchants and chapmen, and without a population they could not trade. At all events, during the dominion of Carthage, and in the days of the Scipios, Spain was not only colonized by the Phœnicians, but was inhabited by numerous, wealthy, and prosperous aboriginal population.

“That Spain may in these days have thrown out some of her adventurous, or superabundant population, is not at all unlikely. That one of these bands may have dropped on the southern shores of Ireland is equally probable; because any person looking at the map of Europe cannot fail to see that the south of Ireland is the natural land-fall from the north of Spain.

“Whether such a migration as we have been considering took place before or after the intercourse of the Tyrian people with the British Isles, it is now impossible to say; more likely it took place subsequently, as we must believe that enterprising people to have been the pioneers of all maritime discovery. All our native historians, however they may differ on other points, unanimously insist on the Spanish invasion, and the entire subjugation of Ireland by the invaders; and here I would remark, that this state-

ment is corroborated by the opinions of many learned men having no Celtic sympathies or prejudices whatsoever.

“Again, it is a strong corroborative fact, that in the very county in which the Gaedhil are said to have first landed are found by far the greatest proportion of Ogham monuments; that they are found on the reputed scene of their first battle, and in very remarkable numbers in and about the very localities where they made their first appearance and sojourn. The advent of the Spanish colonists was, no doubt, an epoch in the primitive history of Ireland to them. I believe she is indebted for her Brehon laws, her poetry, her music, and that system of Oriental paganism of which so many relics remain to us.

“It may be very naturally asked, have we any evidence of the existence of such a people in Spain? or is there any historic evidence of the state of that country, or of the people inhabiting it, at the remote period claimed for the Gadhelian invasion? I think that Strabo provides an answer to so natural a query in his description of the Turdetani and Turduli—a people or peoples inhabiting southern Spain. Hear what he says of them: ‘These people are esteemed to be the most intelligent of all the Iberians; they have an alphabet, and possess ancient writings, poems, and metrical laws, six thousand years old, as they say. The other Iberians are likewise furnished with an alphabet, although not of the same form, nor do they speak the same language’ (Strabo, Bohn’s edit. vi., p. 209). He further states that the people called themselves Turdetani, and their country Turdetania; this word is pure Gaedhlic, Tir-de-Tana, from Tir, a country, land; de, of; Tana, a drove, a herd, ‘the land of herds.’ The Greek geographer states, ‘that Turditania bred a superabundance of

cattle (ibid., p. 217), and that they were famous for the production and export of wool, and that rams for the purpose of covering fetched a talent' (ibid., p. 216). He further states that they were also called 'Turduli;' but whether they were two distinct tribes, or one tribe having two appellations, he could not exactly say. Now, Turduli is an intensely Gaedhelic as any word can be; 'Tir-duile,' from Tir, a country, land (in the Sanscrit, Tir means land border), and Tuile, a pleasant land or country. How indicative both these names are of the beautiful and fertile Andalusia, the richest province of southern Spain, originally inhabited by those people. I am well aware how delusive etymological likenesses are, and how apt to lead us astray in investigation, nor do I usually attach much importance to them; but in this instance, where, without doing any violence to the structure of words, we find one language interpreting another so aptly, according to the very physical features and productions of a country, we are bound to attach some value to them, were it only as corroborative evidence.

"The topography of southern Spain is intensely Gaedhelic. Many of its rivers, streams, lakes, hills, and other physical features, are called by names which can only be interpreted by that language; while the peasantry themselves, in their character, customs, and superstitions, are a similar race to our own. In addition, there is corroborative evidence in the strong sympathies existing, from time immemorial, between the people of the south and west of Ireland and the Spaniards, in the constant intercourse from the most ancient times continued down to late medieval times; and in the ethnological affinities between the people of various parts of the west and south-west coast of Ireland and those of

Spain ; not of the Biscayans or Catalans, who were of the Gothic race, but of the Andalucians, who were of the Eastern type."

Mr. BRASH concludes thus :

"It was not my intention to broach any theory on this important subject ; my desire has been rather to indicate a line of investigation that has suggested itself to me from the various considerations I have already adduced. I trust that this much-neglected subject will receive from the members of this Academy that attention to which I believe it is entitled, from its bearing upon an obscure era of our national history."

A subterranean circular chamber, thirty feet in diameter, and roofed with flags which met in a point at top, was discovered some years ago near Woodhouse, and is also supposed to be of Druidic origin. Whilst enumerating the wonders of this neighbourhood, *Clough-lowrish*, or the speaking stone, must not be omitted. This is an enormous rock or mountain mass, which seems to have rolled down from the adjoining hill, and is now firmly fixed in the centre of a stream, near the road from Waterford to Dungarvan. The stone is split in a remarkable manner, the fissure dividing the mass into two nearly equal parts. There is a tradition that some person, as he passed this rock, expressed a wish that it might speak and divide into two parts, if the declaration which he was making were not true : the story goes, that the stone did split and also speak, and the appellant was consequently convicted of falsehood.—The rock is a very coarse pudding-stone, and might have been induced to convict the perjurer, by the

influence of frost upon water, which can easily percolate the mass: whether the sound emitted on the occasion was an articulate one, we will leave it to others to determine.

In the parish of Kilgobonet, which extends to the mountain of Cummeragh, are the ruins of a church situated in the old grave-yard. This parish derives its name, as well as its consequence (if it possesses any), from a female saint called *Gobnata*, who, in the sixth century, was abbess of a nunnery, in a place called Borneagh, in the county of Cork. The patron day is the 11th of February. Here many of the old respectable families of Dungarvan are interred: the oldest tomb-stone we noticed, was one erected to a member of the DOWER family.

It would appear that, in this county, so late as the year 1843, the English language was very little used in the rural districts, and it was even looked upon as a classical and an advanced branch of learning: to verify this assertion we give the following copy of an inscription on a tomb-stone in the grave-yard of Kilgobonet:—

ERECTED BY MICHAEL MULCAHY
of Ballyrobin, Co. Kilkenny, and of Craigshuneen
near Kilmacthomas,
in Memory of his Daughter, MARY AGNES MULCAHY,
who was educated in the *English Language*
at *Clashmore*, in this County, until she was 14 years,
and then sent as a boarder to the retreat
(Christian Convent, Boulogne, in *France*, where she
was for six years, and then joined as a Sister
and lived sixteen months there.
She died 16th September, 1843, aged 20 years.

Also of his son, ANDREW MULCAHY,
who was educated in the Counties of Waterford and
Kilkenny in the *English Language*, until he
was 15 years ; and then sent to the
Head College of St. Omer, *in France*,
where he remained for four years,
and was brought home in bad health, by his father.
He lived eleven days
and died 20th May, 1846,
Aged 20 Years.

From the parish of Clonea the land inclines as you approach the sea, exhibiting a large tract of alluvial soil, highly cultivated and fertile. An extensive and enlivening view appears from the summit of Cusham ; beneath is seen the castle of Clonea, the ruins of a church, and a spacious strand ; further on, the magnificent demesne of Cloncoskoran—the seat of Sir John Nugent Humble, bart., and in the distance, the old town of Dungarvan, with its abbey and towers, which seem as if rising out of the sea.

DUNGARVAN.

The Town of Dungarvan is supposed to have been built in the seventh century : it was anciently called *Achad-Garvan*, from St. Garvan, who founded here an abbey of canons of St. Augustine. This abbey is said to have been built somewhere near the corner of church-street, but no traces of it now remain.

Without depending too much upon the traditional antiquity of this place, there are many authentic records to assure us that Dungarvan was incorporated by Edward the Fourth, about the year 1463, which Act recites that “as the seignory of Dungarvan was

the most great and ancient honor belonging to the king in Ireland, which through war, &c., was, for the most part, destroyed, it is provided, that the portrieve and commons of the said town, their heirs, &c., may enjoy all manner of free gifts and customs, as the inhabitants of the manor of Clare, in England, have used and enjoyed, and as the mayor and commons of Bristol have done, the profits to go to the reparation of the walls and towers, under the survey of the Earl of Desmond." All the privileges which the citizens enjoyed under this act were renewed to them by king James the First, as a reward for their fidelity to the crown, during the rebellion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The act changed the government of portrieve, into that of a sovereign, recorder, and twelve brethren, who were to be yearly chosen, five days after the feast of St. Peter, and the admiralty of the harbour, was granted to the sovereign, with the same extent of power as the mayors of Bristol had. The charter was again renewed by Richard Cromwell, in April, 1659, at the request of Richard Harris, as is expressed in the recital. By an inquisition, taken 7th March, 1566, by Michael Fitz-Williams, the general surveyor of Ireland, there belonged to the Borough of Dungarvan, several lands, houses, and other property, to the value of £203 per annum.

From ancient documents preserved in the Castle of Lismore, it appears this manor was granted to Sir Pierce Butler, on the 26th of February, of the 26th year of Henry the Eighth, and who was also created Earl of Ossory, and seneschal, constable and governor of the castle of Dungarvan, and adds (into which the Earl of Desmond had intruded forcibly), the said Butler to have a fee of £100 sterling, out of the rents and profits of the said castle and manor, during his

life ; remainder to James, his son and heir for life ; remainder to his heir male ; then the said office and fee to revert to the crown for ever.

“ On the 5th of July, in the 36th year of Henry the Eighth, the king by privy seal remitted to the Earl of Ormond, all arrears due out of this place, and directed letters patent to be made out by his Lord Chancellor, for his discharge ; and for appointing Robert St. Leger, brother to the deputy, to be the keeper and governor of the castle, and granting to him all the rents, fishings, and customs thereof.

“ Robert St. Leger was also appointed by king Edward VI., on the 7th April, 1547, to have the rule and safe keeping of the castle of Dungarvan, with all its appurtenances ; and to have to his own use, all singular the rents, farms, fishing, customs, profits, and commodities thereof, from the feast of St. Michael preceding.

“ On the 7th of August, 1550, the lords of the council of England, directed that one James Walsh should be constable of Dungarvan for life, and have a lease of the parsonage thereof.”

We may here observe that the parsonage-house here mentioned, was situated on the spot now occupied by Mrs. Olden's stores.

“ On the 27th of January, 1558, a commission of martial law was granted to Henry Stafford, at that time constable of the castle, to exercise martial law through the whole county of Waterford.

“ Soon after the breaking out of the Irish rebellion, the lord president of Munster recovered this place, in March, 1642. It had revolted a few months before, with most of the towns in Munster. He left one Lieutenant Rossington in command of the castle, from whom the Irish took it by surprise. The persons who concerted the design, were John Hore Fitz-

Matthew and his son, and one John Fitzgerald, of Farnane, with Richard Butler, Esq., of Kilcash. The castle was taken by the help of scaling ladders, placed between the gate and the wall; and the same night all the English in the town were plundered, by Sir Nicholas Walsh, and his followers. After this surprisal, they fitted out a vessel for France, and loaded her with several kinds of goods, and in return, brought over a large quantity of powder, cannon, and other firearms, with which they fortified the castle. The Irish governor was one John Butler, who lived near Carrick, and had (as the M. S. says) a little Scotch Engineer, who undertook to supply the place with fresh water, but could not effect it. They held the town till May, 1647, at which time the lord president Inchiquin, with 1500 horse, and as many foot, made himself master of it; having in his march reduced the castles of Cappoquin and Drumana.

“The town continued two years in the possession of the royal party, 'till it was surrendered to Cromwell, in the latter end of December, 1649.”—(the particulars of which we have already given in a previous part of this work).

“In 1689, king James granted a new charter to Dungarvan, by which the corporation was to consist of a sovereign, twenty-two burgesses, a recorder and town clerk, also three sergeants and a water-bailiff. But these privileges were not long enjoyed; for upon the coming of king William to the throne, the charter of king James—being granted after his abdication—became useless.”

We now proceed to give a description of modern Dungarvan, with some statistics of its trade, duties, taxes, population, &c.

The town of Dungarvan is well situated; it stands

west of the harbour, an arm of the sea, which is inland for some distance, and is navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage. It is about 125 miles south-west from Dublin. The borough contains an area of 8,499 acres, of which 392 acres are in the township, and 8,107 in the rural district. The population in 1861 was, in the parliamentary borough 5,881, and in the township 1,363. The town is divided into two portions by the river *Colligan*, over which is a bridge and causeway which were executed at the sole expense of the Duke of Devonshire, in 1815. The bridge is a single arch seventy-five feet—a most beautiful specimen of architecture; the massive stones of which it was constructed were all brought from England. The causeway is three hundred and fifty yards in length, and has been a work of enormous labour. A neat quay and a handsome street, were built in the same year to connect the town with the bridge. The public buildings are, the Provincial Bank—a fine edifice of granite front, built in 1867; the National Bank, the parish Church, the Augustinian Chapel, the Abbeyside Chapel, two Convents, the Convent of the Christian Brothers, a Fever Hospital at Abbeyside, the Court-house and Bridewell, the Union Work-house, Market-house, Gas Works, Military Barrack and two Breweries. There are sixteen Town Commissioners, elected by rate-payers, for the purpose of superintending the cleansing and lighting of the town. They are also port and harbour commissioners under “The Harbours, Markets and Improvement Act” passed in 1863, to improve the port and harbour thereof; to vest the markets of the town in the commissioners, and to enable them to extend and regulate the same; to transfer from the Grand

Jury of the county to the said commissioners, the management of the roads and bridges in the said town, and to carry out other improvements. The commissioners meet for the transaction of business on the first Monday in each month. Any male person of full age—being the occupier of premises within the township, of the yearly net annual value of twelve pounds sterling—is qualified to become a commissioner. The present chairman of the town commissioners is Mr. MICHAEL ARTHUR ANTHONY, of Ringville, and the present Borough Justice is Mr. GEORGE FITZMAURICE of Tournore-house. The exports are chiefly grain, butter, pigs, cow-hides and pit-wood. The parliamentary constituency in 1869 was 311. The rateable valuation of the Parliamentary Borough is £15370. The property and Income Tax for the year ended 5th of April, 1863, amounted to £664: The Poor-rate, on the electoral division of Dungarvan, in 1869, was six shillings in the pound—being the heighest of that of any other Union in Ireland. Dungarvan formerly had the name of being the cheapest town to live in throughout Ireland; but, alas! the times have changed, and the people and the prices of the various necessaries of life have changed with them, and, without exaggeration, Dungarvan may now be set down as one of the dearest towns in Ireland, and as an instance of this we give the prices of some articles:—beef, 9*d.* per lb; mutton, 8*d.* per lb; bacon, 11*d.* per lb; hams, 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb; eggs, 1*s.* per dozen; potatoes, 8*d.* per stone of 14 lb.

The castle of Dungarvan was built by king James II. and probably it was the same prince fortified the town, inclosing it with a wall, having tower bastions. The castle and fortifications having fallen into decay, they were repaired in 1463 by Thomas Earl of Desmond, to whom, as we have before

the customs of the town were delivered, to be appropriated to that purpose. The walls and towers are long since removed, but the ruins of the castle and its fortifications are still to be seen, forming a part of the military barrack. This place of defence was placed in the interior of an oblong fort, which was regularly fortified and mounted with cannon—some of which are there at the present time, and it was also protected by circular towers at the angles. The external defence was approached by a narrow passage between two battlemented walls, at the extremity of which was the entrance or keep, a narrow tower-like building, flanked on each side by circular castles. The gateway, which is very narrow, opens into a small quadrangular space, from which there are recesses opening into the massy walls—probably intended to protect those who were stationed at the entrance, and who were thus enabled to annoy the assailants. The interior building, or castle, was elevated some few feet above the external fortifications, and was in itself capable of resisting an attack, even after the loss of the outworks.

There was formerly a well within the enclosure, but it is now filled up, the water being brackish.

The site of the castle was until lately the property of the Duke of Devonshire, it is now belonging to the Government, who have here a miserable barrack for the garrison of the town. It is a modern building, and planted as it is in the centre of an ancient and venerable fortification, looks singularly mean and inappropriate: the soldiers too, with their modern dresses and breech-loading rifles, do not harmonize with the appearances around them, and give the idea of being intruders on the property of the heroes of distant times.

None of the town wall now remains, except a

small portion to the rear of the house now occupied by Mr. Richard Byrne, at the upper part of Church-street. The circuit of the town wall was as follows—It ran from the sea, near the church, along the north side of “the dead walk,” to Friary-lane or Augustine-street (formerly called Clubber’s-lane), down to the house now occupied by Miss Carbery, in the Main-street, where was the town gate—the arch of which was standing until a few years ago; the wall continued down Carberry’s-lane, in a circuitous route to the military barrack. Where Mrs. Olden’s stores are now situated was formerly the Parsonage House. It was in this house the Mrs. Chaplain lived who gave the particulars of the poisoning of Colonel Jones. Near this place was St. Mary’s abbey, an auxiliary to St. Augustine’s abbey at Abbey-side, from which, it is said, there was a subterraneous passage, from one to the other, under the river. A portion of the ground on which the convent of the Sisters of Mercy is built, was an ancient grave-yard, and there are persons living who remember to have seen a few old tomb-stones there. When the workmen were excavating for the foundation of the new school house, they turned up several human bones. Previous to the erection of the bridge the town was confined to the portion as stated within the circumference of the town wall; the street now called William-street was then known as Quarry-lane, in consequence of its leading to some large stone quarries in that locality, and it was from this place the stones were taken used for building the causeway; previous to the year 1800 this street was called mill lane, as it led to a wind mill that was at work in the field now the chapel-yard. The old chapel was the situated where the monastery is now.

According to a map of the town, as it appears

about the middle of the last century, the streets and buildings were of the most wretched description, and they continued in the same state until about the year 1800. Crowded with miserable houses, irregular in appearance, without any or at all events an inefficient police, Dungarvan deserved the reproachful epithets which travellers universally bestowed upon it. There were no regular market-places, no public water-works; the court-house, where the sessions were held, was considered unsafe for the purposes for which it was originally intended: there was no bridge, and consequently no way of passing from the town to the Waterford side of the river, except by a ferry boat, or, as was generally the case with the lower classes, by fording the stream at low water.— This custom, particularly as practised by females, gave rise to ridiculous and indelicate jests, which served to impress upon travellers an unfavourable opinion of the inhabitants of the town.

Such was Dungarvan, when the proprietor of the manor, his Grace the then Duke of Devonshire, about the year 1800, directed his benevolent attention to its improvement. The first great work effected was the erection of the magnificent bridge across the river, at a little distance above the town, where it should not interfere with the approach of the shipping, market-places for the sale of meat and fish, were among the other improvements effected.

It is not too much to say that Dungarvan is now, with its fine open square and handsome shops, an improving little town.

Previous to the union this borough sent two members to the Irish parliament. The entire county returned no less than ten members, and the electors of Dungarvan possessed the privilege of voting for both the borough and county members. We find the

following were the members in 1784:—

MEMBERS FOR DUNGARVAN.

Marcus Beresford, Esq., Abbeyville, Dublin.

Godfrey Greene, Esq., of Greenfield, Waterford.

MEMBERS FOR THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

Henry Alcock, Esq., Wilton, Waterford.

Robert Shapland Carew, Esq., of Enniscorthy.

MEMBERS FOR THE COUNTY.

Sir James May, bart., of Mayfield, Waterford.

Right Hon. John Beresford, Abbeyville, Dublin.

MEMBERS FOR LISMORE.

Right Hon. Sir Henry Cavendish, baronet.

Sir Richard Musgrave, bart., Tourin, Lismore.

MEMBERS FOR TALLOW.

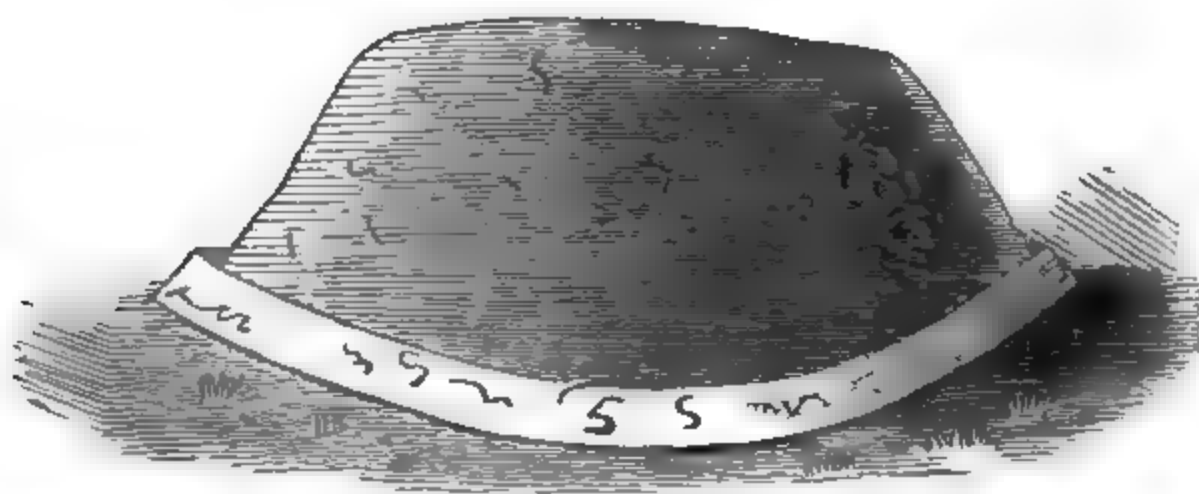
Colonel Kane, of Dowdstown, Maynooth.

John Hobson, Esq., Bushy-park, Dublin.

In the church-yard of Dungarvan is an ancient gable wall, (of which a sketch is annexed), said to have been built in the year A.D. 600. It appears to be the end wall of a castle or some kind of a fortification, as the windows would lead one to believe they were intended for firing bows and arrows from; and are so arranged that the occupiers were standing on ladders when firing from the windows; but Smith, in his history of this county, states, at page 257, "it is a high gable end wall, which was formerly part of the old church, and which stands a little to the west of the present church." It is worthy of note that the Rev. Mr. Ryland, notwithstanding his industrious research and learning, has omitted to notice this venerable gable wall, in his able and laborious work on the County of Waterford, and we could find



*Ancient Gable Wall in the Church-yard of Dungarvan,
supposed to be part of a Castle built in the year 600.*



*Tumulus, a little to the west of Dungarvan, called
"Gallows Hill."*

no further mention of it in any of the works relating to the county, but we have seen an old map of Dungarvan, (dated 1702) in which church street is called *Castle-street*, very probably as it was leading to this castle. However, this old gable wall has weathered out many a storm, and it appears to be now in as good a state of preservation as when Dr. Smith wrote his work, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago !

At the south side of the church may be seen the tomb of the RYLAND family. It is in a good state of preservation. The following inscription is on the slab :—

Here lyeth the body of
 R I C H A R D R Y L A N D, E S Q.,
 who departed this life the 31st of March, 1751,
 aged 72 years ;
also the body of Richard Ryland, Esq., his nephew,
 who departed this life the 1st of August, 1760,
 aged 44, together with three of his children ;
 also the body of Mrs. Esther Ryland,
 wife to the latter, who departed
 this life 15th February, 1777,
 aged 50 years ;
 Also the body of Mrs. Mary Ryland,
 the lamented wife of the Rev. Dr. Richard Ryland,
 who departed this life the 14th June, 1798,
 aged 34 years,
 together with two of his children.

On the west-end wall of Dungarvan Church, the

following letters are very roughly cut on a stone:

J H & B B C W

1 8 2 4

which we suppose to be for—John Hudson and Beresford Boate, Church Wardens.

The date (1824) being the year the church was enlarged.

At the rear of the Union Workhouse is a "holy well," much frequented by the people who come to Dungarvan for the benefit of the sea. Among the many old and fanciful superstitions embodied in the traditions of the peasantry of "old Ireland," some of the most poetical are those connected with spring wells, which have been invested with something of a sacred character ever since the days of Druidical worship. The one to which we have alluded is called the "*Friar's Well*," in memory of the Rev. PATRICK TWOMEY, a good priest of the Augustinian order, anxious, no doubt, to perpetuate one of the old customs of the land, had in the year 1860, this well cleaned out, and a stone cross affixed near it, and crowds of people constantly resort to it.

It may be here mentioned that the Rev. P. Twomey was buried in 1867, in the interior of the Friar's Chapel, Dungarvan; there are also buried within the same building—Dr. John Coman, of Dungarvan, who died in 1867; a Miss Kiely, of Dungarvan; also Father Ciciretti, an Italian friar, for some time living in Dungarvan, and who died in 1869.

Near the town, and a little to the west of Dungarvan, is a Tumulus, or one of those mounds of earth called "Dūns," similar to those called "Barrows" in England. This one is called "Gallows Hill;" it is

situated near the road leading out of the town to Lismore, Clonmel, &c. Dr. SMITH states he had the curiosity to bore it with a long augur in the top, and found it hollow towards the bottom; but made no further discovery, and gave it as his opinion it was a sepulchral monument erected to some chieftain, as it was an usual custom among northern nations to bury their dead under large earthen hillocks, near some high road, and usually on an eminence, to be conspicuous at a distance, and to be taken notice of by travellers as they passed by. These mounds thrown up, in the form of a truncated cone were of various sizes, differing according to the dignity or office of the deceased, and were generally erected only to persons of the first quality. In Watkins's survey of Ireland, (dated 1778) allusion is made to such mounds, thus:—"These monuments are vulgarly called 'Danes' mounts,' yet, wherever they have been opened, urns have been found in them; a circumstance which alone disproves their being Danish. For the practice of burning the dead was disused long before the Danes possessed themselves of Ireland, or rather of the maritime towns; for I do not find that their dominion extended to the internal parts." Had these mounts been thrown up by the Danes, from the odium in which, even to this day, the memory of those invaders is held, the Irish would not have failed to demolish such memorials of the invaders, as soon as they had expelled them from the country; but, so far are they from destroying them, that they hold them in veneration, and we have known instances where it was found difficult to get a labourer courageous enough to violate the sacred earth with a spade.

In a field at Shandon may be seen a small mound,

where several hundred persons are burried, who died of the great cholera, in 1832.

The following were the Gentry, Traders, &c. living in and about the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, in the year 1820 :—

Beresford Boate, esq. of Touranore-house.
Patrick Longon, esq. of Ballinahessary.
John N. Humble, esq. J.P. Cloncoskoran Castle.
Edmond Keily, esq. of the Spring.
Richard Longon, esq. J.P. Church-street.
John H. Waters, esq. of Shandon Lodge.
Walter M'Guire, esq. of Clonea Castle.
Colonel Ray Palliser, of Comeragh Lodge.
Pierce Eustace Barron, esq. of Hermitage.
Robert Uniacke, esq. J.P. of Wood-house.
Richard Butler, esq. of Bayview.
Rev. Stephen Dickson, Rector, Glebe-house.
John Mathew Galwey, esq. J.P. Duckspool.
Walter Giles, esq. of Coolnagour-house.
Rev. Garrett Connolly, Parish Priest.
Arthur Anthony, esq. of Ringville.
John Hudson, esq. (Seneschal) the Square.
Richard Ussher, esq. of Cappagh-house.
Henry Bagge, esq. (attorney) Church-street.
John Hearne, esq. (attorney) Sub-sheriff.
Rodolphus Greene, esq. (attorney) Bridge-street.
Mr. Michael O'Brien, of Fruit Hill.
Mr. Patrick Coman (apothecary), Main-street.
Mr. Robert Baker (auctioneer), Main-street.
Mr. Stephen Baker (dyer), Main-street.
Mr. Robert Dower (brewer), Fair-lane.
John Anderson, esq. Collector of Customs.
Barton Anderson, esq. Surveyor of Customs.
Mr. John Risbill (ship builder).

Mr. James Fitzgerald (shipowner), Main-street.
Mr. Patrick Boyle (publican), Main-street.
Mr. Benjamin Greene Dyer (weighmaster).
Mr. Robert Smith, Parish Clerk.
Mr. Andrew Carberry (general merchant), Main-st.
Patrick Travers, esq. (physician), Main-street.
William Fitzpatrick (hatter), Oven-lane.
David Mulcahy (sailmaker), Abbeyside.
Mr. Timothy Brien (draper), Main-street.
Joseph Huddy (woolcomber), Chapel-lane.
Mr. Michael Kiely (draper), the Square.
James Browne (painter), Main-street.
John Draper (painter), Buttery.
Michael Eyres (painter), Buttery.

The fisheries of the southern coast of Ireland, whether considered as a source of national wealth, as a nursery for seamen, as affording employment to a superabundant population, and at the same time yielding an ample supply of nutritious food, present to the enlightened statesman a wide field for the exercise of political sagacity. The Nymph bank, as far as has been ascertained, stretches along the whole of the southern coast, at the distance of about seven leagues from its eastern part at Dungarvan, to a distance of from fourteen to twenty leagues from its western part at Cape Clear and the Mizen-head. This bank is supposed to afford an inexhaustible supply of cod, ling, &c. and might be made to add a great accession of wealth to the country, were a few of the harbours improved by piers, and capital afforded to the fishermen to enable them to equip their vessels. From the poverty of the owners, the boats are not in general in the sea-worthy condition in which they ought to be. The heavy expenses even of repairs frequently compel the fisherman to risk

his life with cordage and sails which are almost unfit for use.

In the year 1825, about 163 boats and 1100 men were engaged in the fisheries, and procured for the country upwards of one thousand tons of excellent fish. The wives and children of the fishermen were also employed in cleaning and salting the fish, so that at a moderate calculation, it may be computed that 5000 individuals depended for their support on the fishing trade.

This branch of native industry has now completely fallen away; at present there are no more than a dozen boats and about fifty worn-out old fishermen employed: this is attributed to the decrease of the fish on this coast, in consequence of trawling—this method of fishing disturbs and affrights the larger kinds of fish, such as cod, ling, &c. in the same manner as if pursued by larger fishes of prey and, besides the *trawl*, which is dragged along the ground, tear away, disturb, and blend up the spawn of many kinds of fish, as often large portions of spawn are drawn up in trawl, in which may be distinctly seen several thousand embryos of young fish, some half formed and others alive; and not only what is thus taken up of the spawn is ruined, but also large tracts of it, which lie on the sandy beds, being disturbed, and consequently hindered from ever coming to maturity.

A traveller, in 1825, gives the following description of Dungarvan: "It is the greatest fishing town in Ireland, and is remarkable for producing the first apple-potatoes in this country. It supplies the greater part of Munster with fresh fish, and is the cheapest town to live in, in Ireland." SMITH, in his history, gives the following statistics of the quantity of hake caught, as taken from a return kept in the

Dungarvan Custom House book:—

In 1724,	...	18,500	dried hake	were exported.
In 1725,	...	93,048	do.	do.
In 1726,	...	30,100	do.	do.
In 1727,	...	90,600	do.	do.
In 1728,	...	91,300	do.	do.
In 1729,	...	88,100	do.	do.
In 1730,	...	47,000	do.	do.

It may be worth recording that on the evening of **Saturday**, the 30th of January, 1869, a singular phenomenon occurred with regard to the tides. At the **hour** of seven o'clock, p.m. on the above day, the tide **rose** to such an extraordinary height, along the coast of Waterford and at Dungarvan, that the vessels **moored** alongside were nearly floating on the quay; **the** sea went clear over the causeway at the bridge; **many** houses on the quay and at Abbeyside were **flooded** to such an extent that the occupiers had to **leave** them for the night; and several houses, along **the** coast and adjoining the strand, were swept away!

At Abbeyside are the ruins of a castle and abbey. **Nothing** can be discovered relative to the castle **further** than its having been once the property of the **M'Graths**: what remains of it now shows it was a **lofty** square building, and it was probably intended to **protect** the abbey. The abbey has been more **fortunate** in its annals. In the thirteenth century, **there** was established here, a monastery of the order of **Eremites** of St. Augustin, commonly called Austin **Friars**, under the protection of the Earl of Desmond. It is said that the **M'Graths**, one of whom is buried here, were the founders of this house, and that the property attached to the abbey was given by them

and by the O'Briens of Cummeragh. There is still much to admire in the ruins of this ancient abbey : the wall and tower, with the entrances and windows, are still perfect, and give a clear idea of the beauty of the building, in its former condition. The original structure comprised a number of apartments or cells for the members of the order, and a place of worship, a narrow edifice, from the centre of which arises a light gothic tower, sixty feet in height and still in good preservation. The arch which supports the tower springs from the side walls, and is constructed with great elegance and lightness.

The entrance at the western extremity is through the ancient Gothic doorway, which now acts as the entrance into the Roman Catholic chapel, which was built on the foundation of the ancient cells about the year 1820, and is now considered a part of the abbey : the interest and sanctity of the old building are thus appropriated to the worshippers of the existing generation, while the burying-ground is to remove every remaining distinction between the present and the past. The chapel bell is erected on the summit of the old tower.

Immediately beneath a low window adjoining the eastern extremity of the church, there is a very ancient tombstone, around which may be traced the following inscription, in large letters :

DONALD M'GRATH, 1400.

Within the ruins is also situate the vault of Sir Nugent Humble's family of Cloncoskoran, on the tomb is the following inscription :—

Here lies the body of
EDWARD NUGENT SHANAHAN, ESQ.

who departed this life 3rd March, 1762, aged 35 years;
 also BARBARA,
 his wife, who departed this life;
 also HARIET NUGENT SHANAHAN, their daughter,
 aged 6 years,
 and EDWARD, their son;
 and ELIZABETH HUMBLE, their grand-daughter,
 aged 4 years.

This tomb was erected to their Memory,
 by their dear daughter,
 ELIZABETH HUMBLE, A. D. 1783;
 also the body of
 ELIZABETH NUGENT SHANAHAN HUMBLE,
 daughter of the above Edw. Nugent Shanahan, Esq.,
 and heiress,
 who departed this life 4th September, 1795,
 and in the 44th year of her age.
 She lived beloved of all her friends and neighbours,
 and died lamented—very charitable to the poor.

Here also Lieth
 the remains of the late lamented
 SIR JOHN NUGENT HUMBLE, BART.
 of Cloncoskoran House,
 who departed this life 13th of January, 1834,
 aged 53 years.

Over the entrance of the modern building is a rude
 stone on which is cut a Griffin, and three escallop
 shells: this formerly stood above the door of the
 abbey. The walls and entrance to the burying-

ground are preserved in good and neat order, and betoken that the present parish priest of Abbeyside recognises the place with the respect it merits.

In the parish of Modelligo, adjoining the parish of Colligan, there are the ruins of many ancient buildings, the principal of which were the property of the M'Graths, who had large estates in this part of the county. The castle of Sledy was built in 1628, by Philip M'Grath.

Dromana, in the parish of Affane, is one of the most magnificent demesnes in Ireland, and when we consider its historical associations, or its natural beauties, is deserving of some particular notice. The Lords of Decies, the ancient proprietors of Dromana, derived their descent from James, the seventh Earl of Desmond. In 1561, a descendant of this nobleman was created Baron of Dromany and Viscount Desses, and dying without issue, his possessions, but not his titles, descended to his brother Sir James Fitzgerald, who removed from Cappagh to Dromana, where he died in December, 1581.

It was a son of this Lord of Decies who received Sir Walter Raleigh, when he retired from active life to improve his estates in Ireland. It is said that Raleigh first introduced the potatoe, and a fine species of cherry which he brought from the Canary Islands. According to the very interesting account of Raleigh in "Researches in the South of Ireland," it appears that the potatoe was first planted in Youghal: the cherry was domesticated in the neighbourhood of Dromana, where it has continued to flourish to the present time, and is still in high estimation. The value of the potatoe cannot be over estimated—it having become the staple food of the country. Sir Walter Raleigh had considerable estates in this part of Ireland, and sought, with that zeal for which he

was remarkable, to introduce improvements which he had learned in his intercourse with foreign countries. In proof of the generous hospitality of the Irish to the distinguished stranger, it is stated that the Lord of Decies presented him with New Affane for a breakfast.

Dromana—formerly the chief seat of the Fitz-Geralds of the Decies, who were descended from Sir Gerald, second son to James, the seventh Earl of DESMOND: a family for several hundred years settled in this locality—is rather calculated to excite admiration from the consideration of its historical associations, its antiquity as a residence, and from the extent of the demesne, than from anything remarkable in the house, which is for the most part a modern building, the greatest portion of the ancient castle having been destroyed by fire. John, Earl of GRANDISON, enjoyed this estate in right of his mother, Catherine Fitz-Gerald, then the only remaining heir of the family. It is now the property of The Right Honourable Lord STUART DE DECIES, a descendant of the ancient proprietors. His father, Lord Henry Stuart (who died in 1809), being the fifth son of the first Marquis of BATH, by Lady Gertrude Amelia Villiers, only child of the first Earl of GRANDISON.

To view Dromana to the greatest advantage, it should be approached by crossing the Blackwater, which runs between it and Lismore. The mansion appears suspended over the river, the land shelving rapidly, in some places perpendicularly, to the edge of the water. The view is grand and striking: the banks of the Blackwater, thickly clothed with trees of the most flourishing appearance, which seem to support the projecting windows of the castle, the hanging gardens and the beautiful windings of the stream compose a landscape which it is impossible

to behold without admiration!

The gardens, which cover a considerable space of sloping ground, command a fine view of Cappoquin, the adjoining country, with the Monastery of Mount Melleray in the distance.

The demesne is of great extent and magnificent in all its parts; the plantations have been arranged with judgment, and great attention has been given to the grouping of the different trees.

The land is of considerable elevation at a short distance from the Blackwater, and shelves rapidly, and in some places very abruptly, to the river.

The soil is remarkably fertile, evidently favourable to the growth of trees, many of which are of unusual dimensions. There is no appearance of sterility even when you ascend the neighbouring hill, which is clothed with rich verdure to the summit.

Where Dromana house is built, and contiguous to the river, the rock is clay-slate, large masses of which are exposed. The summit of the hill, which bounds the demesne, is a fine white sandstone resembling Portland stone. In a large and deep hollow in the demesne, there is a white clay resembling white powdered sugar, which, it is said, was used successfully in the manufacture of glass: traces of copper ore are discernible in the rocks near the river, and at no great distance lead has also been found. At the opposite side of the river, and within a few feet of the surface, the substratum is micaceous red sandstone. There are here very favourable circumstances for the geological inquirer who wishes to observe the relative position of the rocks in this district. At Tourin, the seat of Sir Richard Musgrave, Baronet, may be observed the junction of the limestone and slate. The view from this gentleman's residence exhibits the mineralogical divisions as well

as the picturesque beauties of the surrounding country. It has always been supposed that a large tract of country in this neighbourhood abounds with mineral productions. At Kilkeany, near Mountain Castle, on the Chearnley property, there was a lead mine; the ore, in a powdered state, used to be taken up in shovel fulls, and was used by potters for the glazing of ware. It is said the ore is close to the surface, and in many places visible to the most careless observer. From the place where the lead appears, there is a deep ravine, affording the greatest facility to carry off the water, in case the mine were worked.

In this barony, lime occurs in great abundance; it is found resting on clay-slate, sand-stone, and in some few places it is topped by a coarse gravel of a siliceous nature. The limestone commences at the western extremity of the county, and extending towards the eastern and southern, terminates near Clonea, about three miles from Dungarvan. WAKEFIELD was incorrect in stating that there was no lime in this county east of the Blackwater: as it is found in abundance at Dungarvan, at Lismore, at Shandon, at Salterbridge, and at other places.

There are in this neighbourhood several gentlemen's seats, of which may be mentioned—

Whitechurch, at present the residence of Lord Viscount Hastings, is pleasantly situated in the heart of a fine country. Whitechurch formerly gave title to the Honourable William Maule, who was by patent, dated the second of May, 1743, created Baron Maule of Whitechurch, and Earl of Penmure of Forth, in the county of Wexford.

Clonkerdin house—the residence of John Quinlan, Esq. In a field near this place, some time ago, the

horns and skeleton of a Moose Deer were dug. The horns are at present in the hall at Clonke. The horns of those huge creatures have been dug up in the bogs in this locality, but the bone a rarity seldom seen.

Carriglea house—a magnificent mansion—the of the Odell family. This was formerly called M Odell. Some years ago, a heap of human b half burnt, were discovered in this locality.

Cappagh house—the residence of Richard U Esquire, situated on the side of a hill, is pleas and ornamentally laid out. Near this was an an building, said to have been belonged to the Kn Templars.

Ballylemon lodge—the residence of John O’K Esquire.—was formerly the residence of Sir Ric Osborne.

The opposite hill comprises the townland of lintaylor, where the Ussher family had former residence. Smith mentions that Sir Richard Ost built a residence here in 1619; and, until with few years since, a stone built into an old wall shown here, with the Osborne arms cut on it, underneath the date (1619), but no vestige of it now mains, it is supposed to have been taken by sor the neighbouring farmers for a threshold-stone!

The river *Brickey*, which flows along the north side of the Drum mountain, bounds the lime formation which extends from Lismore to Durvan. The mountain is principally composed of slate, over which red sand-stone occurs. Vast fiss made by winter torrents, in several places, show the beds of sand-stone are of considerable d

ying in rather irregular masses, and only partially assuming a stratified appearance. Near the summit of the mountain, the white sand-stone partakes of a lathy structure, and when split exhibits the appearance of leaves and fern branches, probably occasioned by the presence of a small portion of iron. Conglomerate is seen scattered about in large irregular fragments. Between the mountain and the sea, limestone again occurs, probably a portion of the formation before-mentioned, and only separated from it by the elevation of the land. The lime-stone extends down to the sea.

A curious discovery was made about the year 1818, at Moonroe Glebe, near Dungarvan. The Rev. Mr. Dickson employed some workmen to sink a well in the lime-stone, and while at work, they discovered, at the depth of thirty-six feet, large quantities of living frogs, embedded in the lime-stone, and the rock in which they were found appeared to be a solid mass, without any passage through which the animals could be supposed to have entered.

There are some remarkable caves in the limestone district, as is generally the case where this rock prevails. At Shandon, near Dungarvan, is one of very large extent, and another of considerable size near Bolligan. The Shandon cave is thought to extend to within a few miles of Cappoquin, as it is recorded that at a fox hunt, about the year 1820, the fox being hard pushed, entered a cave between Whitechurch and Cappoquin, and the hounds also entered the cave in pursuit, and both fox and hounds came out at the Shandon cave.

In the parish of Whitechurch are two immense caverns, situated near each other; one of them is called *Oon-a-glour*; it is of great size, and is divided into two chambers. In the inner chamber may be

seen a small stream, which sinks under ground at Ballynacourty, and after passing through this cave is seen again above ground at Knockane, after performing a subterraneous course of nearly a mile in length. The other cavern is called *Oon-na-mort* ; it is likewise divided into many chambers, and has been occupied more than once as a place of religious retirement.

These, and several other caves which are found in the calcareous rocks, are probably natural formations produced by the action of water upon the accidental fissures. In the caves at Rinagonah and in the Cummeragh mountains, there are some faint traces of human workmanship; the rock out of which they are excavated is clay slate. In this barony marble is found in several places. Near Kilcrump, in the parish of Whitechurch, there is a black marble without any mixture of white; and at Ballynacourty there is a grey marble, some specimens of which are very beautiful. At this latter place there are indications of copper. White hard crystals, which do not effervesce in acids, are found in yellow clay here.

We beg to give the following particulars of the discovery of Mammoth and other animal remains under limestone, in the cave at Shandon, near Dungarvan, extracted (by kind permission) from a paper written by EDWARD BRENNAN, Esq. of Dungarvan, and read before the Royal Dublin Society in 1859:—

“Having lately (March, 1859) seen a workman exhibiting a large bone as that of an antediluvian giant, in the town of Dungarvan, where I reside, and having ascertained that it was found under the solid rock of the limestone quarry at present being worked at Shandon, about half a mile from the town, I immediately concluded that, in all probability, more

ains of a similar kind were likely to be found in same quarry; and accordingly, I at once proceeded to the place, with a view of acquiring further particulars from the quarrymen, who informed me a quantity of such bones had been broken and run away with the stones used for the repair of roads; and further, that not being aware of their value, they had made no attempt to preserve them, but they promised that for the future they would be more careful. The consequence was, that a few days those which I presented to the Museum of the Royal Dublin Society were found, consisting of portions of the remains of the following animals, namely,—mammoth, bear, rein-deer, hare, and horse, and one bone of some bird.

It may be mentioned, that Professor OWEN, to whom I also submitted the mammoth remains, formed an opinion that the relative proportion of the fragment of tusk as compared with the grinding teeth, considered in connexion with the size of the bones, afforded an indication of the animal having been a male. The teeth were in an excellent state of preservation, two in particular having the enamel glazed like ivory or tortois-shell.

I have discovered, in the same locality, what I believe to be the ash-pit of some old Irish chieftain, probably the owner and inhabitant of the '*Sean-dhuin*' (old fortress), for the existence of which there is no historical record; and the only tradition remaining is the name of the place itself, as there is not a single vestige of a building or wall to show where it stood. At a depth of two feet, beneath a dark, rich soil, I found thousands of the shells of cockles, periwinkles, and solens, some rude iron implements, such as an antique iron spoon, a rude fish-hook, the blade of a scissos, several frag-

ments of the ancient Irish fictile crock or vase, with the bones of a hake, dolphin, deer, ox, goat, and boar.

“The several portions of the elephant’s skeleton were not found close to each other, but scattered and mixed with the bones of the other animals which I have specified, two of the teeth being found in one place, and the others about ten feet further, evidently showing that the whole had been disturbed previously to the time that the roof of the cavern containing them fell in. I carefully examined the place where the fossils occurred, and found it to be at a depth of thirty feet from the former surface, and at a distance of one hundred and three feet from the original face of the quarry.

“The valley, at the eastern extremity of which Dungarvan is situated, and which extends in a direction due west, as far as Millstreet in the county of Cork, is composed of strata of the lower carboniferous limestone, flanked on the south by the old red and yellow sandstone. This limestone, which is highly fossiliferous in the neighbourhood of Dungarvan, is characterized by variously sized caverns.”

The writer then gives a description of the several caverns in the district, all of which we have before mentioned, and proceeds:—

“The portion of the rock answering to the former roof of the cavern under which I discovered the fossils consisted of a mass of stone in a fragmentary condition, which, notwithstanding its disunited state, still afforded, from the contiguity of the dissevered laminations, sufficient evidence of its having fallen in bodily in position; and from repeated inspection. I am of opinion that the fossiliferous plateau must have formed the floor of a large cave, the undulating limestone strata composing the roof of which, being

finely laminated, became more easily subjected to the forces exerted either by superincumbent pressure or by some convulsion of nature. There can be no doubt the entire skeleton of the elephant had been in the cave, as, independently of the portions which I have preserved, probably of an equal quantity, as before mentioned, was devoted to the repair of the roads, on which I have seen some fragments, besides portions which were given by the quarrymen to other persons. I have also seen several large fractured pieces showing the cancellated structure, but without the outer solid coating of bone, which, unfortunately, I either refused or subsequently rejected, as worthless. I may remark, that the bones of the elephant were in a much more decayed state than those of the other animals, the cancellated structure being much exposed, and in some cases to such a degree as to be crushed to powder under the slightest pressure of the hand, which I attribute in a great measure to the effects of moisture, from the existence of water near the place of their occurrence, while the better preserved bones were in a dry situation.

“Every specimen seems to have lost all remains of animal matter, as appeared by their tenacity upon application to the tongue, and they had each a coating of fine, unctuous, yellow clay-marl, or loam, of great plasticity, free from all gritty constituents, and probably, containing much calcareous matter, from its drying white, which must have percolated down with the water to the floor of the cave through the small fissures existing in the rock previously to the falling in of the roof, some red iron breccia also occurring in the same connexion. Though petrification had not taken place in any of the fossils (even in the slightest degree), I cannot help remarking, that that process is not necessarily a proof of extreme geologi-

cal antiquity, or of deposition prior to the human period; in illustration of which I may mention two circumstances. Some few years ago a basket of eggs was found near Winchester, at a depth of forty feet in the solid chalk, the whole of which (basket and eggs) became soldered together into one mass of flint, owing to the process of silicification; the other circumstance, that of the corpse of a native of Australia, found in a cave, petrified by droppings from the vaulted limestone.

“ But, in reference to the subject more immediately under our consideration, it must indeed be many ages since the elephant was an inhabitant of Ireland, or since he stood on the picturesque heights of Shandon, surveying the winding course of the *Colligan* beneath; his presence in the cavern I have described, being in my opinion, owing to the occurrence of an overwhelming and universal catastrophe, of an unusual, and, in fact, unique description, which being, as it is commonly called, the ‘Deluge,’ admits of no descriptive climax of particulars that will afford an adequate idea of the force of hydraulic combined with other agencies, of which we can have no experience, either personally or by testimony, inasmuch as no series of similar phenomena have hitherto been either observed or recorded—however it may suit a *novel* theory to degrade (if not altogether to *ignore*) from its true position in geological science an omnipotent agency, capable of accounting satisfactorily for every physical effect hitherto observed on the face of the globe. Let it, then, suffice to say, that a judicial and unexampled flood of waters encompassed the whole of the *dissolving* earth, to which for forty days and forty nights, there was no cessation, for the floodgates of heaven were opened to overflow exceedingly, and all the fountains of the great deep were broken up: all ani-

mated nature became terror-stricken; men fled to the tops of the highest mountains, and the wild animals of the forest sought shelter in the caves; there were to be seen, in one confused and panic-stricken crowd, the lion and the tiger, the hyena and the bear, the rhinoceros and the elephant, with the fleet horse and the timid hare; and all things breathing life upon the earth, lay down, and there at once together died, in compliance with that universal sentence passed on all outside the Ark.

“I am not aware that fossil remains of elephants were ever before discovered in the south of Ireland. I know there is a record by Mr. Neville, in the ‘Proceedings of the Royal Society,’ that, in 1715, mammoth remains were found in the north of Ireland at Maghery, within eight miles of Belturbet, in the county of Cavan, at a depth of four feet from the surface; but as there was no tusk found with the teeth, and from the fact of only a record of their occurrence remaining, the present discovery of mammoth remains, in connexion with those of the other animals, becomes of increased value, as by the number of bones obtained, not only the genus and species, but even the sex of the animal, can be ascertained; and it is to be especially observed that this is the first instance of the discovery of a bone cave in Ireland. Similar fossil remains of the mammoth elephant have been found profusely scattered over every country of Europe, Northern Asia, and America.—Indeed, the nearer we approach the Arctic circle, particularly in Asiatic Russia, the more perfect and the more abundant do they become; and it is a remarkable fact that elephant remains occurring in a fossil state are not of the same species as those at present existing in the countries in which the fossils

“That a large proportion of the accumulations or heaps of organic remains now found on the earth’s surface may have been caused by drifting, is, I think, highly probable, and perhaps such may be inferred to have been the case with certainty in those places where the remains of animals which at present inhabit the Frigid Zone are found mixed with or adjacent to those of animals now inhabiting the Torrid Zone,—such as the lagomys of Siberia, the hyena of Southern Africa, the glutton of Lapland, the tiger of India, &c.,—which afford indications of drifting, even as those from a western world, which convinced Columbus that all was not chaos ‘beyond the dark blue sea.’

“In the case under our consideration, I may observe that the climate of Ireland had not been of a higher temperature than at present within at least the time of historic record, as may be clearly determined by the ancient Roman name for this island, which we are aware was called ‘Glacialis Ierne’ (or Frozen Erin) by the poet Claudian; and that the extinct elephant was an animal adapted to bear the severity of northern climates, is evident from the fact, that those animals were supplied with two kinds of protective covering, namely, a thick wool, four or five inches in length, and a long, strong hair, forming a mane, which extended down the back.

“That this country was until a comparatively late period well covered with forests, is a well-authenticated circumstance, as in the time of Elizabeth it was complained that they afforded shelter to the insurgent and ungovernable Irish. Indeed, had we no written records to that effect, we have every day ocular demonstration that our mountains were covered with pine, and our plains with oak and other forest timber; as constantly evidenced; for instance,

n the market-place of Dungarvan, where may be seen loads of 'bog deal' continually exhibited for sale, all obtained from the Comeragh mountains alone; and that those forests must not only have been very dense, but also of great superficial extent, is sufficiently proved by the continuance of the supply for so many years without showing any apparent signs of exhaustion. In fact, wherever boggy or marshy ground occurs in the valley of Dungarvan, the remains of oak-trees are continually dug out,—as, for instance, at Mapstown, near Shandon, where, a few months ago, as many as thirty large oak, poplar, and other kinds of trees, were found in one large hole, called *Loch-na-gceann* (or Pool of the Cattle); so that the elephant formerly living in this country could not complain either of want of food or places of retreat. It should not be left unnoticed that the horse must have formed a very numerous tribe at the period that such fossil heaps as we have at present under our notice were accumulated, as appears from the fact of the remains of that animal having been almost always obtained in such deposits. I cannot here avoid recording an opinion adverse to the idea which has been advanced relative to the agency of hyenas in the collection of such remains in caves which had once formed their dens, as, besides the superiority of size and strength of their presumed prey, the latter is frequently unaccompanied, as in the present instance, by the remains of hyenas, which would doubtless have occurred had the caves referred to been the sites of their lairs.

“ How fully does this confused wreck of animated nature, with its representative from every clime, found in a fossil state on the earth's surface, as existing in original habitats or scattered by driftings, testify to the truth of the inspired Lawgiver's de-

claration, that 'ALL things wherein there is the breath of life died'—after, as I beg confidently to assert. 'the Lord God had brought ALL living things to Adam to see what he would call them; and whatsoever Adam called any living creature, that was its name.'

"It must also be remarked, that the inferences whereby the coexistence of man with extinct geological remains is denied, as drawn from the negative evidence afforded by the apparent absence of his remains, cannot in fairness be advanced in support of any such conclusion; as, from the superiority of the human intellect alone, acting on the instinct of self-preservation, it is only to be expected, that an element would operate in the ultimate disposition of human remains, which could find no place in the deposition of the inferior animals. Thus, in a catastrophe, however, paralyzed by fear, man would use contrivance for his escape, which, though finally unavailing, would much influence the ultimate disposal of his remains. He would not likely be found a companion of wild beasts, but would rather, avoiding their haunts, seek eminences, and, struggling to the last, by clinging to hastily constructed or extemporaneous support, his suspending existence would at length terminate, were it only from want of shelter and food; but at a period considerably subsequent to the deposition or submergence of the remainder of creation, when, being within the range of the receding waters of the Flood, his relics would be carried out of sight to the depths of the soundless ocean, or, being left high and dry on the fresh-made land, the worthless ashes of his alternately saturated and scorched bones would be scattered by the winds of heaven till their re-union in the times of the final resurrection. And again, the active existence of man as a hunter may possibly be inferred from the nega-

tive proof to that effect afforded by the condition in which the remains of the Megaceros are found, the skull and antles being the only portion of its skeleton frequently obtained, which would have been discarded not only as useless, but as retarding the free removal, on the part of some antediluvian Nimrod, of the carcase which he had transfixed in the chase; but I shall pause, as it is not incumbent upon the opponent of a theory to support his objections by providing a solution for every difficulty which may arise from the rejection of an untenable hypothesis, much less by extemporizing a substitute to supply the place of a pre-occupying system.

“The part of the quarry where the fossils occurred is situated a few yards further than the extreme end of the road turning to the left.

“It is further interesting to refer to the mystery which in the minds of the country people has always attached to the locality, as it has hitherto been considered to be a haunted place, giving rise to the observation of some of our old women, who, shaking their heads, remark, that ‘they always knew there was something in it,’ at the same time believing that many a poor widow’s son and blooming daughter returned from walking up Shandon in health and spirits, to pine away and die. However, as we have removed the bones with all due honour, let us hope that the troubled spirit of the malignant fiend may be appeased, and rest in peace.”

The following account may be found interesting (from a paper by R. BRASH, Esq.,) of some Oghams, lately discovered at Seskinane.

“Seskinane is a ruined church in the parish of the same name. It stands on the townland of Knock-

boy, and is marked 'Seskinane's Church,' on sheet No 13 of the Ordnance Survey of the county. The parish of Seskinane occupies a fertile upland plain lying between the *Knock-Maol-Dùn* mountains on the west, and the *Monavulla* range, a spur of the Comeraghs, on the east. It is about twelve miles from Clonmel, seven from Cappoquin, and nine from Dungarvan; standing on the farm of Mr. Gleeson, about three quarters of a mile north-east of Beary's Cross, which is on the high road from Clonmel to Dungarvan.

"The old church stands in the north-east corner of the graveyard, which is of a quadrangular form, and enclosed by a thick fence of earth and stones, and of modern construction. The building is a simple quadrangle, standing east and west, being seventy-two feet ten inches in length, and twenty-four feet nine inches in breadth in clear of walls, which are three feet in thickness; the walls are all standing, and are built of coarse rubble work, the material being apparently field stones and small boulders; the quoins, door, and window jambs being of dressed stone. On the apex of the west gable is a rude double bell-cot. The entrances are in the south and north walls towards the west end, and have pointed arches externally, the jambs being simply chamfered without labels. The windows are five in number. The east window is a long narrow ope, having a chamfered dressing and a trefoiled arch without a label; there is one window-ope in the north wall, one in the south, and two in the west gable, one over the other, and all of the same character. These opes, as well as the entrance, are lintelled internally with long stone slabs, over which are rude discharging arches; on some of these lintels are to be found the inscriptions in Ogham character."

Mr. BRASH, after describing the inscriptions, (the

particulars of which would be found uninteresting,) proceeds with remarks on the peculiar circumstances under which they have been preserved. "The age of the church cannot be accurately determined beyond this, that it cannot be earlier than the fourteenth, and may be as late as the sixteenth century. The architecture is not of that distinctive type, nor the details of such a character, as would enable us to fix its date with certainty; and it is an established fact, that early types of architecture continued in use in remote districts of our island long after they had been superseded by other styles in the sister kingdom, and in towns, and more advanced centres of population in our own.

"That the stones upon which these inscriptions are found were merely used as building material, is quite evident, some of them being placed in such positions as prevent their inscriptions being read; and as already stated, there is ample evidence that the stones have been hammer-dressed on the angles, and portions of the inscriptions knocked off, in order to produce a straight internal angle, and so render it suitable for the purpose to which it was devoted.

"The question naturally arises, From whence were these inscribed monuments procured, and what was their original destination? This, I conceive, can be answered by an examination of the site. As I before stated, the present graveyard is a quadrangular area enclosed by a thick modern fence of earth and stones.

"Outside of this fence, at the south side, and close to it, will be found a segment of a circular fence, evidently that of an ancient enclosure. Examining the graves inside the quadrangular fence, traces of this circular rampart may be traced. From this it is evident that an ancient *rath* existed here, partly upon which, and partly outside of which, the present church

and graveyard were founded; and it is another fact, that the church stands outside of the northern rim of the traces of the ancient rampart. Now, it is evident that this enclosure was that of a Killeen, or Cealuragh, a place set apart in modern times for the burial of unbaptized infants, and persons who had died without receiving the rites of the church, and which are so very plentiful through the country, that it is believed they were originally Pagan cemeteries. The fence in this instance is that of a killeen. The distinction between this and the rath being, that each rampart of the latter has always an accompanying ditch, while the former has never more than one simple fence without a ditch. It is also noteworthy, that the church is built outside the killeen, though close to it; the inference being, that at its erection, the prejudice against the Pagan killeen strongly existed, though it gave way subsequently to such an extent as to allow the incorporation of a portion of it in the Christian graveyard, after, of course, the proper consecration. Now, if this was a killeen—a I have not the smallest doubt it was—the mystery of the Oghams is solved. They have always been the most prolific mines of these monuments; wherever they are discovered, a killeen, or the site of one, is sure to be seen in the neighbourhood. This is the case at Dromloghan, Kilgrovan, Kilrush and Island in the county of Waterford; in fact, so frequently is this the case, that wherever I find an Ogham, I always inquire for a killeen, and seldom fail in finding one in the immediate neighbourhood.

“The facts are probably these, that the church was erected adjoining the Pagan cemetery; that the inscribed pillar stones standing in the old killeen were found so convenient for lintels, that the builders, having no reverence for them, used them up in the

construction of the building. It may be that all the lintels are inscribed, the lettered angles being turned upwards, and concealed in the wall.

“As to the exact age of these monuments, it is impossible, with the amount of information at present available, to assign to them any distinct date. This, however, I firmly believe, that the introduction of the Ogham character into Ireland occurred at an early age, long antecedent to our Christian era, and all the recent finds are strongly confirmatory of this view, and I believe them to be the oldest existing written memorials in these islands.”



CHAPTER XVII.

The Barony of Decies Within Drum,—its Antiquities, &c.

THE barony of Decies within Drum contains parishes of Rinagonah, Ardmore, Kinsalebeg, Agl and part of Kilmolash. This barony, the southwestern division of the county, is bounded by sea, by the river Blackwater, and by a range of land called the Drum, which separates the two parts of Decies. It does not appear at what time, or for what reasons, Decies was divided into two baronies; it is probable, that the great extent of this portion of the county, and the natural boundary which presented itself in the Drum mountain, suggested the division which took place after 1654, at which period Decies is described as one barony. The Drum mountain comprises a large tract of land, much of it already cultivated, and all capable of considerable improvement. The summit is table-land, extending about twelve miles in length and from four to five miles in breadth, and contains nearly 25,000 acres, the greater portion of which is the property of Lord Stuart de Decies. There are several opinions respecting the ancient allocation of this property; it is supposed by some that it belonged to the proprietors of the surrounding estates, who enjoyed this land in common; others imagine that, in consequence of its little value, it was entirely neglected at the time of the distribution; while a favourite notion among the common people was, that it was reserved by Queen Anne for the relief of the poor of Ireland.

On the top of the Drum mountain, in the townland of Ballyharrahan, may be seen a walled-in field, where lie the remains of several hundred human beings who died of want, consequent of the potatoe failure, during the famine years of 1847 and 1848.

The barony of Decies within Drum was, up to 1824, cut off from the rest of the county, and was only accessible by a circuitous route, or by attempting the mountain-passes, which were impracticable for loaded carriage. At this time the produce of the land could only be conveyed to the adjoining markets, by sending it coastwise in boats, or by the agency of miserable horses, who had to carry it on their backs over the almost impassable footways. This state of things is now changed, as the entire district is intersected with first-class roads. The intercourse between the monasteries and other religious houses at Ardmore, Clashmore, and Dungarvan, could not have been conveniently kept up, except by mountain roads, which were the direct modes of communication between those places; and though it may appear strange to us, that the reverend travellers should expose themselves on this mountain to a motion so unsuitable to their age and habits, yet we can have no reason to question the fact, when we are reminded that this road, though not an easy, was yet a royal one, and was the line in which King John and his courtiers travelled, when business or pleasure induced them to cross this part of the county.

In the parish of Aglish, at a short distance from Clashmore, are the ruins of an ancient square building, called *Clough*, which, it is said, King John used as a resting-place in his journies between Cork and Waterford. Clough was a regular fortification, and consisted of a high wall defended by towers at the angles: the entrance, which was protected by a draw-

bridge, was on the south side; the exterior wall inclosed about half an acre. Amongst the numerous ancient edifices, the remains of which are still discernible in this neighbourhood, may be mentioned the abbey of Clashmore, which was founded by Cuanchear, at the command of Mochœmore of Lethmore, who had raised Cuanchear from the dead: that Saint died the 13th of March, A.D. 655. The northern face of the mountain bears ample testimony to the correctness of the remark, that slate districts are favourable to cultivation. Wherever there is an open space, the plough has been brought into operation, and universally with successful results. Almost the entire extent of the coast from Dungarvan to Youghal is abrupt and precipitous, or what is termed iron-bound. The danger to navigation is perhaps equally great in those places where the land declines to the sea, as at Ardmore. The country between the mountain and the sea is naturally fertile; and notwithstanding the disadvantages under which it labours, the soil is tolerably well cultivated.

The village of Ardmore is situated on the sea-coast, at the west of the bay or harbour of the same name: it commands a fine view of the ocean, and enjoys a magnificent beach of great extent and smoothness. The parish of Ardmore was anciently a place of some consequence, the favourite retreat of St. Declan, the friend and companion of St. Patrick. According to tradition, Ardmore was an episcopal see, established in the fifth century by St. Declan whose fame and sanctity are still venerated here.

St. Declan was born in this county, and was of the family of the Desii: he travelled for education to Rome, and resided there for some years; he afterwards ordained by the Pope, and returned to his own country about the year 402, at which time he

founded an abbey and was made Bishop of Ardmore ; he lived to a great age ; and his successor, St. Ultan, was alive in the year 550. A stone, a holy well, and a dormitory in the churchyard still bear the name of St. Declan. “St. Declan’s stone” is on the beach ; it is a large rock, resting on two others which elevate it a little above the ground. On the 24th of July, the festival of the Saint, numbers of the lowest class do penance on their bare knees around the stone, and some, with great pain and difficulty, creep under it, in expectation of thereby curing or preventing, what it is much more likely to create, rheumatic affections of the back. In the church-yard is the “dormitory of St. Declan,” a small low building, held in great veneration by the people in the neighbourhood, who frequently visit it in order to procure some of the earth, which is supposed to cover the relics of the Saint. This edifice, which is extremely plain in appearance, was repaired and roofed about a century and a-half ago, at the expense of Bishop Milles. “St. Declan’s Well” is near the ruins of the church, at some little distance from the village.

ST. DECLAN’S HOLY WELL.

Ah ! Una, happy were the days,
When, down by Ardmore’s swelling tide,
Far, darling, from intruding gaze,
We roamed at even-tide side by side.
Here ’twas I whispered in your ear
That tale I dearly loved to tell :
A tale you were not loth to hear,
In golden summer of the year,
By Declan’s Holy Well.

I mind me of that summer morn,
 You rambled down the old bohreen :
 I watched behind the fairy thorn
 The glinting of your laughing e'en.
 You paused with pitcher by the brink ;
 A shadow o'er the waters fell :—
 Ah, wife ! you don't forget, I think,
 Kiss, scream, and broken pitcher's clink,
 Beside St. Declan's Holy Well.

Ah, me ! from meadowed Illinois
 'Tis far to Erinn's southern shore :
 Una ! shall we, and our brave boy,
 See mother Ireland never more ?
 God's will be done ! Yet, wife of mine,
 Both you and I would love full well,
 Again on summer morn or e'en,
 To ramble down the old bohreen
 To Declan's Holy Well.

Mr. William Williams of Dungarvan, some time since, discovered some Ogham inscriptions on stone in Ardmore graveyard. In a paper, forwarded by him, in July, 1869, to the Kilkenny Archæological Society relative to them, he writes thus :—"Two of them I have identified as the burial monuments of two old Chiefs or 'Kings of the Decies'—namely Anæ and Lugud, father and son, and the latter St. Declan's great-grand-father. This should settle the vexed question of the age of Ogham writing ; and, if so, may be considered an important discovery. I shall be glad if the paper meets the approbation of the Association."



Round Tower at Ardmore, and Ruins adjoining.

The principal object of interest at Ardmore is the round tower, that opprobrium of antiquaries about which so many conflicting opinions have been advanced, and concerning which nothing has been satisfactorily proved, except the almost total ignorance which exists touching the origin and object of these buildings.

A very interesting lecture on the round towers of Ireland, was given in Dublin, in 1868, before the members of St. Mark's Young Men's Christian Association, by GEORGE PORTE, Esq., M.R.I.A. For the benefit of the Archæological student we insert a portion of the lecture :—

The lecturer commenced by stating that there was no documentary evidence existing regarding the origin of the round towers, and that the traditionary accounts are extremely contradictory; he, therefore, preferred treating the subject as a purely archæological question, and stated as a remarkable fact, that there are no structures in Ireland of unquestioned pagan origin in which lime cement is found, while there are many such structures existing in which it is not found, but in which, from their very nature, it would have been used if its use were then known.—He showed also that many of these pagan buildings are of a bee-hive shape, in which the dome roof is formed by the gradual overlapping of the stones and consequent approximation of the sides, until it is closed at top by a single stone—a clumsy expedient which could not have been adopted if the principle of the arch were known. He also showed that some of the earliest Christian churches, and the houses of the ecclesiastics were erected without lime cement and in ignorance of the structure of the arch, and hence, he concluded, *that the use of lime cement in*

building, and the structure of the arch were alike unknown in Pagan Ireland, and even for some time after the introduction of Christianity. But the round towers are all built with lime cement, and many of them have true key-stone arches, and therefore they were not erected until some time after the introduction of Christianity. Having thus come to the conclusion that all the round towers were erected during Christian times, the lecturer next proceeded to inquire for what purposes they were erected? And at what time during the Christian era? And here observed that as they were all connected with ecclesiastical ruins, he felt justified in adopting the description of the learned Giraldus who (writing in the twelfth century) called them "ecclesiastical towers." In some instances the lecturer admitted, that the round towers bear evidence of being of greater antiquity than the surrounding ruins; but he proved that in many cases this order is reversed, and that the towers are the modern structures, but as a general rule wherever the original church and the original tower remain, they bear incontestable evidence not only of the same age, but of having been designed by the same architect, and executed by the same hands. The coincidences on which Mr. PORTE relied for these conclusions, were not so much in the general character of the masonry as in the details of workmanship and ornaments found about the doors and windows, which are all constructed in a manner peculiar to the country, and not found elsewhere in the world, and still the opponents of the Irish and Christian origin of the towers, in the face of this evidence contend that they were erected after the manner of some other country in which after all nothing like them is found. Having thus given an outline of the evidence furnished by their architecture, he next referred to the

documentary evidence which he stated was very scanty, as our annals seldom record the erection of any of our ecclesiastical buildings, although their destruction is frequently mentioned; but still he gave several quotations from ancient books and documents of unquestionable authority, recording the erection of round towers from the fifth to the thirteenth century, and thus the documentary evidence entirely supported the conclusions drawn from the archæological investigation. Mr. PORTE made numerous quotations from the ancient annals showing that from the sixth to the fourteenth century these towers were used for the following purposes, viz.—

- 1—Belfries,
- 2—Depositories for reliques, church valuables, and records.
- 3—Sanctuaries.
- 4—Places of retreat from fire, or the sudden attack of an enemy.

In conclusion he stated that the opinions which he had put forward were substantially the same as those advocated by the late GEORGE PETRIE; that he had arrived at the same conclusions many years ago, and that nothing that had been since advanced on the subject had in the slightest degree altered his opinion.

Mr. RYLAND, in his history of the county, gives the following as his opinion as to the uses and origin of the round towers:—"They were not intended as places of security to which, in case of sudden alarm, the clergy might retire with their vestments, plate, and valuables, for they are too contracted to serve this purpose, and it is plain, that persons pent up in so narrow a cell must soon be starved into a sur-

render. They were not erected for watch-towers for many of them are in low situations, and, in some instances, two or more of them are found very near together, which circumstances completely destroy this notion. They were not fire-towers dedicated to the worship of Baal or the Sun, for their construction does not seem adapted to hold a fire perpetually burning on the summit. They were not penitentiary towers, in imitation of the columns of Simeon the Stylite and his disciples; there are several points of disagreement between them. The miserable occupant of the column was exposed to public view, subjected to the inclemency of the weather, and must have endured almost inconceivable misery. The tenant of the tower was too securely and comfortably lodged, to be considered as undergoing a rigid penance or mortification. Besides, such solid and elaborate structures were far beyond these assigned purposes, and instead of one, they could easily have accommodated a dozen anchorites. That they were not intended as belfries is easily proved, by shewing that they were anterior to the use of bells in churches; and for the edification of those who can resist this argument, it may be added, that several churches, which were erected close to the towers, had steeples or belfries of their own. To enable me to lay some slight claim to the enviable title of an antiquary, I shall offer, as a conjecture, that the round towers had some connection with the superstition which prevailed here at the period of the introduction of Christianity into Ireland, and that its early propagators endeavoured to avail themselves of the prejudices of the people, by erecting their places of worship in the vicinity of the ancient religious monuments. That the Christian missionaries attempted to advance their cause in this manner,

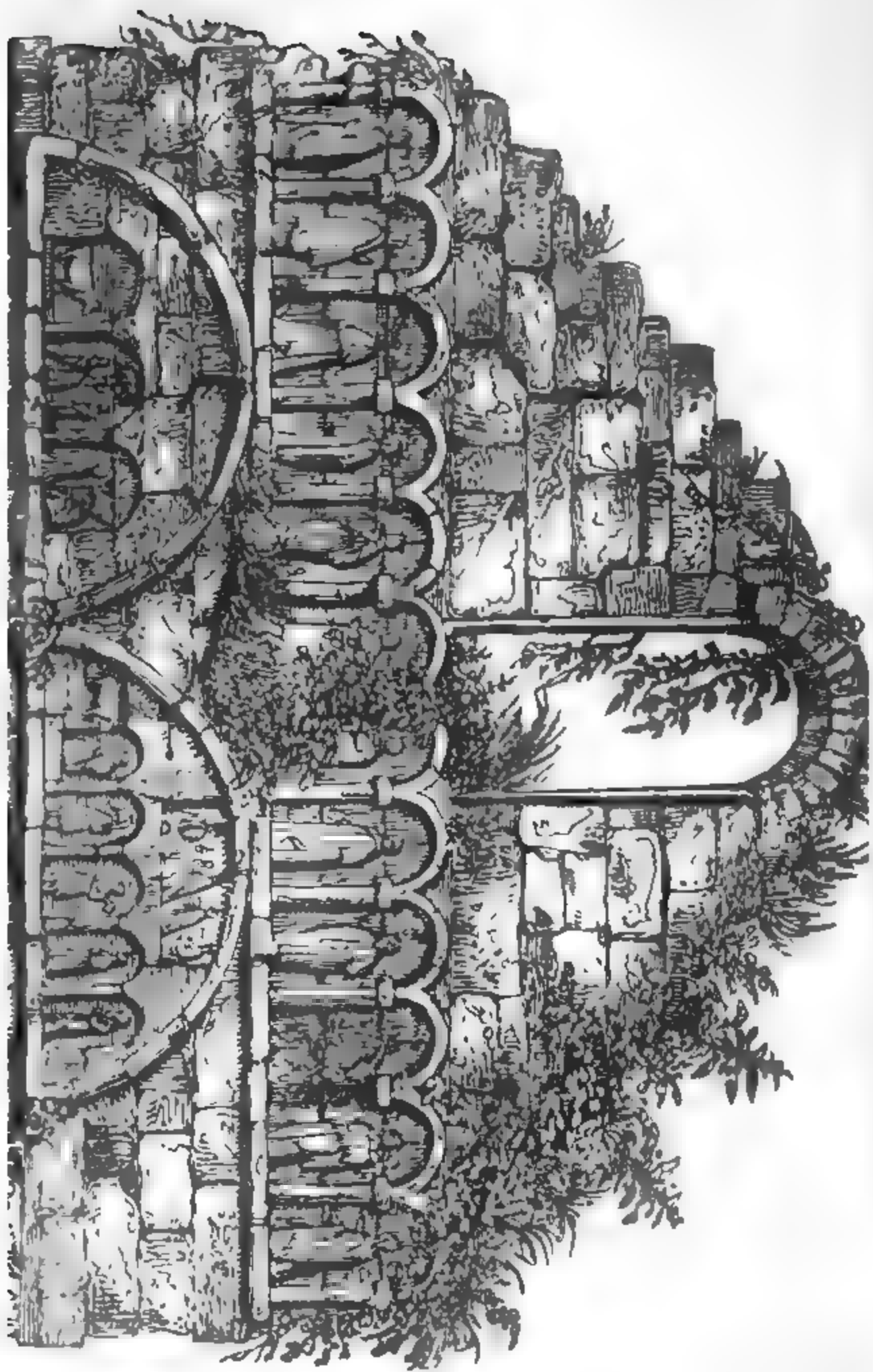
appears from the interesting fact, that many of the very ancient churches were erected near the Druidic altars, where the people were accustomed to assemble for the purpose of religious worship. A striking instance of this association is given in the account of the altar in the churchyard near Sugar-loaf Hill, in the barony of Gaultier. Having done with conjectures, it will be some relief to add a few facts. The round towers were not built by the Danes, but were long anterior to their settlement in this country; and they were subsequently used as befries, for which purpose they were well adapted."

The arguments of all the modern writers on the round towers of Ireland being more calculated to overturn the hypotheses of others, than to support the conjectures which they have themselves advanced, it becomes necessary to abandon all idea of determining what these edifices were, and to rest satisfied with knowing what they were not!

The round tower at Ardmore is a beautiful building, composed of cut stones accurately fitted and cemented; it is about ninety feet high, tapering from the base, where the diameter is fifteen feet, to the roof, which consists of a few feet of stone-work meeting in a point. We regret to state that the key-stone of the roof was blown down during the winter of 1868. This tower differs from some others in having bands or breaks in the exterior wall, and not exactly tapering from top to bottom. It is divided into four stories, having a window in each, and the entrance is about sixteen feet from the ground. The church, which was built near the round tower, and which anciently derived a degree of sanctity from it, is now almost entirely gone to decay; a part of the chancel being the only part standing, in which is the tomb of the ODELL family of Carriglea, in this county.

The church must have been a magnificent building, highly decorated with carved work, and still showing in its ruins evident traces of its former splendour. A fine Saxon arch, which divided the chancel from the nave, is still standing, and denotes the order of the architecture as well as the antiquity of the building. On the exterior of the walls, there are some well carved figures cut in free-stone, which, with a good imagination and some knowledge of the holy scriptures, may be made to exhibit an epitome of the history of the Old and New Testaments. Those which time has not defaced, are very accurately given in the sketches annexed. We would take them to be representations of Adam and Eve, with the tree of knowledge and serpent between them; the twelve Apostles; a Jewish sacrifice; the judgment of Solomon, between the two harlots, and other figures, but so defaced that it is impossible to distinguish what they were designed for, and the whole seems to be properly contrived so as to instruct the ignorant natives, in those dark ages, in the principles of the Christian religion.

The ruins of another church—reputed to be the first built in Ireland—are to be seen on the projecting headland, which forms the western termination of the bay. This beautifully situated building, which combines a romantic site with other interesting associations, is in a most ruinous condition, having few traces of ornament or peculiar architecture to illustrate its early history. It is one of those structures which the country people love, probably because it has nothing to recommend it to strangers, and because its very worthlessness has preserved it entirely to themselves: it is remote from any public road or thoroughfare, and seldom visited except by those whom a secret instinct attaches to the place. Still,



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though fallen and in ruins, this temple is not deserted by the class of persons for whose use it was originally intended: a few fragments of broken arches give note of former magnificence, while vessels intended for religious uses, a clear stream, and a "holy well," draw together the descendants of the ancient worshippers, and excite in their minds melancholy and painful feelings while they meditate on what they consider the faded glory of their country.

The following description of a pattern day at Ardmore (written in 1822, we believe, by Mrs. S. C. Hall) is taken from an old number of the "*Dublin University Magazine*":—

"The 24th of July is the patron-day of St. Declan, who is said to have flourished prior to the appearance of St. Patrick. He is said to have landed at Ardmore and to have there first preached Christianity, where, also, he built in one night the famous round tower and the adjoining church, of which the ruins still remain. The grave in which he is supposed to have been buried, and a singular mass of rock on the sea shore, are objects of peculiar veneration. The holy well, too, is very picturesque. The rock is said to have floated over the ocean from Rome, with the vestments of the saint, a bell for his tower, and a lighted candle. The grave is first visited, here an old hag has fixed herself to sell the clay contained within it, and to which many virtues are attached. It is often mixed with medicine, and taken by the sick; it is also carried abroad by those from the neighbourhood who emigrate; and there are few houses in the country round where a portion of it is not kept to guard against evil spirits, misfortune and sickness. The grave has a little house built over it, and the bottom and sides are of solid rock,

yet there is always clay enough found in it to supply the enormous demands. This is of course managed by the woman who supplies the article; but the fact that it never fails, is attributed to the miraculous influence of the saint!

“After paying their devotions at the grave, the people crowd to the *Holy Stone*, and having gone on their bare knees several times round it, creep under it lying flat on the belly. The painful contortions of some of these poor people it is distressing to witness, as they force themselves through the narrow passage. It is only at low water that this part of the ceremony can be performed: the stone—which weighs perhaps four or five tons—rests upon two small rocks, leaving a passage under it: as shown in the accompanying sketch.

“After the superstitious rites have been gone through, the scene of rioting, quarrelling, drunkenness, dancing and courting that ensued, was disgusting to a degree—and it was rarely that ‘a pattern’ passed off without the loss of lives.”

The following description of the scenes enacted on a pattern day at Ardmore, was written on the spot by Mr. CROFTON CROKER:—

“22nd July, 1810.—Arrived this morning at the village of Ardmore, preparations already making for the due celebration of the Patron’s day; visited the dormitory of St. Declan: an old meagre figure had possession of the grave, in which she ate, drank, and slept that none other might claim a right to it; on half of her only appeared above the ground; the last supply of earth for the approaching demand had just been put in; she recommended us strongly to take a portion, and if eaten with due faith, in the name of God and the blessed Saint, it would be a certain preventative against fairies, fire, drowning, &c.



Carved Stone in the Ruins at Ardmore.



*St. Declan's Stone on the Strand at Ardmore.
Supposed to have a virtue for curing pains
by going under it three times !*

July 23rd.—Barrels of porter and whiskey are coming by sea and land in numbers, already three hundred have landed, and every avenue teems with people moving along to pay their devotions.

Ten o'clock.—Commenced my rounds, though this is the Patron's day; walked down by the sea-side, where a few yards below high-water mark is the far-famed stone that in the fourth century (before the arrival of St. Patrick) came floating over from Rome at the prayer of St. Declan, with a bell upon it for the edification of the Irish. On our way, we passed through assembled multitudes pitching tents, turning up carts and cars as dwellings, arranging their goods, and now and then fighting, without which Paddy cannot live long *in good humour*! passed where the first scene began, and I counted one hundred and fifty four persons kneeling round the stone; fresh comers every moment succeeding those who had told their beads and said their prayers; watched their motions as they approached the stone; they took off their hats, then lowly bowed their heads, and dropped their knees on the sharp pointed rocks; here they repeated several short prayers, telling over their beads; then solemnly drew near and reverently kissed the unformed mass several times, *then bumped their backs against it three times*, and back in awe! dropped again on their knees saying more prayers, and silently retired; children's arms were pressed down till their mouths touched the holy stone. The crowd then formed a long line climbing up the narrow path that leads along the mountain's brow to St. Declan's chapel; here, too, I was: the scenery was beautiful as we looked over the precipitous rocks across the bay of Ardmore. On the brink stands the remnants of a chapel, said to be the first built in Ireland. On entering the

gateway, on your right hand is the well of St. Declan blessed; a narrow doorway leads to it, a formidable figure had possession of it, and dealt out in pint mugs to those who paid; some drank it, some poured it on their limbs, their head, their backs, in the most devout manner: some claimed a second portion to bottle and carry home to sick relatives, or to preserve their houses from fire; they then knelt down to the well, and said their prayers; after which, devoutly turning round, they repeated their prayers to a little mount, under which had been the east window, crept on their knees to it, kissed it, said some more prayers, crossed themselves, and walked on; here the crowd of mendicants was great, and the miserable objects of deformity more lamentable than I had ever seen, and too disgusting to detail; the crowd now wound higher up the hill, inclined back again and proceeded to the grave, here they knelt again in the most abject posture, saying prayers and waiting for their turn to be admitted into the little dormitory where the old hag distributed the earth, and gave lectures on its efficacy, as preventing drowning, burning, &c. A few yards brought us to the far-famed Round Tower—the most perfect in Ireland—here again, the devout pilgrims repeated prayers and told their beads, and knelt with the utmost humility, kissed the tower, and broke off pieces which they carried away; then the whole crowd filed off to the chapel, which was open to receive them, and mass was celebrated in all due form, and the devotions of the day ended. At twenty different periods I counted the people as they passed; they averaged fifty-five a minute, which gives a total of 12 or 15,000 persons. These numbers accorded with other calculations. The tents, sixty-four in number, are now complete; eating, drinking, dancing, occupy the multitude.

One figure is walking about with a boiled leg of mutton and salt in one hand, and a big knife in the other, vociferating—‘*a cut for a penny!*’ ‘*a cut for a penny!!*’ Here cheese and fish are selling, and some tents contain gaming tables, but the great body of persons are going round as on yesterday; they are more numerous; a few force themselves under the stone, praying as they crawl with difficulty.

“Seven o’clock.—All now appears confusion, every man is drunk, and every woman is holding a man back from the deadly combat; bloody knees from devotion, and bloody heads from fighting, are not uncommon.

“Eight o’clock.—Three cabins are now blazing furiously, not a vestige can be saved; such a scene! fighting, pulling, drinking whiskey, praying, crying, cursing,—I have never seen!

“Nine o’clock.—Fire nearly subdued for want of fuel; here comes the old Jezebel from the grave, covered with earth, half naked, and yellow as the clay of which she bears a portion, and is strewing it in places the fire *cannot* reach, to show its virtue in destroying that devouring element.

“July 25th.—Tents nearly struck; a few of the most devout remain to complete their devotions.—Seven o’clock.—All is still again, and Ardmore is again a mere secluded village.”

We visited Ardmore on the Patron’s day in 1868, and witnessed similar scenes enacted as those described; an old woman occupied St. Declan’s grave and sold the clay in penny-worths; the same praying at, and rubbing to, the stone on the strand; the drinking appeared to be carried on as extensive as of old, for we observed some hundred barrels of porter in the village, but we saw no rioting, the people appeared to enjoy themselves and everything passed

off quietly.

In concluding our description of Ardmore, we may observe that the beautiful round tower and venerable ruins, are preserved with great care through the instrumentality of EDWARD ODELL, Esquire, of Carrigleahouse, on whose property they are situated. What an impressive lesson the ruins at Ardmore teach us of the mutability of human greatness!—

“ See how the sharp, corroding tooth of time
Hath rent these massy walls ! The stones dissolve,
And, like the feeble sinews of old age,
Relax, and shrink, and tumble to the ground !
Ah me ! shall ruthless Time’s devouring pow’r
Thus bow the firmest works of busy man ?
’Tis even so ! Yea, lastly, he himself—
The great projector of these haughty piles—
With all his riches, honours, and renown,
Hides his poor head in dust—and is no more ! ”



CHAPTER XVIII.

The Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride—its Antiquities, &c.

the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride contains sixishes—Lismore, Mocollop, Tallow, Kilwatermoy, cockan, and Temple Michael. In 1654, this barony is divided into five parishes. It is the most west-division, and has been called the garden of the county; and if cultivation and picturesque scenery entitle it to this distinction, the name is not improperly applied.

The navigable river *Blackwater*, anciently called Avonmore and Broadwater, and famous in the time of Ptolemy, who calls it Daurona and Necham, takes a winding course through this barony, and contri- butes to the beauty of the country, as well as to the convenience of its inhabitants. The *Blackwater* rises in the county of Kerry, and, after a course of about twenty miles, enters this county at its western bound- ary. The course of the river from this place is due west, until it reaches the town of Cappoquin, from whence it proceeds in a southern direction until it meets the sea at the harbour of Youghal. It is navigable for vessels of considerable tonnage as far as the bridge of Cappoquin; and during the Summer months a small steam-boat plies daily between Cappoquin and Youghal; this is a favourite route with tourists, the scenery being considered by many the most beautiful in Ireland, so much so that it is now known as “Spencer’s Avonmore—the Irish Rhine!” On the banks of the *Blackwater*, and to the south-

ward of that river, the land is fertile, and the face of the country highly improved, but to the northward there is a range of mountains which bounds this barony, and separates it from the county Tipperary.

The place of greatest consequence in this barony is

L I S M O R E,

a market and cathedral town, beautifully situated on a steep bank of the *Blackwater*. This town has been greatly improved by the late and present Dukes of Devonshire. The Cathedral is a handsome structure with a square tower, surmounted by a light and elegant spire. The other public buildings are the Roman Catholic Chapel, Court-house, Presbyterian meeting-house, the Union Workhouse, together with a good Inn, (the Devonshire Arms). The population in 1861 was 2,089. The town is under the management of Commissioners appointed under the Town Improvement Act, passed in 1854. The present chairman of Lismore Town Commissioners is JOSEPH EDMUND CURREY, Esquire, M.D., J.P.

Lismore, or properly *Lios-mor*, the great habitation, (translated *Atrium magnum* in the ancient life of St. Carthagh) a town now chiefly remarkable for the beauty of its situation and its magnificent castle.

It formerly ranked amongst the most flourishing cities in Ireland—the seat of science and learning—the birth-place of Congreve, Boyle, and the ingenious Henry Eccles, and the school from which, it is said, Alfred derived the knowledge which immortalized his name. In the year 636 Lismore was a bishop's see, and had famous schools of philosophy established by St. Carthagh, who, in the holy days of Easter, was driven out of Rathenin in the county of West-

and took sanctuary here. An old writer thus describes this place:—

Lismore is a famous and holy citie, half of which is an asylum, into which no woman dares enter; it is full of cells and holy monasteries; and many men in great numbers abide there: and many holy men flock together from all parts of Ireland; and not only from Ireland, but also from Scotland and Britain, being desirous to remove from the world to Christ."

We may here mention that some seventy years ago excavations were being made in a part of the old Castle, during which there were found, built into the wall, a valuable Irish manuscript, the bishop's staff, richly decorated in the Irish style. The staff is supposed by some archæologists to be the original of the primitive saint of Lismore. The manuscript found is a miscellaneous compilation of considerable antiquity. It is written, as upon vellum, and many of its capital letters are beautifully ornamented in the Irish style. It is known as "*The Book of Lismore*," and is lodged among other ancient manuscripts, annals, deeds and charters in the library of the Castle. We may here observe that from this manuscript is taken a large portion of the information given in this work.

The school of Lismore continued in high reputation many years, and was visited by "prodigious numbers both from the neighbouring and remote parts." Many of the bishops of this see were remarkable for religious austerity, as well as for piety and sancity, and it was through their influence that the rigid discipline of the monastic life was observed. The rules of the abbey of

regular canons founded by St. Carthagh were particularly severe. When any of the monks returned from a mission, it was the custom to kneel down before the abbot, and in that humble posture relate the events which had occurred: all kinds of severities were practised here, and their food was restricted to vegetables which they cultivated with their own hands. Subsequent to the arrival of Henry II. the bishops were usually nominated by the Crown, and generally through the influence of the Pope; though on some occasions, on the death of the bishop, the king granted a license to the Dean and Chapter to elect a successor to the see. The Bishops of Waterford and Lismore had continual quarrels and jealousies, and, as opportunity offered, plundered the property of the rival sees, until at length these disputes were terminated by the junction of the two bishoprics, which were consolidated by what is called a real union, in 1363, by Pope Urban V. which union was confirmed by King Edward III. on the 7th of October of that year.

There were many, some say twenty, churches in Lismore of which the ruins of seven were discernible a few years since; but all the ancient buildings of this ungallant city are now entirely removed, except the cathedral and the castle. The Cathedral which was erected by St. Carthagh in 636, is situated on high ground in the immediate vicinity of the Blackwater: it is shaped like a cross, the grand entrance looking towards the south. There is reason to think that the cathedral of Lismore escaped the destructive fires and plunderings which the city experienced after the time of St. Carthagh, as it appears that on every calamitous occasion, the bishops used every exertion to preserve the church; and particularly in the year 1173, when Raymond and Earl Richard wasted and

plundered the Decies, the plunderers extorted a large sum of money from the prelate who then governed the see, to prevent the cathedral from being burned. However, shortly after, an accidental fire wholly consumed Lismore, and involved almost all the churches in the ruin.

The cathedral was again repaired, and plundered at various times; and, at length, in the rebellion of Munster, was almost totally demolished by Edmund Fitzgibbon, called the White Knight, in which state it continued until it was re-edified in 1633, at the expense of the Earl of Cork. The cathedral of Lismore was originally constructed in the Saxon style; the windows were narrow, terminated with circular arches, each surmounted with a small window in shape like a circle. These round windows were also over the entrance, and at the extremities of the transepts. This style of architecture, which was generally used in our very ancient buildings, and which is, of itself, strongly indicative of antiquity, has, with singularly bad taste, been replaced by the florid Gothic, which, though beautiful, does not harmonize with the general appearance of the place. The alterations and repairs, which were made in 1815, give a most incongruous appearance to the building, part of it being in the Saxon, and part in the Gothic style. A square tower, surmounted by a light and taper spire, was added. Divine service is performed in the place newly fitted up, which, taken by itself, is a beautiful little church. Over the entrance, and beneath a pure Saxon arch, a handsome organ has been erected: the windows are of stained glass, richly and exquisitely executed, the work of a native artist, the late George M'Alister of Dublin, who devoted his youth and talents to discover the lost art of painting on glass, and who died at an early age, after having

made himself master of the secret. The pulpit and the seats for the chapter are of black oak, neatly carved. The walls of the interior of the building are faced with a beautiful sandstone, quite equal in beauty to Portland stone, and apparently much more durable.

There are very tasteful monuments to the deceased members of families in the neighbourhood,—the Musgraves, the Chearnleys, the Lovetts, and others.—and among the more striking are the tablets to the memory of Archdeacon Ryan and Dean Scott.

Only one ancient monument has escaped the ravages of time: it is a highly-ornamented tomb, which was originally raised above the ground, but is now laid flat, and surrounded by the side stones.—The date, 1548, is legible; but the inscription, which runs round the stone, can be only very partially deciphered; after spending some time at it we read the following:—

Johns M'Grath..... uxor..... Katherine
Thorne. 1548.

On the side stones are figures of the Apostles in high relief: the upper stone is splendidly decorated and divided into compartments, in which various characters and devices are represented. The most intelligible are, a heart pierced with swords—beneath the words *Ave Maria*—a figure of our Saviour, with the motto *Ecce Homo*—and a character dressed in bishop's robes offering up the host. The tombs generally are well placed for picturesque effect, and stud the uneven surface with pleasing irregularity. They bear the titles of the little community whose lot of sojourn is cast in the place; but several are inscribed with names which have been long since silent, for

the memories of the men who bare them are extinct. The modern tombs we shall not specially notice. Many are

“ All too young as yet

To have outgrown the sorrow which consigned
Its charge to each ;”

and while the wounds of the survivors are yet healing, we could not lightly introduce them in our pages.

The Castle of Lismore, which was erected on the site of an ancient abbey, was built by King John in the year 1185. It was afterwards taken by the Irish, and was for many years the episcopal residence, until Oliver MaGrath, Archbishop of Cashel and Bishop of this see, granted it, together with the manor of Lismore, to Sir Walter Raleigh, from whom this and other property was purchased by Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork. Amongst the manuscripts in Lismore Castle, is the diary of this extraordinary man, in which he kept a regular journal of almost every occurrence in which he was concerned. The particulars of his arrival in Ireland are well known : they are related in his journal with a minuteness which is quite characteristic, and with a consciousness of the powers which could construct a noble tune with the most trifling means. His talents and industry soon procured him wealth and honours, and raised him to situations of the greatest importance in the administration of the affairs of Ireland. To compensate his otherwise good fortune, it may be remarked, that he passed his life in a continued warfare, at one time assailed by the partizans of the Government, and nearly at the same moment en-

gaged in regular war with the acknowledged rebels of the country.

A few extracts from the voluminous manuscripts preserved at Lismore Castle, will best illustrate the character of the Earl of Cork, and the times in which he lived :

“About two o’clock, on Sunday morning of the 28th of May, 1643, two hundred rebels, with a party of horse, (in revenge that my son Francis, with the forces of Lismore, had, the Friday evening before, taken, plundered, and burned the town of Clogheen. brought Luke Everard and another of that name, with one Mr. Englys, the freeholder of Rochestown, prisoners home with him,) for want of good works, they secretly, before it was day, entered the town of Lismore, burnt most of the thatched houses and cabbins in the town, to the outgate of my castle.—Took Brian Kavenagh the portrieve, Garrett Fitz-Eustace Roach, my servant John oDonovan, and two soldiers away with them prisoners: burnt my alms-houses, killed Morice Roach and old Pollard, being two of my almsmen, and about sixty of my Irish tenants, men, women, and children, and hurt many more, as Peter Baker and his wife.

“On the 3rd of June, 1643, Sir Charles Vavasour with his regiment of foot, and my son Francis with the troop of horse, gained with baterry the strong castle of Cloghlagh in Condon’s country, and put all the rebels therein to the sword; for which good achievment God make us all thankful.

“On the 10th July, 1643, the rebel Lieutenant General Purcell, commanding again in chief, in revenge of his former defeat received at Cappoquin, reinforced his army to 7,000 foot and 900 horse, with three pieces of ordnance, and drew again near to Cappoquin, and there continued four days, wasting

and spoiling the country round about, but attempting nothing of any consequence. And when the 22d at night, that the Lord Viscount Muskrie came to the Irish army with some addition of new forces, they removed from Cappoquin in the night, before my castle of Lismore, and on Sunday morning the 23d July, 1643, they began their battery from the church to the east of Lismore house, and made a breach into my own house, which Captain Broadripp and my warders, being about 150, repaired stronger with earth than it was before, and shot there till the Thursday the 27th, and never durst attempt to enter the breach, my ordnance and my musket-shot from my castle did so apply them.— Then they removed their battery to the south-west of my castle, and continued beating against my castle, and continued beating against my orchard-wall, but never adventured into my orchard, my shot from my turrets did so continually beat and clear the curteyn of the wall. The 28th July, God sent my two sons Dungarvan and Broghill, to land at the town of Youghal, out of England, and the 29th they rode to the Lord of Inchiquin's, who with the army were drawn to Tallagh, and staid there in expectation of Colonel Peyn, with his regiment from Tymo- lay, who failed to join, but Inchiquin, Dungarvan and Broghill, and Sir John Powlett, the Saturday in the evening, (upon some other directions brought over by Dungarvan from his Majesty,) he made a treaty that evening with Muskrie and others, and the Sunday, the 30th, they agreed upon a cessation for six days. Monday night when they could not enter my house, they removed their siege and withdrew the ordnance and army.....two or three barrels of powder.....two or three pieces of ordnance of twenty-three pounds, and killed but one of my side,

God be praised.

“ On the 10th of August 1643, Brien Kavenagh, Portrieve of Lismore, having been taken prisoner at the burning of my town, was enlarged by exchange of another prisoner of theirs, but returning home pillaged and stripped, I gave him a doublet, breeches, and stockings, and a new coat made for my own wearing, garnished down before with silver buttons and gold fringe work, that I had never worn.”

Regno Eliz. Regin. et Jacobi primi Regis.

Copie of a Particular part of the first Earl of Corke's Commonwealth's Workes, performed by him for the service of the Crown and good of the Commonwealth and of the province of Munster wherein he resided.

“ Imprimis, The Earl of Corke hath re-edified the great decayed church of Youghal, wherein the townsmen in time of rebellion kept their cows, and hath erected a new chapel therein, and made it one of the fairest churches in Ireland.

“ He hath also new built the College-house of Youghal, and added five turrets thereunto, and raised platforms of earth fit to plant any ordnance upon, which may command the town and harbour.

“ He hath formed a faire free school there, and built convenient lodgings for the schoolmaster and usher, and erected there an almshouse for old decayed soldiers, which are filled, and hath given of his own lands in perpetuity of the clear yearly value of four-score pounds a year for their maintenance.

“ He hath built four incorporate and market-towns, which before were waste places without any habitations, and planted them all with English inhabitants of the religion, viz.: Tallaugh, in which he hath

built a new church and chancel, a sessions-house, a market-house, and a strong prison. 2. Lismore, wherein he hath re-edified the demolished chancel of the cathedral church. 3. Cloghnikilty, wherein he hath built a fair new church, and made a plantation all of English Protestants.

“Bandonbridge, which twenty years past was a great many woods, he hath now made an English towne there, and hath built two fair new churches, two sessions-houses, two market-houses, and a strong prison in the same, and compasses the towne round about with a strong wall of lime and stone, it being of a far greater length, strength, and circuit than the citie of Corke is, and hath fortified the towne wall with six turrets and three strong large castles, and furnished them with ordnance, and fully inhabited it all with English Protestants and tradesmen, to the great strength and comfort of all the western parts of Munster, all these four new corporations send two burgesses a piece to Parliament, all Protestants.

“He had built and erected thirteen new castles in and upon the streights of his seigniories and English plantations, viz. one at Ballinetry, one at Corneveagh, one at the Parke, one at Inchiquin, one at Ballyknock, one at Agharnin, one at Shane, one at Ballyduff, one at Corbegh, one at Ballygarron, one at Ballyin, one at Cappoquin, one at Innesheane, besides the three castles at Lismore, and the great strengths there and at Youghal, all of his buildings, which are large and fit for garrisons, to command and secure all those parts of the country.

“He hath built four stately bridges, viz. two over the great river of the Bride, one at Tallough, the other at Connotry, and two other bridges over the river Blackwater, whereof one at Fermoy, the other

at Cappoquin. The workmanship of which bridges, besides at the materials, cost him between eleven and twelve hundred pounds, and by building those bridges he hath lost the rent of his several ferries, which is eight and thirty pounds per annum, for ever.

“He is able (as the Lord Deputy hath seen mustered before him) out of his new plantations about Tallough, to bring into the field, for his Majesty’s service and defence of those parts of the country, one thousand foot and one hundred horse, and at and about his plantations about Bandonbridge eight hundred foot and sixty horse well armed, all English, and of the religion, with able captains and officers of his own tenants to command them.

“He payeth every week in the year two hundred pounds for wages to workmen, and there is maintained by the money that goes out of his purse to labourers four thousand people, young and old, on his lands and plantations, to the great benefit of the commonwealth.

“Upon the Lords of the Council in England, letters, he lent in ready money, for his Majesty’s use, to clear the great necessities of the fleet soldiers which arrived in Munster, one thousand pounds, and when the forts at Corke and Waterford, last year before they were defensible, were at a stand for want of money, he lent other five hundred pounds, where-with they were again undertaken and made tenable.

“Lastly, he never had acre of land, pension, ward, entertainment, or other matter of benefit, given him from the late King or Queen, or from the State in Ireland, neither ever was a suitor for any such benefit or gift.”

The following letters, (never published before) were lately transcribed from the originals in the public

ord office, London, will be found interesting as showing the state of the church in Ireland in 1633, and the quiet mode adopted by the Earl of Cork of constructing his large fortune, by putting himself in possession of the revenues, &c., of the see of Lismore and those of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary's, Youghal :—

Bishop (3) of Waterford's letter about his Petition for Lismore and Youghal.

“To the MOST REV. FATHER IN GOD, &c.,

“THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

“Most Rev.—The care which your Grace hath of the good of the church hath emboldened me, &c. That whereas the Earl of Cork unconscionably holdeth from the Bishoprick of Lismore about £900 per annum, which was sacriligiously made away with by your predecessors, with reservation only of £21 odd money a year, and because the said earl withholdeth the æconomy from the Cathedral of Lismore, where, excepting the chancel, it is altogether ruinous and waste, which the æconomy, being worth £80 a year, if it had been put to the right use would have long ago sufficiently repaired, with many other spoils which he had surreptitiously made of vicarages and church livings by impropriating them, &c. And whereas the College of Youghal is endowed with about £700 a year, which should maintain a warden and divers collegioners, all ministers, is now ready to be swallowed up by the Earl of Cork, and the collegioners of predicants are ready to be made mendicants, my humble suit to your Grace is, that because the glory of God, &c., are the sole scope of your Grace's actions, that you will be pleased to procure a King's letter to the Lord Deputy and Council of

Ireland, authorizing them to examine the unconscionable leases whereby the Bishoprick of Lismore and the College of Youghal were made away, that restitution may be made of part or some competency to support me like myself in the Bishoprick of Lismore, and to the collegioners of Youghal according to the demeanans thereof. And seeing that you are willing to do good, and especially to those whom your grace hath long known to have had their breeding in the self-same college from whence we both had our well-being, in the enlarging and beautifying thereof. I hear your grace hath left a pious memory to all posterity. If you would be pleased to second the King's Majesties letter, with your letters to the Lord Deputy, for the good of the church of Lismore and the college of Youghal, I shall acknowledge your grace, under God, the only Atlas and supporter of them both; and I would request your grace to take special notice that out of my two united bishoprick of Waterford and Lismore, the temporalities whereof are about one thousand and six hundred pounds a year, there is not above fifty pounds rent a year reserved, which, with £100 a year which I hold in commendam, is all I have to maintain me and my family, &c. Your Grace's, in all duty,

“MICHAEL WATERFORD AND LISMORE.”

March the 7th day, 1633.

The state of the Bishoprick of Lismore in Ireland.

“The Bishoprick of Lismore and Waterford is one of the ancientest and best sees of the Kingdom of Ireland, and heretofore of so great note that the bishop thereof was always to the Pope *legatus a latere*, and the seat of the bishoprick named Lismore ever

called *Civitas Sancta* ; but now, partly by the corruption and iniquity of former times, but principally by force, fraud, and abuse of the episcopal and chapter seals of these bishoprics in broken times, have been all unconscionably made away from these churches, either by unreasonable long leases or in fee-farme for ever, so that the episcopal house of Lismore, together with the mannor lands and fishings of Lismore, as also the mannors and lands of Bewley, Ardmore, Kilree, Newathmeane, Ballee, Balin, Balirafter, Balligarran, Kilcloher, with all the rents, royalties, and privileges of them, now worth about £1000 a year, are all enjoyed by the Earl of Cork at the rent of £20 a year, by grant from our late dread sovereign King James, of famous memory, under colour of Sir Walter Raleigh's attainder.

“ The said earl under the said pretext hath likewise passed from his Majesty the economy of Lismore, being the parsonage of Lismore, and worth £100 a year, being given by the foundation of the Cathedral for the repairing and re-edifying of the Cathedral Church of Lismore, which now lies ruinous and in waste, and this he hath passed on a concealment.

“ The said earl hath also passed in the said grant from his Majesty all the vicar's choral lands, being five vicars, which by the foundation of that Church, were to attend the service of God there, as concealed lands, although some that are now living were in possession of the said lands as vicars choral, and now worth about £60 a year.

“ The said earl hath likewise passed in the said grant from his Majesty all the lands and mannors belonging to the Prior of the Lazar or Lepers house of Lismore, as concealed lands, who is superintendent or overseer of all the lazars and lepers in the kingdom, where there are many infected with that dis-

ease, and was likewise to attend Divine service in the said Cathedral. All the forementioned particulars are supposed by some of his Majesty's counsels in the laws to be now in his Majesty's hands, who, no doubt, will hold it a happiness to have an opportunity to re-endow and restore so ancient a bishopric upon any pious and religious motives made unto him to that end.

“The said earl hath gotten into his hands the dean's lands and the treasurer's lands of Lismore and part of the corps of the archdeaconry.

“The vicarage of Tallow hath been in the quiet possession of the vicars choral of Lismore near two hundred years, until within these two years the said earl hath seized thereon as impropriate.

“The said earl hath likewise of late challenged and leased the vicarages of Rathronane, Ardfinan, Balidrinan, *ats* Rochestown, Balidrinan *citra* Rincrew, Kilowtermoy, Kilcokan, and the parsonage of Clonea, all in the diocese of Lismore, as impropriate to some religious house or other, notwithstanding all the said Vicarages were ever in the possession of the Vicars who paid first fruits and xxth parts to his Majesty until they were usurped as aforesaid.

“The said earl hath likewise taken away divers glebe lands from vicars that he hath presented to livings, wherein he hath right of patronage, and makes claims to other vicarages as impropriate, and there are others also that do challenge and take any Vicarages that are worth as impropriate, whereby that poor Church of Ireland will be utterly spoiled unless there shall be some pious and religious motion made to his Majesty for redress of what is past and restraint of any the like future despoliation.”

May 3rd, 1634.

The Castle of Lismore is one of the most magnificent of the ancient Irish residences, and is seen to great advantage from being built on a very elevated situation on the verge of a hill, the river *Blackwater* running close to the foundation.

The circular towers which flank the northern front are partly concealed by trees, which seem to grow out of the river, and which throw into shade large intervals of the rocky base of the building; these remarkable objects combined with the abrupt position of the castle which is seen hanging over the dark and rapid stream, compose a romantic and striking picture which has scarcely ever been adequately represented. The first door-way is called the riding-house, from its being originally built to accommodate two horse-men who mounted guard, and for whose reception there were two spaces which are still visible under the archway. You then proceed by a long avenue shaded by magnificent trees, and flanked with a high stone wall; this leads to another doorway—the grand entrance into the square of the castle. Over the gate are the arms of the first Earl of Cork, with the motto “God’s providence is our inheritance.”; the words of which would lead me to believe that the earl was not altogether the worldly minded man as mentioned in the preceding letters of the Bishop of Waterford, and did, probably, amass the whole of his enormous fortune without any injury to his conscience. The castle and its precincts were regularly fortified, and covered a large space of ground, the bounds of which may still be traced by the existing walls and towers. Another tower has been lately erected; it is of stupendous magnitude, and is called “The Carlisle Tower,” after Lord Carlisle, who laid the foundation stone whilst on a visit to the castle in 1850, when he was Lord

Lieutenant of Ireland. It is highly interesting to examine the various parts of the defences so minutely and vividly represented in the first Earl of Cork's diary. "My orchard," and "my garden," and "the turrets, which did so continually beat and clear the curteyn of the wall," all are carefully preserved, and kept in the neatest order.

Several modern writers have remarked that the square of the castle has rather an unfinished appearance, and, from the introduction of modern doors and windows, it is not in keeping with the rules of uniformity and architectural consistency. The sombre appearance of the buildings around the square is admirably contrasted with the interior of the castle. The rooms are fitted up with all the convenience of modern improvement; the doors are of Irish oak of great thickness and beauty; and the windows, composed of large squares of plate glass, each pane opening on hinges, combine accommodation with harmony of appearance. The drawing-rooms are ornamented with tapestry, and contain several ancient oil paintings by the great masters.

An anecdote which is told of James II., who is said to have visited the castle and dined in the great room, has given one of the windows the name of King James's window. It is said, that on looking out of this window, the agitated monarch was so struck at perceiving the vast height at which he stood and the deep and rapid river running beneath him, that he started back with evident dismay. To look unexpectedly upon the river immediately under the apartment, is indeed a startling prospect, and might naturally excite surprise from the great depth of the rear of the building compared with the level ground at the entrance. From King James's window, and more particularly from the flat roof of the

castle, the view is magnificent and beautiful. The eye embraces a vast extent of country, and receives the impression of a splendid picture, realizing all the vivid colouring, and all the variety and contrast, which the imagination of a painter only can conceive.

The last royal personage who visited the castle of Lismore was Prince ARTHUR PATRICK, the third son of her present most gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, when, in April, 1869, he was the guest of his Grace, the present Duke of Devonshire. On the day after his arrival he was waited on by a deputation and presented with an address on behalf of the inhabitants of the county of Waterford. The Members of the deputation were, The Right Honourable Lord Stuart de Decies, (the Lord-lieutenant of the county), Samuel Edward MaGwire, Esq., J.P., (High Sheriff of the county), Very Rev. Dr. Hally, (Parish Priest of Dungarvan) and several other gentlemen of distinction. The following is a copy of the address :—

“ To his Royal Highness

“ PRINCE ARTHUR PATRICK, K.S.P. &c., &c.”

“ May it please your Royal Highness—

*“ WE, the inhabitants of the County Waterford,
“ having heard of your intended visit to Lismore
“ castle, desire in taking advantage of so auspicious
“ an event to approach your Royal Highness, for the
“ purpose, in the first instance, of assuring you of the
“ cordial sentiments of devotion and attachment
“ which we entertain towards the Throne and Person
“ of our beloved Sovereign; and in the next place,
“ respectfully to tender to your Royal Highness, our
“ hearty welcome on your arrival in the County Wa-*

“terford. We earnestly hope that your Royal
“Highness may derive, from your present tour, suf-
“ficient pleasure to induce you to return to Ireland,
“as often as circumstances may permit hereafter,
“and by thus gratifying the people, that you may
“be enabled to aid in developing those intimate re-
“lations between the Throne and its subjects, the
“culture of which forms so important a means of
“binding Great Britain and Ireland together, by ties
“of mutual esteem and regard.

“Finally we pray that your Royal Highness
“may long be preserved in health and happiness, to
“witness the realization of those benevolent aspira-
“tions for Her people’s welfare and contentment,
“which your illustrious Mother is known to have
“cherished, from the first day of Her Majesty’s reign
“down to the present period.”

We may mention that the copy of the address pre-
sented to the Prince, was beautifully engrossed on a
sheet of drawing paper, by Mr. JOSEPH HANSARD, of
Dungarvan, the editor of this work.

The view from Lismore castle of the surrounding
country is majestic—the lofty summit of the Knock-
meledown mountain is situated about four miles to
the north towering above the range of lofty hills
which stretch away to the eastward: a thickly plant-
ed ravine, with rude projecting masses of rock ap-
pearing through the foliage, serves to guide the eye
from the mountain to the level ground, and connects
the wildness of nature with the cultivation and im-
provements of man. On the right is Cappoquin,
with its church spire rising above the houses and
its light bridge crossing the Blackwater. The rich
vale through which the river flows is thickly planted



and ornamented with several handsome residences. To the left of Lismore there is much natural and picturesque beauty of situation, as well as many highly improved and magnificent demesnes. The view of the surrounding country has a noble termination in the lofty hills seen indistinctly in the distance, exhibiting a dark and irregular outline, and by the contrast adding to the richness of the scenery nearer to the spectator.

The mountain of Knockmeledown, in form resembling a sugar loaf, separates the north-western extremity of this county from the county Tipperary. As you approach the mountain, the height of which is about 2,700 feet, the ascent appears most easy on the western side; the northern face is nearly perpendicular. From the summit there is a grand view extending in every direction as far as the eye can reach: to the north, the celebrated Rock of Cashel and the cathedral are distinctly visible; to the south, the ocean, the old towns of Dungarvan and Youghal, with their harbours, and a great extent of sea-coast may also be observed. What a place for the poet to take a peep at the "dear old country" and behold its delightful scenery—sweet country of verdure and richness, variety and splendour—with her tall round towers—her oaks—her little old church-yards, with their mouldering ruins and their whitened tombstones, nettled with briars and ivy-roots—her holy wells!—her lakes—place of woods and streams—of hills and valleys, and offering everything in its varied aspects to charm the eye and enchant the ear!

"Oh! Erin, my country, I love thy green bowers,
No music to me like thy murm'ring rills;
The shamrock to me is the finest of flowers,
And nought is more dear than thy daisy-clad hills

Thy caves, whether used by the warriors or sages,
Are still sacred held in each Irishman's heart!
Thy ivy-crown'd turrets—the pride of past ages—
Though mould'ring in ruins, do grandeur impart."

About the middle of the last century, there were red deer on the Knockmeledown mountain, but they have been long since driven away and become extinct. The plant called *London-pride* grows here in great abundance. The summit of this mountain is remarkable as being the burial-place of the ingenious Henry Eeles, who published many papers on electricity. In his principal work, which appeared in the form of Letters from Lismore, and was printed in Dublin in 1771, he claims the credit of discovering the identity of electricity and lightning. The Rev. Mr. Ryland states that Mr. Eeles had his horse and dog buried with him, but this is contradicted by Mrs. Hall, in her "Tour through Ireland." "It is true" (writes Mrs. Hall) "that he was interred on the summit of Knockmeledown mountain, as I have the word of his relative and representative that his horse and dog were not buried with him." Rumour has, of course, added largely to the fact that the eccentric gentleman selected his last home apart from crowds, we not only heard addition of the steed and hound, but were told by many that, by his directions, his gun was buried with him, and an iron rod was driven through his body, in order that it might attract the lightning to descend and consume him utterly!

Lismore, once a celebrated city, became afterwards a neglected and miserable village, consisting of a few hovels, and without any trace of its former magnificence, except what might be gathered from the

ruins of the castle and the church. It continued in this state for many years, and is represented as being in that condition about the year 1760. Since that time, the Dukes of Devonshire have expended large sums in improving and beautifying the town and precincts of Lismore and by establishing agricultural societies and liberality to the tenantry, entirely removed all the grounds of complaint taken notice of by Wakefield and other writers. The first stone bridge erected over the Blackwater was built at the sole expense of the Duke of Devonshire, in 1775.—The Duke of Devonshire, who annually visits this country, has an able representative and agent in Francis Edmond Curry, Esquire, whose residence is the castle of Lismore.

The following are some of the interesting annals of the town of Lismore :—

The site of Lismore was in very early times denominated *Magh-saith*, or the chosen field, being the position selected for a *Dun* or *Fort* of the ancient chieftains of the Decies, which spot is now known by the name of the Round Hill.

A.D. 540.—In this year John is mentioned as the Bishop of Lismore.

A.D. 636.—About this time St. Carthagh is said to have founded the abbey and school here, which in a short time was much resorted to, not only by the natives but also by the Britons and Saxons, during the middle ages. According to an ancient writer of his life, Lismore was in general inhabited by monks, half of it being consecrated, consisting entirely of cells and monasteries, the ruins of which, until within a few years since, were visible. Here was also an oratory for an anchorite, which was endowed with certain lands, burgages, and gardens.

A.D. 702.—At this time the school of Lismore was in the zenith of its reputation.

A.D. 782.—Suairlec, a celebrated anchoret of this place, was gathered to his fathers.

A.D. 812.—Lismore was plundered, and again in the years 820, 831, and 833.

A.D. 903.—Cormac-Mac-Cullenan, Archbishop of Cashel, and King of Munster, who was slain during this year, bequeathed to this abbey a gold chalice, a silver chalice, and a vestment of silk.

A.D. 913.—The Danes plundered this abbey, and again in 915.

A.D. 978.—The people of Ossory plundered the town and abbey.

A.D. 1040.—Corcoran Cleirach, “ anchoret of all Ireland,” as he was called, died here. He was a celebrated divine, and so greatly excelled all western Europe in religion and learning, that every contest throughout the kingdom was referred to his decision.

A.D. 1095.—The town suffered considerably by an accidental fire ; and again in 1116.

A.D. 1119.—Murtough More ōBrien, King of all Munster, died here, in monastic retirement.

A.D. 1127.—Cormac Mac Murdoch Mac Carthy, being deposed from the sovereignty of South Munster, was compelled to go on a pilgrimage to Lismore, and there to receive the crosier. He subsequently erected two churches here.

A.D. 1129.—The Archbishop of Armagh was interred here.

A.D. 1134.—Malchus, bishop of Lismore, flourished at this time. “ He was an old man,” writes St. Bernard, “ full of days and full of virtues ; and the wisdom of God was in him.” He was by birth an Irishman, but educated in England, where he became a monk in the abbey of Winchester, whence he was

taken and promoted to this see, which he adorned by his exemplary life and great learning.

A.D. 1138.—This town was destroyed by fire, and again in 1157.

A.D. 1150.—Christian òConarchy, who had been the first abbot of the splendid Cistercian house of Mellifont, was in this year consecrated Bishop of Lismore, and appointed the Pope's legate in Ireland, in which capacity he presided with Cardinal Papparo, at the important synod of Kells, in 1152. This prelate was also acknowledged as Superior or general of all the Cistercian monks of Ireland.

A.D. 1172.—King Henry II. sojourned two days here, displaying his power and magnificence to the native chieftains. On this occasion he is reported as having impressed the advantage of erecting a fort or castle, and actually selected the site and given orders for its erection. It is also said that on this occasion he assembled a Parliament here, where the laws of England were by all gratefully accepted, and established by an oath; and undoubtedly a statute, described as having been passed in this parliament of Lismore, is mentioned, and its general purport actually recited in an Irish act of the second year of the reign of Richard the Third.

A.D. 1173.—Raymond le Gross, and Earl Richard (Strongbow,) wasted and plundered the territory of the Decies in which Lismore suffered considerably, and the despoilers extorted a large sum from the bishop for forbearing to burn the church. The earl sent the spoils by sea to Waterford, under the convoy of Adam de Hereford, who was met at sea by Gilbert, the son of Turgesius, king of the Danes of Cork, with a fleet of thirty-five sail. The Danes were, however, defeated and Gilbert their leader slain.

A.D. 1174.—The son of Earl Strongbow plundered

this place.

A.D. 1177.—About this time Henry II. granted to Robert Fitz-Stephen and Milo de Cogan the kingdom of Cork, by an exact division towards the Cape of St. Brendan, on the sea-coast, and towards Limerick and other parts, and as far as the water near Lismore, which runs between Lismore and Cork and falls into the sea, excepting the city of Cork and the cantred belonging to the Ostmen (Danes), of said city, to hold same to said Robert and Milo, and their heirs, of him said Henry II. and his son John, and their heirs, with all meadows, pastures, waters, mills, warrens, fisheries, liberties and free customs, so that however, the whole land as far as Waterford, together with the city of Lismore, should remain in the king's hands for the government of Waterford. About the same time that monarch granted to Robert le Poer the government of the city of Waterford, with the appurtenances, and appointed that for the future all the land, which lies between Waterford and the river running beyond Lismore, and all the lands of Ossory, with the appurtenances, should belong to the service of Waterford.

A.D. 1178.—Lismore was again plundered and set on fire by the English adventurers.

A.D. 1179.—Felix, bishop of Lismore, assisted at the first council of Lateran. He gave the church of St. John, at Lismore, to the Abbey of Thomas Court, Dublin, as appears in the registry of that house.

A.D. 1182.—Milo de Cogan, one of the aforesaid grantees of Cork, having occasion to hold a conference with the citizens of Waterford, proceeded with his son-in-law, Ralph, (a son of the other grantee, Fitz-Stephen) to the neighbourhood of Lismore, where he intended to have remained until morning at the house of one Mac Tire. In the middle of the

night, however, he, his companion, and five others of their company were assassinated ; whereupon, Mac Arthy, prince of Desmond, instantly took arms and proceeded to Cork, from which, however, he was repulsed by the vigorous operations of Raymond le Gross.

A.D. 1185.—The last of the three castles, which the young Earl of Moreton, afterwards King John, during his residence in Ireland, caused to be constructed, was erected here upon the ruins of St. Carthagh's ancient abbey.

A.D. 1189.—The said castle was taken by surprise by the Irish, when Robert Barry with his whole troop was put to the sword.

A.D. 1205.—Laurence o'Sullivan, bishop of Cloyne, died here.

A.D. 1207.—An accidental fire consumed the city of Lismore, together with its churches.

A.D. 1210.—The bishop of Waterford committed considerable spoliations on the see of Lismore, and even made its prelate a prisoner, and confined him in a dungeon in the old castle of Dungarvan.

A.D. 1230.—The vicars choral of Lismore were first instituted and endowed by the bishop.

A.D. 1270.—Thomas bishop of Lismore was buried in the cathedral here.

A.D. 1308.—Richard Carr, bishop of Lismore, was also interred here.

A.D. 1359.—A subsidy was levied from the clergy of this diocese, for the service of the war against Art Kavanagh. In the same year the bishop was summoned to attend Parliament, as also in 1377, and again in 1381.

A.D. 1467.—In this year an hospital for lepers, under the invocation of St. Bridget, was founded here, and endowed with sundry lands.

A.D. 1486.—Bishop Purcell compiled a very important and voluminous registry of all the records and charters regarding the diocese of Lismore.

A.D. 1587.—Myler MaGrath, archbishop of Cashel, with this bishopric in commendam, granted the manor of Lismore, at the yearly rent of £13 : 6s : 8d. to that noted scholar and soldier, Sir Walter Raleigh.

A.D. 1608.—There is still extant a Royal Visitation Book of the diocese of Lismore of this period.

A.D. 1610.—Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards Earl of Cork, having purchased all Sir Walter Raleigh's lands, caused considerable improvements to be made here, and, in particular, endowed the school with an annual rent-charge of £30, and half an acre of land.

A.D. 1613.—The members of Parliament for this city, in 1613, were the said Sir Richard Boyle, and Francis Annesley, Esquire.

A.D. 1642.—In the rebellion of this year, a Mr. Richard Bealing, summoned the castle to surrender. but Lord Broghill, son of the Earl of Cork, whom neither promises nor treats could influence, told them that he knew not what quarter meant, and dared them to the assault. Intelligence, however, being brought that Sir Charles Vavasour was landed in Youghal with one thousand men, the Irish forces retreated to Dungarvan. The Lord Broghill's determination to defend the castle is thus finely expressed in a previous letter to his father:—

“ The enemy, I am informed, are five thousand
“ well-armed, and that they intend to take Lismore.
“ When I have received certain intelligence, if I am
“ a third part of their number, I will meet them to-
“ morrow morning, and give them one blow before
“ they besiege us. If their numbers are such that
“ it would be more folly than valour, I will make

“good this place which I am in. I tried one of the
“ordnances made at the forge, and it held with two
“pound charge, so that I will plant it upon the ter-
“race over the river. My Lord, fear nothing for
“Lismore, for if it be lost it shall be with the life of
“him that begs your lordship’s blessing, and your
“most dutiful son.

“BROGHILL.”

A.D. 1643.—A select number of the garrison of Lismore was sent to strengthen Sir Charles Vavasour’s army.

A.D. 1645.—This year the Castle was burnt by Lord Castlehaven.

A.D. 1686.—The Earl of Clarendon, in his progress through Munster, passed a night here, whence he departed on the following morning, “after (as he expressed it) a very good breakfast, and destroying some of Lord Boyle’s salmon.”

A.D. 1689.—King James dined in the castle.

A.D. 1785.—The Duke of Rutland, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, while on a tour in Munster, held a Council in the castle, and issued proclamations thence.

A.D. 1814.—The then Duke of Devonshire rebuilt the greater portion of the Castle.

A.D. 1868.—In the month of May in this year, a malicious attempt was made to burn the castle, but failed. It was thought the attempt had connection with the Fenian movement in Ireland.

A.D. 1869.—Prince Arthur Patrick, the third son of Queen Victoria, visited Lismore Castle in April, 1869, when he was the guest of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. On the day of his arrival the town of Lismore was beautifully decorated with several triumphal arches and other *insignia* of respect, and

the Duke of Devonshire gave a grand ball in honour of the prince, to which the *elite* of the county were invited.

In the Castle are still preserved some very ancient and interesting records and manuscripts, but a far greater proportion perished in the conflagration of 1645, and four volumes of them, consisting of orders of council and state papers in the time of Elizabeth, were transmitted to Doctor Percy, then Bishop of Dromore, in the possession of some of whose descendants they are yet supposed to be. There are likewise extant, sundry "Extracts from the Black Book of Lismore," and various documents as to the temporalities and spiritualities of the diocese, its dignities, church rents, &c., and several ancient deeds, leases, manuscripts, and authograph letters of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Richard Boyle, lodged in the Castle of Lismore.

Under the castle there is a very extensive salmon fishery, where, during the season, great quantities of fish are taken daily and exported to the London market. Up to a thousand fish are often taken at one time.

The following were the principal inhabitants of Lismore and neighbourhood in 1820 :—

Very Rev. John Scott, Dean of Lismore.
Henry Bushe, esq. of Glencairn Abbey.
Major Cameron, Lismore.
William Cliffe, esq. of Lismore.
Rev. Marcus Stokes, (Master of the endowed
School.)
Henry Witham, esq. (Seneschal.)
Rev. Thomas Tuckey, Vicar.

Rev. Richard Langrishe.
Rev. Nicholas Foran, Parish Priest, (afterwards
created Bishop of the Diocese.)
Colonel William S. Curry, the Castle.
Barry Drew, esq. Flower-hill.
Sir William Homan, bart. Dromana-house.
George Bennett Jackson, esq. Glenbeg.
Arthur Keily, esq. Ballysaggartmore.
Henry Stanistreet, esq. Lismore.
Richard Walshe, esq. Ballyen.
Rev. Philip Ryan, Glebe-house.
Rev. Thomas Parks, Curate.
Charles Finn, Apothecary.
Thomas Foley, Attorney.
Mathew Quinlan, Surgeon.
William Bible, (owner of the Devonshire Arms
Hotel.)
Patrick Foley, Merchant and Miller.
Patrick Heffernan, Corn Merchant.
Anthony Robinson, Corn Merchant.
William Wall, Teacher of the Hibernian School.
Richard Parks, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Andrew Hickey, Draper.
Michael Geary, Spirit Dealer.
Johanna Parks, Spirit Dealer.
John Cuff, Grocer and Spirit Dealer.
David Dunn, Boot and Shoe Maker.
Richard Huddy, Postmaster.
John Keresy, Tallow Chandler.
Michael Keeffe, Draper and Iron Store.
Patrick Handcock, Smith.
James Dwyer, Builder.
Thomas Stafford, Grocer.
Susan Arnold, Shopkeeper.
William Cooney, Shopkeeper.
Patrick Slattery, Spirit Dealer.

James Power, Grocer.

Charles Finn, Druggist and Stamp Office.

The road between Lismore and Cappoquin, on the northern bank of the Blackwater, runs along the base of a range of hills which skirts the river. This neighbourhood is highly improved, and, for romantic scenery, may bear a comparison with the most celebrated places. Throughout the whole way, the road is overarched with the finest trees, giving the appearance of a riding through a magnificent demesne. At various places are deep ravines crossing the range of hills : one of these called the valley of Glenribbon, which separates the Chearnley property from that of the Duke of Devonshire, is thickly planted on the right, and, winding between the hill, runs up a considerable distance from the road ; the view from the elevation which terminates this valley will amply repay the labour of ascending it.

About two miles from Lismore is the village of

CAPPOQUIN,

which is situated on the northern bank of the Blackwater, where the course of the river describes a right angle, in its progress to the sea. It possesses nothing worthy of particular notice, except the church, ornamented with a neat spire ; the Roman Catholic chapel, which stands immediately contiguous to it, and a neat limestone bridge over the Blackwater. At Kilbree may still be seen some remains of an ancient castle built by King John : it was situated on an eminence which commands the

ver, and might in former times have been a place of strength.

The following were the principal Gentry, in and out the neighbourhood of Cappoquin, in the year 1819 :—

Major Henry Alcock, Richmond.
 George Greene, esq. Little-bridge.
 George Helly, esq. Rosehill.
 Pierce George Barron, esq. Belmont.
 Abraham Coats, esq. Sunlawn.
 Anthony Chearnley, esq. Salter-bridge.
 Rev. John Walsh, Parish Priest.
 John Musgrave, esq. Tourin.
 Richard Musgrave, esq. Tourin.
 Lewis Fitzmaurice, esq. Cappoquin.
 Pierce Hely, esq. Rockfield.
 John Keeffe, esq. Mountain Castle.
 Robert O'Brien, esq. Brook-lodge.
 Richard Hely, esq. Rosehill.
 William Hely, esq. Rosehill.
 Rev. James Morton, Cappoquin.
 Samuel Poer, esq. Belleville-park.
 John Power, esq. Mountrivers.
 Arthur Ussher, esq. Camphire.
 Samuel Roderick, Surgeon.
 Henry Greene, Attorney.
 David Barry, Apothecary.
 Henry Denny, Attorney.

The following is a list of the Shopkeepers, in Cappoquin, in same year :—

Robert Brown, corn merchant.
 Thomas John, corn merchant.

John Barron, publican.
Michael Kerisey, corn merchant.
John Smith, corn merchant.
Richard Collender, tobacconist.
Edward Brennan, publican.
Mathias Power, hotel proprietor.
Cornelius Dennehy, grocer.
Hannah Dodsworth, (drapery shop.)
John Coughlan, publican.
John Killegrew, publican.
Thomas Edmonds, saddler.
William Ryan, publican.
Michael Kerisey, Chandler.
John Morrissey, grocer.
Richard Power, tanner.
Mrs. Dodsworth, postmistress.

Of New Affane, associated as it is with the recollection of Sir Walter Raleigh, it would be satisfactory to be able to give some detailed information: that it was his property, presented to him by one of the ancient proprietors of Dromana, we have unquestionable authority for asserting; whether it continued in his possession, and partook of the improvement which his cultivated taste was so well qualified to bestow upon it, we have not sufficient grounds to enable us to determine.

Amongst the traditional wonders of this part of the county, it may not be amiss to mention, without demanding a too implicit credence to the minuter circumstances connected with the narrative, two remarkable works of which the traces are still discernible. The first is a large double trench, called, in Irish, *Rian Bo Padriuc*, or the trench of St. Patrick's Cow. This road or trench commences eastward of Knockmeledown, passes through the Deer

Park of Lismore, and, crossing the Blackwater near Tourin, where the remains of laborious workmanship may still be seen, proceeds in a direct line to Ardmore. There is an unfortunate discrepancy in the traditions concerning this curious trench; some ascertaining that it was the work of St. Patrick's cow, on her way to Ardmore, in search of her calf which had been stolen, while others are more inclined to believe that the cow had been carried away by thieves to Ardmore, and that her labours commenced there, on her return to her master at Cashel. Without hastily concluding, that "the one story is as probable as the other," as Doctor Smith has ventured to do, it will be satisfactory to bear his ingenious conjecture, which is "that these ridges were no other than the remains of an ancient highway drawn from Cashel to Ardmore, between which two places there was probably in the time of St. Patrick, and his contemporary, St. Declan, a frequent communication, and this road was made by the direction of these Saints, in imitation of the Roman highways, which they must have often met with in their travels."

The other traditional wonder alluded to is also a trench, which extends along the sides of the mountains from Cappoquin into the county of Cork, and which, according to the conjecture of Doctor Smith, was a boundary or fence made to preserve the cattle against wolves.

Near Cappoquin is a singular settlement called "Mount Melleray." In the year 1831, when the monks of La Trappe were dispersed by the French government, a considerable number of them proceeded to Ireland, and obtained from the proprietor, Sir Richard Keane, a lease of about 600 acres of mountain land for a term of ninety-nine years at a nominal rent. It was a brown, heathy, stone waste;

of this they have now reclaimed the greater portion, having been assisted by the peasantry of the neighbourhood, who worked for them for several months, and supplied them gratuitously with horses and cars; they were also greatly aided by subscriptions from the neighbouring gentry—the then Duke of Devonshire giving them one hundred pounds. They built a fine chapel, one hundred and sixty feet long with a steeple about one hundred and seventy feet high, a dormitory, refectory, and numerous farm offices. All these were built of the stones picked off their land. The entire mason work, carpentry, &c., was performed by members of the brotherhood. They have planted some trees, principally firs, and grow plenty of turnips and potatoes, besides having a large tract of good pasture land. They make their own butter and bread, which, with vegetables, form their sole subsistence. In ploughing the ground they were frequently obliged to have a dozen men before each plough to pick up the stones. In the visitors' room may be seen an illuminated missal, said to be written by Saint Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, and preacher of the second crusade. On their arrival in Ireland their number amounted to fifty: it is now about eighty. They are nearly all of them of English or Irish birth; they keep the vow of the order, and are never heard to converse with each other. Their mode of life is, of course, simple to austerity; and it is certain that, to what the generality of mankind consider enjoyment, they are entire strangers.

The following account of the settlement of this religious institution was written by Mr. LENIHAN, (compiler of the History of Limerick) in the *Waterford Chronicle*:—

“ With the history of the colony of Cistercian monks fixing themselves on the bleak, barren, and

mountainous range which divides the counties of Kerry and Waterford, and with their final settlement near Cappoquin, there are few that are well acquainted. When driven from their abbey at Trappe in France, by the revolution of 1830, compelled to seek an asylum in Ireland, they destitute of everything in the shape of property or money; but, strong in hope, as well as in faith in the proverbial hospitality of the Irish nation, they promptly sought an asylum. Though the place they selected for their future abbey was any but interesting or inviting—though it was in the midst of a cold, cheerless, and dismal waste of mud and moss, affording little or no promise of a lucrative return, no matter the amount of labor they were willing to expend in order to fertilize it, they never lost heart. Their leader, counsellor, guide and friend, Abbot VINCENT, as he was ever and familiarly called, ever cheerful, ever ever resolute amid a thousand obstacles, had shown to his little band of monks how to surmount poverty and danger; and though, he was often obliged to state that he had but a few pence in his pocket when he and his companions landed on the shores of Ireland, the proverbial hospitality of the country was manifested in an extraordinary manner towards them from the beginning. Their friends were numerous. The most faithful and true-hearted of them, as well as the most energetic, was the Very Rev. Dr. FOGARTY, parish priest of Lisgoole at that time was curate to Very Rev. Dr. O'Connell, then parish priest of Dungarvan. When Dr. O'Connell was elevated to the episcopacy as Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, a dignity which he rendered illustrious by the exercise of an inexhaustible energy, a warm patriotism, a genial and kindly man-

ner to all and the acquirements of the scholar, he appointed Dr. Fogarty to the parish of Lismore, and Dr. HALLY to that of Dungarvan. Both were his curates for many years. Of Abbot Vincent it is unnecessary to state that there were few men possessed of a more complete knowledge of the world, of a more excellent and amiable heart, of greater politeness and suavity of manner. He was about the middle height, always dressed in the white habit of the Cistercians, which may be remarked *en passant*, is worn day and night, and in which, too, the monk is buried, without other shroud or coffin. The Abbot Vincent soon attracted towards the Abbey the best regards of all the neighbouring gentry. He was a native of the city of Waterford and he was thoroughly acquainted with the old families and the traditions of that ancient city. He was maternally descended from the O'Tooles, or O'Tuithals; and among his more intimate friends he was accustomed to refer to his ancestry among the Princes of Imail, and the illustrious Lorcan, or St. Lawrence, the Archbishop of Dublin, who gave so much trouble to the English in his day. I got from a relative of my own some particulars he was fond of communicating. He used to tell my friend, who was also descended from the O'Tuithals, that two brothers of the name were forced to fly, in the persecuting days of Cromwell, from their paternal properties, near the Seven Churches, in Wicklow, a remnant only of what the O'Tuithals had enjoyed in more remote ages; that one of them settled in the county of Tipperary, and was supposed to be his (the Abbot's) ancestor; and the other settled near Stradbally, in the county of Waterford—the ancestor of the O'Tooles of that place. The abbot's conviction was, that all of the name were from the same stock—there might be a

few of them independent—but the great majority of them are poor, their properties having been plundered in the cruel days of the Usurper. When I first paid a passing and hurried visit to the Abbey, I met the Abbot, who was all that was good and gracious. He was surrounded by a great number of visitors, whom he was conducting through the Abbey, and who admired, far more than all else he showed them, the chapel, which, even then, indicated the great care and attention that had been bestowed upon it and some of its treasures, one of which, a carved ivory crozier, of beautiful design and of costly workmanship, was a wonder of art.

“One of the warm friends of the Abbot was the present Lord Stuart de Decies, the patriotic and gifted Henry Villiers Stuart of 1826. No man held a higher place than he in the estimation of the people. When the Abbot was building, Lord Stuart (then the Right Honourable H. V. Stuart) gave him a large quantity of timber, which he (the Abbot) was unable to purchase, for which, in a letter addressed to me, on the 10th January, 1838, he expressed an anxiety that I should afford him an opportunity of returning grateful thanks for the gift, through the medium of the *Waterford Chronicle*. The timber answered also for constructing ploughs, carts, harrows, and other implements of agriculture, of which the monks stood in need, but which the available resources of the abbey did not permit them to buy. ‘I feel,’ said he, ‘extremely anxious that the letter of thanks should appear without further delay, lest our right honourable friend should consider me ungrateful, and likewise that his acts of benevolence may be publicly known, and thus add new lustre to a name which already shines so brilliantly with merited splendor.’

“ The Abbey, at the time to which I refer, afforded but slender accommodation for guests. The principal room into which visitors were ushered was small and very poorly furnished. A repast was always ready, and nobody came without partaking of the fare, which the sharp mountain air made so sweet and acceptable, and caused one to think that the bread was the best in all the world. Over the mantel-piece was hung a small framed drawing of the Eternal Eye, which looked out from rays of glory, very well designed. The legend, which was in French, signified that the Eye was never closed, and that no action of one's life was ever hidden from the all-seeing Creator. It was executed by the Baron de Gramb, one of those famous men in his day who, having seen all that the world can exhibit to its votaries—who was a soldier of the Empire, a leader of *ton*, a fashionable *roué*, and one of the most noted men of his day—became a monk, and found, at length, in the bosom of La Trappe, a retreat, a solace, a comfort which were denied to him in all the haunts of pleasure which he had frequented, and who, as the Cistercian, was strict to rule, patient in obedience, bending to every command, rather than setting legions in motion by his word—one of the holy band of self-denying men who, within the Abbey walls, have no wish ever for a moment to go beyond them, or to do other than the rules by which they are bound would have them. I heard, at the time, that there were other men in the Abbey who had filled high posts in the world, but who had quitted it in disgust, having found neither refreshment nor quietude amid the turmoil of their high public employments. The Abbot would tell very little about these—indeed, it was not his wish to impart knowledge which he considered of very little or no use to those



no might be curious.

“I was particularly interested in the various details which were explained to me, in the economy which enabled a large number of religious to live without seeking exterior aid, other than such comments as Villiers Stuart was accustomed to pay, whilst at the earliest dawn, after hours spent in prayer and meditation, and singing the praises of God, they were out in the fields with the lark, and seeking to convert the watery, cold, and inhospitable bog into something that would produce food. As I was leaving the Abbey I was curious enough to ask one of the monks, an agreeable, bright-featured man, whom the cowl and habit well became, if they ever were visited by troublesome neighbours. ‘Never, indeed,’ said he, ‘except an occasional fox or two; we had a good chase after one of them a few days ago, and before he could go to earth we trapped him.’ These animals, it seems, did much injury for a long period after the settlement of the monks at Melleray. At the time to which I refer the approaches to the Abbey were difficult; the roads were few and untended to; everything wore an unfinished and uninviting aspect; the very crops which the monks had tilled bore anything but a promising aspect. It was thought by some, at least, it would be very difficult for them to hold their own there, or persevere beyond a few seasons more. But they did persevere and all difficulties and dangers were surmounted.”

On the occasion of our visit to Mount Melleray, during the summer of 1860, we were very courteously received by the Superior, who showed us all over the establishment. He first took us through the garden; where the only flowers they have cultivated

were blooming over the graves of deceased brethern. The sun was shining upon them and upon the glass window of the chapel near. We were struck with the idea that these poor men must enjoy a more firm conviction of future bliss than most people. We perceived the monks introduced several improvements in agriculture, and have made it manifest that labour, aided by a moderate capital, may render productive the most unpropitious soil; their mountain fields now yield abundant crops; the very best butter is produced in their dairy; the finest vegetables are reared in their gardens, and a barren and utterly useless waste has been converted into a tract rich in verdure, extensively planted, and adding considerably to the natural resources of the country.

The monk's daily fare is hard, and apparently miserable. No luxury, no ornament of any kind, is visible in those parts of the building in which they dwell. The garden, too, only contains common vegetables for their use; but their church is highly decorated. They expend all their ingenuity and spare time in embellishing the temple of the God they serve; and they cause flowers to bloom on the graves of those who are gone, as if to show that real bliss can only be found in a hereafter. Their dress is a white robe of cloth, over it a black cope, with long ends reaching before them nearly to the feet, and a pointed hood of the same dark hue. The effect of these singularly attired and silent beings in the carpenter's shop, where seven or eight were at work, was very striking; it seemed almost as if we were visiting another world and another race. Strict silence towards each other is observed, and their mode of life is very severe. They rise at two o'clock in the morning, both summer and winter; yet they do not partake of their first meal until eleven o'clock.

They never eat meat or eggs, and have only two meals in the day. The second is at six; and we saw what was preparing for it—brown bread, stira-bout and potatoes. The latter are boiled by steam; and a prayer is said by the monks just before they are turned out of the huge boiler, and carried in wooden bowels to the refectory. We also visited the dairy, where they make the best butter in the neighbourhood, by a peculiar method, in which the hand is not used. The dormitory is fitted up with a number of wooden boxes on both sides. Each box is open at the top, and contains the small bed and a crucifix, and just room enough for the brother to dress and perform his devotions. The chapel is very large, and the altar is decorated with some very rich carving, entirely done by themselves; and we were told that some of the best carvers and gilders were rich men, who, of course, had never even tried to do anything of the kind 'till after they became monks. It is the same, too, with those who now dig the fields, and plant potatoes, and break stones, and make mortar. With all this hard life of deprivation and labour, the monks appear happy and very healthy.

We lately, with some friends, paid another visit to Mount Melleray, and since our first visit the place is so much improved, that we scarcely recognized it. Formerly the boarders lived at farmer's houses on the mountains. Now there are admirable boarding-houses, with all modern appliances, and also a very good supply of pure water. In addition to the new boarding-schools, in which the boys are prepared for the Catholic Universities, there are very fine and spacious school-rooms for the poor, in which they are not only taught free of expense, but many of them are chiefly supported and clothed. The salu-

brity of this place, sheltered as it is by high mountains from the north and east winds, must be most conducive to the health of the students. The present Abbot is the Most Rev. Dr. FITZPATRICK, with whom we had an interview,—a most accomplished man and a perfect gentleman in his manner. He informed us that the number of brothers at present in the establishment is about eighty, including several priests, all of whom are engaged either in the schools, the farm, or the workshops, of which there are many. The chapels are really places where a person would be most disposed to forget the world and its endless troubles and cares. The great O'CONNELL spent some three or four weeks here, and the room in which he slept is pointed out to the visitor. We were informed that people of every class and of every religion paid visits to Melleray, and, as we experienced, men of all creeds are alike welcome. The last time the present Duke of Devonshire was in Lismore he came here.

The monks, unless when ill, live chiefly on bread, milk, and vegetable diet. They treat their visitors and the poor very much better than themselves.—During the summer months numbers of respectable visitors dine here on the best of everything, in fact tourists are as well entertained here as in any hotel in Ireland. No charge is made; but those who can afford it are expected to contribute their charity by depositing something in a box provided for the purpose in the porch. Our party dined on the best of beef, mutton, pork, poultry, &c., washed down by good wine, porter or ale. When leaving, we asked our jarvey how did he fare? “Begor,” said he, “we all got lashins—all the drivers; and after us a whole lot of beggars,—meat, and bread, and potatoes, to the mast head!”

There are now seven hundred acres of land connected with the Monastery. Thirty-three years ago the monks commenced operations here on this bare, barren mountain, entirely composed of rocks and heath. Then it would hardly feed a goat! What is it now? Some of it is yet what it was then; but much of it teems with the most verdant pasture, cut up into fine fields, on which may be seen first-class cattle, sheep, pigs and horses. The garden is walled in, and very neatly arranged. It contains cabbages, turnips, parsnips and other green crops which would win prizes at any agricultural show. Let any one who wishes to see what may be done by good cultivation in Ireland—what may be done with the three million acres of unreclaimed lands of this country—let him pay a visit to Mount Melleray, and behold the work of the industrious and laborious monks!

At the western extremity of this barony is the town of

T A L L O W,

formerly a place of some consequence. It is situated on the banks of the river *Bride*, is a small market, fair, and post-town, distant about four miles to the south-west of Lismore; thirty-eight west by south of Waterford, and thirty-three miles north-east of Cork. The town was never walled, nor a place of strong natural defence, but in the rebellion of 1641 an entrenchment was cast round it by the Earl of Cork, and who maintained in it, at his private expense, a garrison of one hundred men, for the protection of the inhabitants. To the west of the bridge are the ruins of Lisfinny Castle, formerly the property

of the Earl of Desmond, and the scenery in the neighbourhood is particularly fine. Tallow was erected into a borough by charter, bearing date 10th James I., by which the liberties of the borough were to embrace a circuit of a mile and a half round the church. This town returned two members to the Irish Parliament, and was for many years remarkable for the electioneering contests which occurred here, but its electors were of the description called "*Pot-wollopers*." Since the union, when it ceased to return representatives, its trade and industry have constantly declined, and is of less consequence in every respect than it was formerly.

The appearance of Tallow has very little to commend it. The church is a handsome little building, and there are a few good private houses; there are also a market house, sessions house, and gaol.

The following were the principal Gentry in the neighbourhood, and persons in trade, in Tallow, in the year 1810:—

George Woodley, esq. Franksfort.
Robert Walshe, esq. Curriglass-lodge.
Charles Percival, esq. Lisnabrien-lodge.
Richard Gumbleton, esq. Castleview.
Henry C. Gumbleton, esq. Curriglass-house.
John Keily, esq. Strancally Castle.
Richard Power, esq. Clashmore.
Rev. George Smithwick, (Curate.)
Rev. Denis O'Donnell, (Parish Priest.)
Henry Peard, esq. Currigreen.
Percy Scott Smyth, esq. Headborough.
Charles Maunsell, esq. Roseville.
Frederick Peard, esq. Belvidere.
William Greene, esq. Janeville.

Sir George Farmer, bart. Tallow.
Walter Croker, esq. Lisnabrien.
Thomas Biggs, esq. Lisfinny.
George Bowles, esq. Mountprospect.
William Moore, esq. Moorehill.
John Nasson, esq. Newtown.
Edmond Barry, apothecary.
Roger Hudson, esq. Tallow.
Doctor Denis Hanon.
Rev. John Macbeth, Bridepark.
Stephen Moore, esq. Sapperton.
Patrick Charles Toomey, A.B. schoolmaster.
John Hammond, parish clerk.
Doctor Jeremiah Long.
Henry Pierce Walshe, attorney.
Robert Barry, corn merchant.
Cornelius Kersey, tallow chandler.
John Arnold, stamp-office.
Cornelius O'Keeffe, corn merchant.
Richard Nugent, corn merchant.
John Parker, saddler.
James Towel, linen warehouse.
Maurice Carey, ironmonger.
John Divine, grocer.
Thomas Gardiner, tobacconist.
Francis Hanan, corn merchant.
Thomas Cunningham, tanner.
William Williams, shopkeeper.
John O'Donnell, publican.
Michael White, publican.
Timothy Connell, shopkeeper.
Richard Fitzgerald, draper.
Thomas White, gauger.
John Guiry, publican.
Marmaduke Grove, corn merchant.
Mrs. Perry, postmistress.

In this neighbourhood, perhaps as being the boundary of the county, there were many fortified castles and houses of defence, chiefly the property of the Earls of Desmond. Amongst these, the castle of Strancally holds a distinguished rank, as well on account of its extent and picturesque appearance, as in consequence of the traditional tales recorded of it. The old castle of Strancally is situated on a high rock on the bank of the Blackwater, which is here of considerable breadth. The castle enjoyed a bold and commanding situation, was fortified, and in every respect a place of strength. From the foundation on which it stood, an extensive subterranean cave, with a passage communicating with the river, was cut through the solid rock, and thus provided, the worthy Lords of Desmond were no contemptible imitators of the ancient giants. It was the custom of these gentle lords to invite their wealthy and distinguished neighbours to partake of the festivities of Strancally; and having thus gotten them into their power, the victims were carried through the rocky passage into the dungeon, where they were suffered to perish, and from thence, through an opening which is still visible, their corpses were cast into the river: thus disposed of, their fortunes became an easy prey. These practices continued for a long time, until at length, one, more fortunate than his fellow-prisoners, escaped the final doom, and gave information of the facts to government. The castle and cave were immediately ordered to be demolished by gunpowder. The plate of Strancally Castle in Grose's *Antiquities of Ireland*, admirably displays the effect of the explosion: the cave is entirely laid open, and one half of the walls of the castle removed, thereby exposing to view the entire arrangement of the interior of the building. The scenery on the banks



of the Blackwater, which may be seen advantageously by descending the river in a boat, is extremely picturesque, and will afford much enjoyment to those who have leisure to inspect it minutely.

After passing Strancally, the principal objects to be noticed are Molana, Temple-Michael, Ballynatray, and Rhincrew.

On the lands of Ballynatray,—the property for centuries of the Smyth family, and now in the possession of the hon. Mr. and Mrs. Moore Smyth—near Ballynatray-house, stands the picturesque ruins of the Abbey of Molana, formerly called "*Darinis*." It was originally an island, but was united to the mainland of Ballynatray by Grice Smyth, Esq. A. D. 1806. It was an abbey of canons regular, founded in the sixth century by St. Molanside, to whom a statue in the central court was placed, with the following inscription:—

THIS STATUE IS ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
SAINT MOLANSIDE,
WHO FOUNDED THIS ABBEY FOR CANONS REGULAR,
A.D. 501.

HE WAS THE FIRST ABBOT,
AND IS HERE REPRESENTED AS HABITED ACCORDING
TO THE ORDER OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

THIS CENOTAPH AND STATUE
ARE ERECTED BY
MRS. MARY BRODERICK SMYTH,
A.D. 1820.

The ruins also contain a tablet and urn, to the memory of "Raymond le Gros," one of the com-

panions in arms of Strongbow, and who was buried there, A.D. 1186. 3

The ivy-covered remains of this monastic pile are singularly interesting and attractive; not only from the verdant beauty of the surrounding scenery, but from the ancient and noble trees that shelter its venerable form.

The Abbey of Rhincrew, (belonging also to the Ballynatray property) situate about a mile from Youghal, stands on a high hill, commanding a most extensive view of the town and harbour of Youghal, with the broad and beautiful river Blackwater flowing at its base. This abbey was a preceptory of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and is, therefore, interesting to the antiquary. Its situation is very striking, and though unhappily the hand of time has dealt hardly with this abode of the chivalry of old, enough remains to shew how extensive Rhincrew Abbey once was.

About a mile distant there is also the fine old tower of Temple Michael Castle, which belonged to the "Knights Templars," and being very near the Island Abbey of Molana, these warlike monks, and their equally renowned brethren, the "Knights of St. John" at Rhincrew, doubtless protected the peaceful Augustines in the troublesome times of ancient Irish history.



CHAPTER XIX.

The Barony of Glanaheiry—its Antiquities, &c.

THE barony of Glanaheiry contains the commons of Clonmel and the parish of Kilronan. In the year 1654 it contained two parishes. This barony is of very limited extent, containing only about 16,531 acres, a great proportion of which is mountain and uncultivated land.

The Suir, even here a considerable river, separates this barony from the county of Tipperary. From near Clonmel to the junction of the Suir and Nier the country is extremely beautiful; and at that part where the demesne of Kilmanehin is separated only by the river from the Earl Donoughmore's seat, Knocklofty, in the county of Tipperary, nothing can exceed the richness and variety of the scenery.

Limestone is found near Kilmanehin, and again at one or two places at the extreme boundary of the county in this direction. The beds are of small extent, and are entirely detached from one another. After leaving Bally M'Kee, where the Suir first enters the county of Waterford, the face of the country still retains the wild and uncultivated appearance which it probably exhibited when it was the boundary between two hostile districts. Four of the castles, which marked out and protected the limits of the adjoining counties, are still visible: two of them, Castle Conagh, and Castlereagh, are in the county of Waterford: Castle Clonagh and Newcastle are in the county of Tipperary. Castle Conagh is built on a high limestone rock, on the bank of the river Nier.

The castle is a square building, and was protected by two round-towers at the side next the river. A narrow valley, called the glen of Rossmore, through which the boundary line runs, is commanded by Castle Clonagh. The former castle, which is square, the form usually adopted by the English, proves that this district was within the pale, while, from the circular shape of Castle Clonagh, it may be conjectured that it was the work of more ancient settlers.



Remarkable Persons.

CHAPTER XX.

Remarkable Persons born in the County.

As natural historians have taken care, in their writings, to note the birth places of men, famous either for arts or arms, learning, piety or munificence, which having been sometimes neglected, has become doubtful, and has raised disputes between cities and counties for the honour of their birth ; no less than seven cities are said to have contended for that of Homer, and even in our own day we have heard of three places claiming for the birth-place of the late Duke of Wellington. We shall, from the example of former writers in this way, present the reader with a few memoirs of those whose names will afford no small honour to this county, and also of some others who have been remarkable in their life-time in other respects. First, we shall mention the names of such writers, born in the county, who have rendered themselves eminent by their works :

Gotofrid, was a native of the city of Waterford, and a Dominican friar, who flourished in the thirteenth century, and was well skilled in latin, greek, arabic, and french. From the latin, he translated into french, three treatises, in the last of which he calls himself Goffrid, or Gotofrid, of Waterford, the least of the order of friar preachers. He was the writer of several works.

Peter White was born in Waterford, but educated in Oxford, where he was chosen a fellow of Oriel

college in 1551, and took his degree of master of arts in 1555. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth he returned home, and set up a school, in which he got so great a reputation, that he was called "The lucky School-master of Munster." In 1566, he was made Dean of Waterford, but was ejected soon after for non-conformity; yet he continued to teach school, and had the celebrated Richard Stainhurst, Peter Lombard, and other eminent men for his pupils.

Nicholas Quemerford, D.D., was born in Waterford, but educated in Oxford, where he took his degree in arts, in 1562: on returning home he was ordained; but for non-conformity was put out of what preferments he had. From this kingdom he went to Louvain, where he took his doctor's degree, in 1575, and afterwards became a jesuit, and died in Spain.

Peter Lombard, who was scholar to Dr. White, was born in Waterford, and studied philosophy and was the writer of several learned works.

Peter Lombard, (another different person) was the son of a merchant in Waterford, and was educated for a time at Westminster, under the learned Cambden; was made provost of the cathedral of Cambray, and afterwards titular Arch-bishop of Armagh, and domestic chaplain to the Pope. He died at Rome, in 1625, and left after him several works, of which an account may be seen in various writings relating to Ireland.

Martin Walshe, a franciscan friar, was born in the city of Waterford, and was a young man at Madrid, when Prince Charles of England arrived there to court the Infanta of Spain. From Madrid he went

to Naples, and read philosophy in the convent of Mount Calvary in that city. He wrote several works of great merit. He went to Rome, where he was divinity lecturer in the college of St. Isidore, and of which he became a guardian. He died at Rome in 1634.

Peter Wadding was born in Waterford in 1580, and entered into the Society of the Jusuists at Tournay, in 1601. He taught poetry, rhetoric, divinity, and philosophy at Prague and Louvain, for sixteen years: he was thirteen years chancellor of the university of Prague, and lived a long time in high esteem for his learning and piety. He died in 1644, and left behind him several valuable writings.

Thomas Strange, a native of Waterford, was a franciscan friar, and guardian of that order in Dublin, where he publicly read divinity, and was much admired for his preaching. He died in the city of Waterford, in 1645, after having published several works.

John Hartey was a Waterford man by birth, and a monk in the abbey of Nucale in Spain, whence he returned to Ireland, and became parish-priest of Holy Cross in the County Tipperary. He was the author of several works.

Luke Wadding, a franciscan friar, was born in the city of Waterford on the 16th October, 1588. He was a very voluminous writer, and an ornament to his native county. He was son of Walter Wadding a merchant of Waterford, and Anasticia Lombard, a near relative to Peter Lombard, the titular archbishop of Armagh, as before mentioned. He first

studied in Waterford, under the tuition of his brother. Matthew; afterwards in Portugal and Spain, and at length, was made divine to the embassy of Anthony a Trejo, who was sent legate extraordinary by King Philip III. to Pope Paul V., upon a matter in agitation, concerning the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary; upon which occasion he wrote the entire acts of that legation, and, during the negotiation, published several works relating to that subject. He also wrote the life of Peter Thomasius, patriarch of Constantinople, and other works; but his chief performance was that of the annals of his own order, in the compiling of which, it is said, he spent upwards of twenty-four years, and which occupy sixteen folio volumes, printed at Rome. He was one of the ablest diplomatists and theologians of his time, and was one of the principal advisers of the Irish leaders during the Confederation, and from the year 1641 to the close of the civil wars. He was also the principal founder, under the charter of his patron and friend, Pope Urban VIII., of St. Isidore's college for Irish Franciscans in the Eternal city.—He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Pope Urban VIII.; and his influence was such at the Court of Rome, that through it, Father Peter Scarampi was sent Envoy to Ireland to conduct the proceedings in 1644. Scarampi was a priest of the congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, and is recorded to be a man of the highest order of prudence, and of the best possible acquaintance with the doctrine of his church. It was Wadding who influenced the appointment of the able lawyer Richard Billing, to the secretaryship of the council of the Confederation. Billing was said to have written the well-known book, *Philopater Irenæus*; but De Burgo, who had entertained that opinion, corrects it in the

Supplement to the *Hibernia Dominicana*, where he states that it was written by a Franciscan Father named Mac Callahan, a man of great learning, and fully acquainted with all that had been passing in Ireland at the period. It was Wadding, too, who suggested the mission to this country in 1645, of the illustrious arch-bishop of Fermo, John Baptist Rinuccini, Prince as well as arch-bishop and apostolic Nuncio, with full powers and large sums of money for the support of the Catholic cause, and with determination to fight for a country which was ever devoted to the See of Rome. No wonder that every Catholic of Waterford should feel proud of Luke Wadding, who is called by his biographers one of the most learned men of his time. His remains are interred in the Church of St. Isidore's, near Saint Anthony's Altar; and the following epitaph tells who lies beneath:—

D. O. M.—R. A. P. F.
 L U C Æ W A D D I N G O,
 Hiberno, Viro Erudito, Virtutibus Ornato;
 De Ecclesia, Religione, et Patria Bene Merito,
 Lectori Jubilato, Totius Ordinis Minorum Chronologo,
 Patri ac Fundatori Optimo, et Amplissimo,
 Collegium mærens posuit, Ære D. Herculis Ranes.
 In Urbe Advocati, Ejus vere Amici.
 Obijt XVIII Novembris, MDCLVII, Ætatis LXX.

Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, fifth son of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in the county of Waterford, on the 25th April, 1621. To give a *resumé* of the life of this celebrated character, would of itself take up a large volume, and as some

particulars of his life have already been given in the pages relating to Lismore, suffice it to say that he was the greatest statesman and soldier of the age he lived in. The following epitaph, in the Church of Youghal, may give a faint idea of this great man:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
 ROGERI BOYLE, PRIMI COMITIS
 DE ORRERY, ET BARONIS
 DE BROGHILL
 Qui, dum vixit, multis, pariter, et summis
 Honoribus ac officijs fungebatur.
 Mortuus vero,
 summo cum viventium luctu, obiit decimo
 sexto die octobris anno dni MDCLXXIX
 annoq., ætatis suæ 59.
 de Quo non hic plura requirat lector;
 quoniam omnia de Ingenio et Moribus
 vel ex fama
 vel ex operibus dignoscere possit.
Arms—Party per bend crenelle, argent and
 gules, with a crescent for difference.
Motto—VIRTUS POST FVNERA VIVIT.

Robert Boyle, the seventh, and youngest son of Richard, Earl of Cork, was also born at Lismore in the county of Waterford, on the 25th day of January 1626. He received his academical education at Leyden, and having afterwards travelled through France, Italy, and other countries, learned several languages, and made a great number of curious observations, he settled in England, and spent the last forty years of his life at the house of his sister, Lady Ranelagh. A catalogue of his works was published in London in 1690. To attempt the character of

this illustrious person would be vain and needless.—
We shall merely subjoin the following lines from an
ancient author, in which mention is made of this
great man :

Lismore, long since, the muses ancient seat
Of piety and learning the retreat.
Her Alma-mater shone as bright as noon
As Oxford, Cambridge, or the great Sourbone.
Time shifts the scene—no longer now she boasts
Her churches, colleges, and learned hosts.
Nature, propitious to the favourite soil,
Restor'd her losses with the birth of BOYLE !
Center'd in him, her ancient splendor shone,
Who made all arts and sciences his own.

Ignatius Brown was born in this county, in the
year 1630, but educated in Spain, where, in the
twenty-first year of his age, he was admitted into
the society of the Jesuits ; whence, removing into
France, he was appointed rector of the Irish Seminary
at Poitiers in 1676. He died at Valledolid in 1679
on a journey to Madrid, being appointed Chaplain
to the Queen of Spain.

Valentine Greatrakes, an estated gentleman of
this county, was born at Affane in 1628, and was
remarkable for the wonderful gift of healing the
king's evil, and various other diseases by striking
the parts affected, whereby he is said to have per-
formed many cures. He spent all his income in
charity, and had generally hundreds of poor people
about his house, waiting for the application of his
touch. Himself stated in a letter at the time to the
hon. Mr. Boyle, that an inward inspiration informed
him of his gifts ; that he touched several persons

and fully cured them of pains in the head, convulsions, dropsies, and several other distempers. His reputation increased to such a degree, that he was sent for from England to cure a lady of quality, in Warwickshire. As he advanced thither, he was invited by several magistrates of many towns to pass through the same and cure their sick; and King Charles II. being informed of the wonderful gift he had, commanded the earl of Arlington to order him to repair to White-hall Palace, whence he withdrew to Lincoln, whither large numbers, of all ranks and sexes, came, expecting the restoration of their health. He done all without payment, or receiving any present or reward. In Lord Orrery's memoirs, in MS.. it is mentioned that a Mrs. Lowe was witness to his curing the falling-sickness and gout, by stroking the parts affected with his hands. Mr. Greatrakes was in Dublin about the year 1681, but how long he lived after is uncertain.

Anne Jackson was born in the city of Waterford. of English parents, who were sound and healthy. She had several horns growing upon her body. This infirmity did not show itself until she was about three years old. At thirteen years of age she could scarcely move, and was then so small in stature that children of five years of age were taller. The whole of her skin was very hard, and daily grew more and more so: on her knees, and elbows, and round about the joints, were many horns;—one on her left arm was about four inches long and half an inch broad. She ate and drank heartily, slept soundly, and performed all the offices of nature like healthy people.

Robert Cooke, an eccentric gentleman who lived in Cappoquin in this county; for many years before he

died, neither ate fish, flesh, butter, milk, &c. nor drank any kind of fermented liquor. He died about the year 1726. It is remarkable of this man that he lived to a good old age. He farmed a large tract of country near Cappoquin, and had several other peculiarities besides those mentioned, such as keeping none but white cows, and had his coach drawn by white horses.

William Congrave, a poet of considerable ability, was born in the county of Waterford, where his father was agent over the Earl of Burlington's estates. His majesty King William ordered him a donation of one hundred guineas for a poem written on the death of Queen Mary. He died at the early age of fifty-six years.

Mr. Charles Keane, the celebrated Tragedian, was born on the 18th of January, 1811, in the city of Waterford. As an actor, a scholar and a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, the city has produced one of its greatest ornaments. He died in 1868.

The Right Hon. James Anthony Lawson, LL. D. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He is son of James Lawson, Esq., of Waterford, and was born in that city in 1817. He represented the borough of Portarlinton in Parliament from 1865 to 1868. He is stated to be one of the ablest lawyers of the present day.

Mountainous countries have been always remarkable for the longevity of the inhabitants, of which many instances might be given in this country. Sir Walter Raleigh, in his history, states that the Countess of Desmond who, at that time, lived in this

county, and was probably born in it, was married in the time of Edward IV. and lived to the year 1589. She was reported to be a hundred and forty years old when she died.

A few instances of the great age of some persons living in the year 1746, when Dr. Smith wrote his history of this county, may be mentioned—

Jeffery Keating, of Cappoquin, was about a hundred and five years ; he was a labouring man, perfect in all his senses, healthy and strong, and loved merriment.

Timothy Kennedy, stated to be a hundred and six years, lived near Lismore, was strong and healthy, and able to work at the salmon fishery.

John Daly, living at Tooreen, was fifty years old at the battle of the Boyne, and consequently a hundred and six in the year 1746. At this age (writes Smith) he is able to hunt a pack of hounds, and appears to be lightly to live several years longer. A brother of his died, some years ago, of mere age, though younger than him.

Many instances are given, by natural writers, of persons turning grey in a few hours. One Michael Roynane, of the parish of Whitechurch, in this county, may be mentioned, in one night his hair turned quite white !



The Peasantry.

CHAPTER XXI.

On the condition of the Peasantry of the County of Waterford, with some remarks on the Tenure of Land, Labourers' Wages, Emigration, &c.

THE peasantry of Ireland have been so often represented in the glowing colours of romance, it is to be feared that the sober language of truth and reality will be received with reluctance. The mind is at all times unwilling to give assent to disagreeable truths; it gladly turns from such subjects, and is disposed to reject them on the consolatory supposition that they originate in falsehood or misapprehension.—A great many of the accounts written of Ireland have been not only vague, but incorrect. Until of late years the people of England knew nothing of the Irish peasantry. The friends and enemies of the country have both transgressed the bounds of soberness in their writings on the country: if the one has described it as the lovely green Erin, the isle of Saints, and the land where no poisonous reptile can exist, the other has more than cancelled the unqualified approbation by calling it the land of “pigs and praties,” and by stating that there is nothing poisonous in Ireland, “except the men and women.”

The people of England were taught to consider the Irish as savages, despising the comforts and decencies of civilized life, and only happy when engaged in shooting a landlord! Every thing that could in any way degrade the national character was eagerly published; all their natural and acquired vices, their errors of temperament, and the ferocious acts which

have so frequently disgraced them, were anxiously brought into view, while nothing or next to nothing was said of the particular circumstances which, though they could not excuse, might in some degree account for them. It may appear paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that the slaves on the coast of Africa were more attended to than the miserable labouring men of this country. A few words will be sufficient to give an idea of the misery in which the peasantry exist: it is not intended to describe their situation when visited by famine or disease, it will be sufficient to pourtray their every-day life, the mode of living inherited from their fathers, and the same which they expect will be the lot of their children. The holder of land, varying from five to twenty acres, may be more plentifully and more constantly supplied than the mere labourer, working for his daily wages; he may exhibit a more respectable appearance at a funeral at the chapel, or at a fair, but this difference does not sufficiently distinguish them, to enable us to arrange them in two classes; comparing their general habits, we shall find them in their enjoyments, their clothing and manner of living, very nearly resembling each other. The privations and wretchedness of the Irish peasantry have been depicted even to loathing, and yet the picture has not been overcharged. A writer on the state of the country and people has observed,—“In their habitations, furniture, diet and clothing, they are not superior to the Russian boor. Comparing their physical condition with that of the same class in other countries, and taking into account the relative intelligence of the parties, it may be safely asserted that the farm labourers in Ireland are the most miserable in the world.” In the article of clothing, the condition of the peasantry has been improved.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland, states in his history, that he recollected the time when the dress of farmers, who brought their goods to market at Waterford, consisted of a loose frieze coat tied round the body with a band or rope made of hay or straw, without shoes, stockings, shirt or hat. Nothing can appear more disgusting, even at the present day, than the interior of an Irish cabin; it is shared with the poultry and the pig, and it has been well remarked, when the intruder is occasionally repulsed, the perseverance of the animals attests the frequency of their visits.—The food of the peasantry is generally potatoes and skimmed milk, and along the sea coast salt fish; throughout large tracts of the country meat is seldom partaken of except on such festivals as Christmas day or Easter Sunday, except perhaps at a wedding or christening.

The dress and style of living of those who are called the *comfortable* farmers, is far superior to those we have mentioned. The farmer holding from forty to one hundred acres, lives fairly and dresses in a manner suitable to his rank. Nothing strikes a visitor to the county of Waterford more than the peculiarly modest, graceful, and at the same time comfortable, rich, and becoming attire of the female portion of the respectable farmers' wives and their daughters, and those of some of the shopkeepers of Waterford, Dungarvan and Lismore. No French fashions—no small bonnets, no gauze trimmings, no airy aspirings after the dresses of their superiors in station—that is, of the aristocracy—all is plain and neat, and of the very best material, and made after the model which may have been worn a century ago, but in which, to our certain knowledge, there has been no difference of form for thirty years. You have the beautiful quilted petticoat, and the broad,

conveniently hooded cloak, or as it is called in Irish, the *Luimin*, or in some instances the *Folling*, which is usually made of the finest West of England broad cloth; they think nothing of a guinea per yard for such cloth—sometimes more—and in former days a country woman wore two cloaks—one a sort of appendage to the other—the inner one of fine blue cloth trimmed with fur; the outer either of black cloth or blue—and trimmed with broad bands of silk velvet. The hood is always worn, at chapel or at fair; wherever there is an assembly of the people, the countrywoman never appears without the hood, which forms a complete protection for the head, and which gives a peculiarly eastern look to the wearer. Indeed it would seem to be part and parcel of that Phœnician costume which was brought into Ireland by our forefathers. They have never been thrown aside for the lighter and gayer dress of modern invention; and to tell the simple truth they do look far and away better on the class which seems fixedly attached to them, than any other kind of dress whatever. It may appear somewhat strange, that amid the variety of changes to which the female dress has been subjected so often, that the cloak remains, and is most likely to remain for ages to come, the peculiar dress of the females of this part of Ireland. Nor should it be for a moment thought that the cloak is used to cover or conceal inferior wearables. No such thing. The country girl and country matron of the more affluent class wear the best of silks, the finest of lace, the neatest and best of kid gloves, &c.—they spare no expense in these particulars; though, as we have said, they carefully eschew all modern notions of fashions and finery, come from what quarter they may.

The recent reports of the Poor-law Inspectors on

the wages and condition of the agricultural labourers in the south of Ireland are very suggestive. We append a few extracts :—

“ During the last twenty years the increase of the labourers’ wages has been both great and general, and it might fairly be stated, on the average, to amount to an advance from 1/- to 1/6 per day. In remote parts it may be a little less, and in other instances somewhat greater, as in the vicinity of the principal towns, at particular seasons of the year, as in haytime and harvest, rising frequently to 2/6 and 3/- per day, and occasionally even higher. Skilled labour also commands a higher rate than the ordinary wages, as, for instance, a competent ploughman will frequently obtain from 10/- to 14/- a week for the half year, but in this is included a house and small garden, valued at from £3 to £4 per annum, for which, however, his employer takes credit, and deducts this amount from the stipulated wages.— Married men are generally provided with residences on the farm, and unmarried men receive board and lodging and a money payment varying from £5 to £10, according to qualifications.”

This is a greatly improved state of things from what was formerly the rule. In 1631, a labourers’ wages was only about six pence per day, but it is stated by the writers of that period that a sheep could then be purchased for a shilling, and it is a question of doubt but the labourer was better off and more comfortable then than at the present day, as the value of the necessaries of life has more than correspondingly advanced. Even within the last twenty years, provisions of all kinds (with the exception of groceries) have increased in price to such a degree, as to more than neutralise the increased rate of wages, while the house accommodation of the

agricultural labourer is little, if at all improved. The workhouse returns prove the foregoing statements, from which we find that the cost per head, which was only $1/6$, in some unions, in 1849, had risen to $3/2$ in 1869. The labourers are careless about the interests of their employers ; little community of feeling between them ; a constant struggle about remuneration for labour ; the farmer doing as little as he can to promote the comfort of the labourer. and the labourer only doing what he cannot help.— This is not the case, however, with the workmen of the gentry and higher classes, or on properties where cottages have been built. Wherever grazing farms predominate the employment is irregular, and there is a general desire to emigrate.

A writer lately describing the state of Ireland, gives the following truthful description of the peasantry :—

The Irish peasant is shrewd and suspicious in an extreme degree ; he looks on all as his enemies ; he dreads his superiors—“ *et dona ferentes* ;” his mind has lost its energy and elasticity ; his heart is hardened against every man, because he is persuaded that every man’s heart is steeled against him ; when he enters a shop to purchase any article, it is his usual custom to offer one half what he is asked ; he is insensible to hope, and therefore it is that so much, perhaps all, of his enjoyments are of a negative kind, arising from the absence of evil than from any positive good. But though depraved and degraded, and very low in the scale of humanity, he is not without intelligence : it is not too much to say, that the mind of the lower orders in Ireland is as acute and as much enlightened as that of the same class, under similar circumstances, in any other

country. Generally speaking the Irish farmer is generous and hospitable: this is the natural character, but it is not the character which circumstances have now impressed upon them."

The misery of the country is by some attributed to the want of what is called a Tenant Right Act, to the absence of landed proprietors; by others to the want of manufactures, and the consequent want of general employment, and to the heavy taxation: these are among the most prominent topics brought forward by those who have written on the state of Ireland. There is no doubt that much is attributable to these causes, and that were the evils connected with them amended, the general condition of the country would be improved. There are many instances of liberality and fairness amongst the landowners of this county, and independent of my feeble testimony, the comparative moderation of rents may be demonstrated by a reference to the more peaceable condition of the people, as compared with the inhabitants of some of the other counties.

Absenteeism has, from times of remote antiquity, been regarded as the bane and curse of this country. The absentee proprietors of Irish estates do nothing for the country but drain it of its wealth. Absenteeism is not an evil of yesterday, neither is it the creation of the Act of Union. It has grown up here with the growth of the English power, and that power has over and over again acknowledged and encouraged its existence, although we find several acts were passed against it. The first legislation on absenteeism was three years after the conquest by HENRY II. "There was," to use the words of Lord COKE, "an Act made in the 3rd HENRY II. worthy of

remembrance which never was yet printed, whereby it was enacted that all manner of persons whatsoever who have any lands or tenements within Ireland shall reside or dwell upon the same. And that all such as have there any castles or other forts thereupon shall also dwell; otherwise the Government to dispose of half their living." Two hundred years later, when the English power had receded in Ireland, the evil of absenteeism was again cropping up, and we find that one of the first measures of the reign of RICHARD II. relating to Ireland was a stringent law against absenteeism, obliging all persons who possessed lands, rents, or other income in Ireland to reside there, or else to pay a tax to the amount of two-thirds of their Irish revenues, those who attended the English Universities or were absent by special license being excepted. After a lapse of one hundred and sixty years, the Absentee Act of the 28th HENRY VIII., reciting the mischiefs occasioned by the absence of persons having lands in Ireland passed.—The evil of an absentee proprietary in our days has lately been put by one of our judges in an ejectment case brought by the Law Life Insurance Company. Speaking of the evils of a non-resident proprietary, the Judge when giving judgment was reported to have said:—"Could such a system prevail were the landlord resident, where the landlord could have personal interviews with his tenants? But dealing with this Company it was highly improbable that anyone of the tenants would ever see a landlord in the flesh, as this Company were non-resident and never came here to discharge those duties which the owners of property owed to the country to discharge." So it is with the greater portion of the landlords of this country; they live in England, and never think of troubling themselves about contributing to the

wants or interest of their tenants. We must say that the County of Waterford can boast of some honourable exceptions, and the landed proprietors reside on their estates and invariably discharge those duties which properly devolve on persons of property. It would be marvellous if discontent did not prevail amongst the people, when we remember that the absentee landlords of Ireland abstract from the soil of the country no less than Six Millions a year! the entire rental of Ireland not exceeding Sixteen Millions! And it would be equally marvellous, if haters of this absentee class did not exist amongst the shopkeepers and traders, who see, with unfeigned dislike, the absentee proprietor spending amongst the shopkeepers of other countries those rents which, had they been spent at home, would enrich them, while their abstraction makes them poor indeed.—Another, and not a lesser evil, flow from this system of absenteeism,—a decay of population, a consolidation of farms, and the annual turning of tillage land into grass. To some political economists the conversion of a whole province into a sheep walk would be a great desideratum. Lord COKE, in his time, deplored the substitution of the pastoral for the agricultural state. In a work written by that distinguished judge, he states, “agriculture and tillage
“is greatly respected by the common law. Now the
“common law prefers arable land before all others,
“and it appears by 4th HENRY VII., that several in-
“conveniences are introduced by conversion of arable
“land into pasture, tending to two deplorable con-
“sequences. The first inconvenience is the increase
“of idleness, the root and cause of all mischief. The
“second—depopulation and decrease of populous
“towns, and maintenance of only two or three herds-
“men, who keep beasts in lieu of great numbers of

“strong and able men.” Such, in the quaint language of his time, was the opinion of England’s greatest judge on a state of things that actually exists in our own day. Seeing, then, (writes the “*Times*” special Commissioner), that from the earliest times the evil of absenteeism was made the subject of legislative enactments, and in our own days, of judicial condemnation from the Bench—seeing that six millions of money is annually sucked, as it were, out of the country—seeing the decay of population, and the conversion consequent thereon of tillage into pasture lands, the question irresistibly forces itself on the mind, how are those evils to be arrested? The answer is obvious. Let something like what was done by STEIN and HARDENBURG fifty years ago in Prussia be repeated here. Create peasant proprietors; buy up, not as the Prussian statesmen did, who descended to confiscation, at a fair price the land of absentee proprietors, and gladly will the peasantry purchase them in ten acre farms.

JOHN STUART MILL, in his “Principles of Political Economy,” informs us that the Yeomanry, who were vaunted as the glory of England while they existed, and have been so much mourned over since they disappeared, were either small proprietors or small farmers; that there is yet a part of England where peasant proprietors are still common, viz.:—in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and that there is but one voice amongst those acquainted with the country on the admirable effects of this tenure of land in those counties. Switzerland, writes SISMONDI, should be travelled and studied to judge of the happiness of peasant proprietors. The testimony of all thinking men who have studied the question is in favour of a peasant proprietor class, and we

hope the day is not far distant when a class of peasant proprietors shall be created in this county, when an honourable rivalry shall spring up between them and the tenants on the estates of the *resident* proprietors !

The following letter on the state of the farming classes, laboures, &c., by the special correspondent of one of the leading English newspapers, will be found interesting :—

“ Waterford August 3rd, 1869.—I shall now endeavour to give you an account of the social arrangements of this county, referring especially to its landed system ; and in doing so I shall confine myself to existing facts. Having conversed freely with persons of all classes, landowners, their agents and immediate dependents, ecclesiastics, officials charged with the administration of justice, men in trade, bankers, merchants, and shopkeepers, I received a great deal of valuable information ; and this coupled with my own observations, enables me to supply a report, I do not doubt, in the main accurate. Like all those who have had to deal with questions involving numerous interests, viewed in a great diversity of lights, and obscured or distorted by passion and prejudice, I have heard some wild and exaggerated statements, and have been obliged to exercise my judgment in reconciling and balancing evidence ; but, notwithstanding difficulties of this kind, I think what I am about to say will be found sufficiently correct and trustworthy.

“ In the first place, then, as to one particular of the greatest importance in considering the general state of any district, there is, happily little difference of opinion. The condition of the agricultural labourer throughout the county Waterford, as elsewhere in

Ireland, has improved marvellously of late years. The tillers of the soil here, in the days of Arthur Young, were usually cottiers, living on a small patch of potatoe ground, rented at from 30/- to £4 an acre, worked out in wages at six pence a day. At this rate the cottier was generally able to support his family in coarse plenty upon the lowest description of food, but he was evidently in extreme poverty.— Seventy years afterwards, at the period of the Devon Commission, the rent of the cottier had risen from £4 to £10, his wages having only increased to eight pence, while the price of all commodities had advanced, so that he had relatively declined in the social scale ; and as a large mass of agricultural labourers had grown up, detached from the soil, and without even the advantages of a cottier, this whole class was on the verge of abject wretchedness. ‘ The distress and privations these people endure,’ said a witness before the Devon Commission, respecting the labourers, ‘ are incredible, except to those who witness them ; there is a periodical starvation in some districts for want of employment.’ All this, fortunately, has been completely changed ; and partly owing to the progress of wealth, partly to the effects of the Poor Law, but principally to the results of the immense emigration, which has occurred since 1846-8, the agricultural population are in a state of comparative affluence. In dress and looks they appear for the most part decent and comfortable ; and considered fairly, they are as well off as the same class in many English counties. The agricultural labourer of this county is no longer a cottier serf, or in a position even more miserable ; his wages average from 7/- to 9/- a week, paid in cash regularly all the year round, or a full equivalent in money and food, the rent of his dwelling being £1 10s., and he has in

a great measure given up the potatoe, and substituted for it a better diet. Indeed his condition in some places excites the jealousy of the farmers.—I asked a tenant farmer to tell me some of the great grievances his class laboured under. His reply was they wanted fixity of tenure. ‘We have,’ said he, ‘*fine* prices for the butter, (meaning a high price), and all would be *blooming*, but the farm boys insisted on getting their *bit*, their lodging, and one pound a month.’ In point of material comfort, therefore, the farmers and agricultural labourers of this county may be said to be in a satisfactory state. Yet they seem to be not free from discontent, and there is a general wish to emigrate.

“Turning now to the relations between the owners and the occupiers of the soil, I have to present a picture of more varied outline, more complicated in its lights and shadows, more difficult to comprehend and interpret. Materially, I have reason to believe the condition of the mass of the tenant farmers corresponds with that of the country around, which, though not cultivated or improved to anything like a high point, wears, on the whole, a look of prosperity. In this, as in other parts of Ireland, the land twenty-five years ago was engrossed to a great extent by cottiers, whose intense competition caused rents in many places to be extravagantly high, and also considerably diminished the proper area of legitimate and remunerative husbandry. This class has now, for the most part, disappeared, and though the change was necessarily accompanied by an immense amount of suffering and hardship, and occasionally, doubtless, of cruel wrong, the benefit which has resulted from it cannot be questioned.—The land in this county is now held in farms varying from one hundred to ten and even five acres in size,

twenty and thirty acres being very common ; and, from every inquiry I have made, the occupiers, as a rule, are reasonably thriving. There is, as I have said, but little tillage, the great staple being dairy produce ; and at the average prices of the last ten years, this mode of farming has been extremely profitable. In fact, though the homesteads and farm offices are seldom well built, and though the farmers are disinclined to exhibit the outward signs of wealth, it is impossible not to see that they are, at present, comfortable ; and I have been informed, on the very best authority, that many of them have large sums in the banks, and, what I was very glad to hear, that the small holders were doing as well as the large. As for the rate of rent, I do not think it high ; and, though I have heard some complaints of rack rents, these instances, I am convinced, are exceptional, and rents are generally paid without difficulty. From a comparison, moreover, of different periods, I am satisfied that the burden of rent on the tenant has been steadily diminishing ; and, though, rents have been gradually rising, I do not think, as a general rule, they are as high as might have been expected. In the days of Arthur Young, the rent in this county was from 15/- to 50/- the Irish acre—that is, from about 9/- 30/- the English ; when the Devon Commission held its inquiry it had risen from 30/- to £3—that is, taking the above proportion, from about 18/- to 36/- ; it is now, probably, from 36/- to £3:5/- or in other words, at the same scale, from £1:1/7 to 40/- the English acre. But in the days of Arthur Young the prices of farm produce were not much more than a third of what they are at this time ; the average amount of produce raised was not, probably more than two thirds ; and at the period of the Devon Commission the rate of prices and the sum of

the produce were, perhaps, 20 per cent. less than they are at present. It follows that the real pressure of rent is considerably less in 1869 than it was in 1779 or in 1844; and though the exact proportion may be difficult to ascertain, I have no doubt as to the general conclusion.

“I do not hesitate, then, to assert that the occupiers of the soil are, in a material point of view, by no means an unprosperous class. Yet the resources of the country are not half developed; its wealth is due to its natural fertility, and not much to the industry of man; and its agriculture is backward, and, in most cases, what may be called its agricultural plant and fixed capital is of an inferior description. Nor are the farmers, as a body, contented; they are, many of them, dissatisfied in a vague way; they put forward several distinct grievances; they are not, as the corresponding class in England is, conservative in feeling. With some not inconsiderable exceptions, and those chiefly of modern date, all that has been done here for the improvement of the land, the draining, enclosing, and building of farmsteads, has been the work of the occupiers, not of the owners: and though the occupiers, during their tenancies, have, of course, received the accruing benefit, they complain that, as a general rule, they have obtained no allowance or compensation. They say, moreover, that, in some instances, their rents have been actually enhanced in consequence of what they have done, and that they are discouraged from improving by a general apprehension of such a result; and, though I have not been able to find out well-authenticated cases of such injustice, I have little doubt that some might be discovered. Furthermore, leaseholds are exceedingly few; the tenancies are all at will, determinable at a six months’ notice

to quit; and, though I can affirm with confidence that no general system of oppression exists, and that evictions from land are rare, it is evident that under these conditions of tenure, the tenants are at the mercy of their landlords; and it is quite certain that some members of this class, not united by kindly associations and feelings with that in complete subjection to it, occasionally abuse their dominant position. Another circumstance connected with the system of tenure requires particular attention. On many, perhaps the majority of estates, an outgoing tenant is accustomed to sell the good-will of his interest; very large prices are paid in this way for holdings usually only at will, and though legally a purchaser acquires no new right, it is impossible to satisfy him that by his outlay he has not become virtually a part proprietor. In most instances this tenant-right is treated by the landlords with respect, but in some it has been disregarded; it has no sanction whatever from law, and I have heard of cases in which an incoming tenant has been capriciously evicted though he had paid his rent, and though he had, perhaps, invested £10 an acre as a premium for merely obtaining possession. Such cases are extremely rare, but when they occur it is difficult to deny that the tenant suffers very great hardship.

“ These facts just account, I think, for a great deal of the dissatisfaction that may be observed among the farming classes, and for much of the backwardness of the country. When moral divisions, broad and deep, keep the owners and occupiers of the soil apart,—when large tracts are deprived of the presence of those whose duty it is to make the relations of landlord and tenant gracious,—when the delicate but all powerful chord of sympathy is wanting to knit a community together,—when it is in the power

of a dominant class to appropriate the fruits of the industry of others, and to enforce a law of "*Sic vos non vobis*,"—when examples of this wrong may be cited,—when those with whom more than any others the prosperity of a district rests are legally in a state of mere dependence, and hold the land by a precarious tenure,—and when it is possible to confiscate rights gained morally by purchase, it is easy to see that the elements of content and of general welfare are extremely deficient. Nor is it necessary, to effect this result, that oppression or wrong should be generally exercised; the mere existence of this state of society, the apprehensions it inevitably diffuses among those who may suffer from it, the certain check it imposes on industry, are quite sufficient to retard progress and to create a sentiment of angry irritation. It should be observed, moreover, that this very feeling is not unlikely to co-exist with a certain amount of material prosperity; indeed, the sense of inferiority and subjection engendered by this condition of things will wound more deeply a class that has risen in some degree in the social scale than one sunk in mere abject wretchedness. Still, after making every fair allowance, I do not think the existing arrangements of landed property or their effects account completely for the peculiar notions and tendencies that, to a great extent, prevail among the farmers in this district. It would be untrue to assert that there is anything like a war against landlords; rents are well paid; the peasantry are usually courteous in manner to their superiors; and those proprietors who manage their estates with deference to the usages of the country are as safe, perhaps, as they would be in England. But it is not too much to say that the occupiers of the soil resent the exercise of some rights of property that

would not cause much offence in England; they do not oppose the eviction of a tenant who had made default in the payment of his rent, and in some cases would not object to the rent of land being considerably raised. I think, moreover, that the tenantry, as a class, are impressed with an idea that a great change is at hand that will decidedly improve their condition; and, possibly, at the bottom of the hearts of many, lurks a sentiment that, subject to a reasonable rent, the land they occupy is virtually their own, no matter what the nominal tenure. There would be some equity in such a claim in cases where great improvements have been made, and large sums have been paid for good-will; but such distinctions are not generally drawn; and though, of course, not a few of the farmers are quite alive to its real import, "fixity of tenure" is a popular cry. In a word, feelings exist in the country of considerable force which, in some points, conflict with the rules of our laws about land."

It is one of the misfortunes of the present state of things that there is little apparent or immediate encouragement to induce landed proprietors to be liberal. In the many cases where a more liberal mode of acting has been pursued, it has been met with ingratitude on the part of those whose benefit was sought: moderate rents have produced a relaxation of exertion, and kindness has been returned with fraud. Together with a steady and improved system, it will require much time and an invincible patience to teach the peasantry that their interests and those of their landlords are inseparably united; it will require all the incitements of hope, the force of example, and some of the fruits of their labours to convince them that their happiness depends upon

their own exertions.

It is not pretended that our population is excessive, it is far beneath the means subsistence, but it is excessive as respects every kind of employment. The country is abundantly competent to support its population: the evil is, that a great proportion must be supported in the Union work-houses. If amongst the many circumstances which oppress this country, one alone should be attended to, that one is the unemployed population in the towns.

The Irish peasant is particularly anxious to "enlarge himself," and will take any quantity of ground, although unable to cultivate it, representing that he has "good help," has a grown up son who would get a wife and fortune, if he could give him a bit of ground and a house. For the money received by this sort of traffic, he gives half of what is over and under ground, meaning by the latter, the corn and potatoes growing, and then portions off his daughters, and thus the wheel goes round.

Disturbance and discontent have for years existed in Ireland. Whence do they arise? They cannot be attributed solely to the misconduct of the government, for there have been so many different rulers, and so many different plans of governing, it were impossible that some of them would not remove the evils, if they were really derivable from this source. The great evil of this country is the want of manufactures, to give employment to the superabundant population of the towns. We want capital—energy, and enterprise!

The historical sketch with which this volume is commenced abundantly shews the wrongs and the sufferings of Ireland, and exhibits a black catalogue of unjust acts, which makes England still her debtor. This hateful system, which parcelled a great country

among a few strangers, and taught that all who loved her were “degenerate” or “rebels,” can only be said to have terminated since the commencement of the present reign : it was productive of many evils ; it excited cruelty and oppression in one country, and it infused rancour and prejudice into the other.

Still, amidst all the gloomy and disheartening appearances, there are some faint indications of more cheering days. Amidst all the scheming depravity of the times, there are not a few redeeming virtues hovering about the Irish peasant which encourage the hope that he may again assume the proud rank in the scale of humanity, which anciently belonged to his character and nation ! The hospitality of the country still flourishes in all its pristine vigour : the traveller, even the wandering wretched beggar, enters without hesitation and seats himself freely at the fire-side of the most perfect stranger. If, on some occasions, a portion of the frugal meal is not pressed on the superior visitor, it is because they esteem it unworthy his acceptance, and dread even the semblance of presumption.

The recklessness and total absence of selfishness, which are constantly exhibited, are almost incredible. When a prospect of temporary enjoyment is held out, as a hurling match or a horse-race—sports of which he is passionately fond—the Irish peasant has been known to rush from the calamity of a legal process, and to riot in unrestrained pleasure, not knowing whether at his return at midnight he should have a farm to support, or a roof to shelter, him.—He is much attached to his devotions, and most regular in his attendance at chapel. The following fact, which occurred in this county, exemplifies his respect for his religion. A farmer, passionately attached to whiskey, (in which he was by no means

singular,) always became very turbulent and abusive to his family when he took more of his favourite beverage than agreed with his understanding, an occurrence which not unfrequently happened. His wife and children adopted the following ingenious plan of protecting themselves from his violence and effectually succeeded. As soon as they were aware of his approach to his house, which he uniformly announced by shouting and hallooing, they all dropped on their knees as if to pray; he immediately followed their example and soon fell into a sound sleep, he was then instantly caught up and rolled into bed.

The lower orders are susceptible of singular attachment to the persons of their superiors, an attachment partly derived from the custom of fosterage, which in former times connected the different ranks in this country in the same way as Patron and Client united the corresponding classes in ancient Rome. Those qualities which are now converted into vices, may again be restored to their true tone and healthfulness.

The Irish peasant is already free from selfishness; he is generous by habit and by nature, and kindness may again induce him to be attached and grateful. Much may be done by the wealth and the beneficence of England; her capital may introduce profitable employment; every new source of employment will diminish competition in land; the farmer will be more esteemed; he will be raised in his own estimation; he will partake of the enjoyments of life and thus become contented.

Famine and pestilence have sorely thinned the population; but it is emigration that has really decimated the country, sending thousands, alas! in the prime and vigour of life to seek a livelihood in foreign lands. Those who regret this enormous de-

crease, judge favourably, and it may be a little too sanguinely of the capabilities of Ireland to support her millions; no one can deny the fertility of her soil, nor the thousands of acres of waste lands, wanting, however, it should be remembered, capital as well as hands to make them productive.

All who know the country and its people agree that emigration will not stop here. Strong family affections are stronger even than the love of an Irishman for the land of his birth; and as year after year goes by, the different members of the family left in Ireland, have worked, and will work, their way through almost incredible hardships and privations to join their emigrant son or brother in America. Letters come to the old home, telling of the more hopeful destiny that awaits them in their new home; and on this encouragement, aunts, uncles, cousins, and friends leave poor Ireland; yet often, as we have seen, with breaking hearts. But the affection of the Irish for the little spots of land on which they have been born and reared is a theme which awakens a thousand sympathies; and with no class is it more strong than with the true-hearted Irishman. The love of country is part of our nature.

“Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said:
‘This is my own—my native Land!’”

“It is well that the tide of emigration should continue,” says the political economist, “for Ireland cannot support her superabundant population.” And it is well for many among the emigrants to go, for the country is too poor to keep them.

Years must pass before she can cease to suffer from the heavy burden of the poor-rates; and should

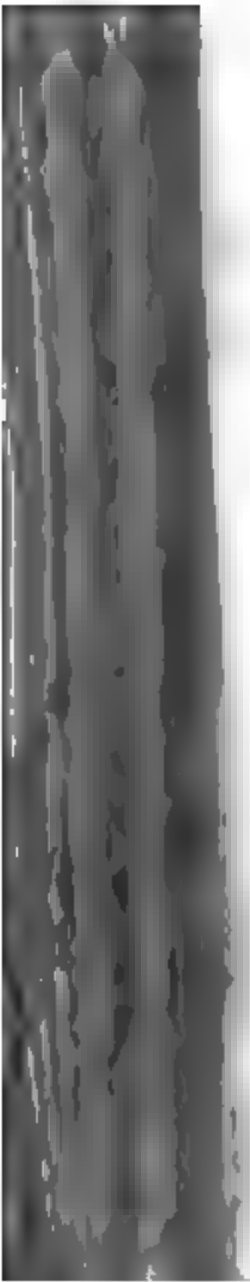
the experiences of the past land-owners teach the present generation a useful lesson—should the relations of landlord and tenant, and tenant and landlord, each “sinned against and sinning,” be radically improved, Ireland may see better days, and be able to welcome back her own.

A few years hence and we know that the vast flow of emigration will have converted many an acre of primeval forest in Western America into complete Irish villages; the race springing up there may have improved in thrifty industrious habits, but constant in the traditions of its fathers, it will still cling with love to the old land; and the children and children’s children will learn that Ireland ever will be:—

“More dear in *its* sorrow, *its* gloom, and *its* showers,
Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours.”

Our task is done: ah! would that we could believe as earnestly as we wish it, “There’s a good time coming,” and that a happy future will obliterate the wrongs of Ireland past, and soften the remembrance of the sufferings of Ireland present!





APPENDIX.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland being disendowed from the first day of January, 1871, and its connection with England being severed, the following return (taken from an authentic work), of the Rectors and Incumbents, &c., in the County, giving the respective incomes of each living, will be found useful and interesting:—

The Right Rev. ROBERT DALY, D.D., Lord Bishop of
Cashel, Emly, Waterford and Lismore,

Net yearly income, £4,347, with the patronage or
power of appointing to 37 benefices.

Benefice	Gross Income	Net Income	Incumbent
Ballynakill,	£ 243	£ 196	Rev. John De Renzy.
Drumcannon,	427	323	Rev. E. Dalton, D.D.
Killea,	336	264	Rev. Frank Owen.
Killoteran,	128	82	Rev. Thomas Gimblette.
Kill St. Nicholas	271	202	Rev. James Lawson.
Kilmeaden,	192	161	Rev. John Bourke.
Reisk,	59	48	Rev. Henry Perry.

Benefice	Gross Income	Net Income	Incumbent
St. Patricks,	£ 374	£ 222	Rev. John Alcock.
Trinity and St. Olaves, }	549	226	{ Rev. Edw. N. Hoare, (Dean.)
Affane,	260	190	Rev. William Fitzgerald.
Ardmore,	587	445	Rev. J. Bourke Wallace.
Cappoquin,	105	88	Rev. Rich. E. Fletcher.
Clashmore,	169	111	Rev. Charles Carroll.
Clonegam,	370	276	Rev. Wm. Power Cobbe.
Dungarvan,	302	285	{ Rev. H. Cavendish Browne.
Dunhill,	127	109	Rev. Francis Whitfield.
Kilmoleran,	—	—	Rev. John Bain.
Kilrossenty,	477	420	Rev. Nicholas Wilkinson
Kilrush,	535	415	Ven. Archdeacon Power.
Kilwatermoy,	—	—	Rev. John Jackson.
Kinsalebeg,	219	186	Rev. William E. Shaw.
Lisgenane,	150	120	Rev. Richard Woods.
Lismore,	—	—	Vicars Choral.
Macollop,	—	—	Rev. Thomas Horneck.

Benefice	Gross Income	Net Income	Incumbent
	£	£	
Modeligo,	—	—	Rev. William Fitzgerald.
Monksland,	126	91	Rev. James S. Fletcher.
Ringagona,	107	100	Rev. James Alcock.
Rossmire,	205	66	Rev. William J. Ardagh.
Seskinan,	—	—	(suspended.)
Stradbally,	446	328	Rev. Rich. B. Neville.
Tallow,	352	180	Rev. John Jackson.
Templemichael,	267	238	Rev. James Bagg.
Villierstown,	102	101	Rev. Hans Butler.
Whitechurch,	184	151	Rev. Francis Craddock.

The following are the Roman Catholic Clergy in the County (1869):—

Most Rev. DOMINIC O'BRIEN, D.D., Lord-Bishop.

Place	Parish Priest	Reverend Curates
Abbeyside, Dungarvan.	Rev. M. Maxey,	Patrick Power,
Aglish.	Rev. J. O'Meara,	{ Patrick Tracy, Thomas Walsh,

Place	Parish Priest	Reverend Curates
Ardmore.	Rev. Patrick Wall	Patrick Walsh.
Ballyduff.	Rev. David Power	—
Cappoquin.	Rev. Michl. Spratt	P. Spratt,
Clashmore.	Rev. Gerald Long	Jeremiah Long.
Dungarvan.	{ V. Rev. J. Hally, v.g.	{ Francis O'Brien Edward Foran, Patk. Slattery.
Dunhill.	Rev. John Joy,	Edward Quinn.
Kilgobnett.	Rev. James Power	John Walsh,
Kill.	{ Rev. Roger Power	{ Thomas Tracy, D. Ahern,
Kilrossenty.	Rev. John Casey,	James Shanahan.
Knockamore.	Rev. Tho. Qualy,	William Power.
Lismore.	{ V. Rev. P. Byrne, v.f.	{ William Sheehy D. Casey,
Modeligo.	Rev. Tho. Bourke,	Edmund Mooney,
Passage.	{ Rev. E. O'Donnell	{ Edward Phelan, John O'Gormon
Portlaw.	{ Rev. Jn. Magrath	{ Michael Aherne Patk. Dunphy,

APPENDIX.

Place	Parish Priest	Reverend Curates
Rathcormack {	Rev. Tim. Dooley,	} Michael Casey, } Thomas Finn,
Ring and Old Parish.	Rev. John Mullins	James Power,
St. Patrick's Waterford.	Rev. Patk. Kent,	George Cummins,
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3. 3. 3.

4. 4. 4.



Contents.

	PAGE
Annual Valuation of the County,	3
Ancient Names and Inhabitants,... ..	5
Ardmore Bishopric first established,... ..	9
Ancient Families of the County,... ..	14
Antiquity of the City of Waterford,	25
Art of Printing first introduced,	54
Ancient Stone at Ardmore,	55
Arrival of Cromwell,	70
Aylward family,	72
Aldermen, list of, in 1687,	87
Address to William Alcock,	97
Action against Mr. Judkin Fitzgerald,	103
Antiquities of Waterford,	129
Ancient Monuments in the French Church,	170
Ancient Poem,	202
Arms of Waterford,	209
Ancient Tomb at Churchtown,	275
Abbey of Mothel, description of,... ..	280
Abbeyside, description of,	325
Aglish parish,	349
Address presented to Prince Arthur,	389
Annals of Lismore,	395
Bounds of the County,	1
Baronies in the County,	2
Bishopric of Ardmore when established,	9
Beresford, Sir Marcus,	11
Boundaries of the City,	26

	PAGE
Battle of Affane,	57
Bravery of the Crokers,	75
Bishop's Palace,	176
Borough Magistrates,	196
Barony of Gaultier,	221
Barony of Middlethird,	230
Barony of Upperthird,	248
Bonmahon, description of	249
Beresford family, particulars of	262
Barony of Decies Without Drum,	283
Barony of Decies Within Drum,	348
Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride,	371
Ballynatray, description of	425
Barony of Glenaheiry,	427
 Contents of the county,	 2
Census of the county,	3
Census of the city,	3
Counties when first instituted,	3
Chieftains of the Desii,	9
Cartagh St. of Lismore,	10
Cormac Mac Culenan,	10
Coinage of Waterford,	33
Cap of Maintenance sent to the Mayor,	47
Condition of the People in Henry II.'s reign,	64
Cromwell's arrival,	70
Cromwell arrives at Dungarvan,	80
Cruelty of Cromwell,	85
Curious Receipt from the Hammermen,	90
Catholic Committee established,	92
Caravats and Shanavests	105
Coinage of Waterford,	132
Curiosities in the Holy Ghost Hospital,	189
Charters of the city,	196
Crookane Mountain,	252

CONTENTS.

III

	PAGE
Curraghmore, description of the demesne, ...	256
Clonegam church-yard,	258
<i>Clough-lowrish</i> ,	305
Curious Tombstone in Kilgobnet grave-yard,	306
Clonkerdin, particulars of	331
Curious discovery at Moonroe Glebe, ...	333
Carved Stone in the ruins at Ardmore, ...	365
Castle of Lismore, discription of... ..	377
Cappoquin, description of	404
Desies, a powerful clan of Waterford, ...	7
Declan, St.	9
Distinguished families of the county, ...	16
Dungarvan incorporated,	33
Description of the Irish people in 1539, ...	50
Death of the Earl of Desmond,	62
Duke of Ormond arrived in Waterford, ...	67
DonIsle castle taken by Cromwell,	78
Dungarvan taken by Cromwell,	83
Depth of water at Waterford quay, ...	177
Druid's Altar at Kilbarry,	216
Dunmore, description of	225
DonIsle, castle of	240
Description of Upperthird barony, ...	251
Drumloghan, cave at	286
Description of Ogham stones at Drumloghan,	291
Dungarvan, description of the town,... ..	307
Dromana, description of	328
Description of the Peasantry,	443
Extent of the county,	1
Earldom of Tyrone, when first created, ...	11
Edgecomb, Sir Richard proceeds to Waterford,	37
Earl of Desmond advances to the city, ...	59
Election of 1826,	108

	PAGE
Engraving of Druid's Altar at Kilbarry. ...	217
Extracts from Manuscripts at Lismore....	378
Family surnames first began.	12
Families (ancient) of the county... ..	14
Father Sheehy, connection with secret societies	92
Fitzgerald, Mr. Judkin. action against ...	103
Famine of 1847-8,	110
Franciscan Friary,	144
Fishery of Dungarvan, particulars of ...	323
Fossil remains discovered at Shandon. ...	334
Gallowglasses and Kernes.	62
Government of the city,	195
Gentry of Waterford in 1810.	201
Geology, some remarks on	218
Gaultier, barony of	221
Gentry of Tramore in 1810,	231
General Blakeney, particulars of	254
Gurteen, description of	277
Gable Wall in Dungarvan church-yard, ...	317
Gentry in Dungarvan in 1820,	322
Gentry in Lismore in 1820,	402
Gentry in Cappoquin in 1819,	405
Gentry in Tallow in 1810,	420
Historical Sketch,	24
Henry II.'s invasion of Waterford,	25
Henry II. proceeds to Lismore,	26
Henry VII.'s letter to the Mayor and Citizens	41
Hardships of the Roman Catholics in 1700...	90
Hammermen of Waterford,	90
History of Waterford cathedral,	148
Holy Ghost Hospital,	186

CONTENTS.

v

	PAGE
Inhabitants (ancient) of Waterford, ...	5
Incorporation of Dungarvan, ...	33
Irish Soldiers reviewed in St. James's Park,	51
Instances where magistrates provoked the people	103
Inscription on Waterford bridge, ...	180
John, King, his landing at Waterford, ...	28
Jones, General, death of, at Dungarvan...	83
John's river, ...	179
King John's landing in Waterford, ...	28•
King John's tour through the county, ...	29
Knockmaun castle taken by Cromwell, ...	80
King William's troops march to Waterford...	89
Kilbarrymeaden Parish, ...	248
Kilmacthomas, ...	283
Kilgobnet Parish, ...	306
Length of the county, ...	1
Longitude and latitude of the county and city,	2
Leading families of the county, ...	14
Lismore castle first built by King John...	28
Local disturbances in Waterford, ...	32
Letter of Henry II. to the citizens of Waterford	35
Law against absentees, ...	48
Lands granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, ...	61
List of Aldermen in 1687, ...	87
List of Mayors, Bailiffs and Sheriffs of Waterford	112
Liberties of the city, ...	215
Lakes on the Commeraghs, ...	253
Le Poer Tower, description of ...	264
Lecture on the Round Towers, ...	355
Lismore, description of ...	372
Magistrates of the county. ...	21

	PAGE
Memorable Election of 1826.	108
Monuments in the cathedral	156
Morris Monument	161
Monument to the Fitzgeralds,	161
Monument to Mr. Christmas,	162
Monument to James Rice,	164
Monument to Joseph Stock,	166
Monument to Mrs. Wall,	166
Merchants in Waterford in 1810,	210
Middlethird, barony of	230
Mines at Bonmahon,	250
Manuscripts at Lismore, extracts from, ...	378
Mount Melleray, description of	407
 Number of Baronies in the county,	 2
Names of Baronies in the county,	2
New charter to Waterford by King Edward,	30
Nicholas Walsh's bravery,	52
New Catholic Association,	107
Newspapers in Waterford,	193
Names of Gentry in Waterford in 1810,	210
Names of Traders in Waterford in 1810, ...	212
Names of Gentry in Tramore in 1810,	231
Names of Traders in Tramore in 1810, ...	232
Names of Members of Parliament for the county in the year 1784,	 316
Names of Gentry, Traders, &c. in Dungarvan in the year 1820,	 322
Names of Gentry, Traders, &c. in Lismore in the year 1820,	 402
Names of Gentry, &c. in Cappoquin, in 1810,	405
Names of Gentry, &c. in Tallow in 1810, ...	420
 Ormond, Duke of, arrived in Waterford,	 67
Ottrington, John, his tomb at Kilmeaden, ...	77

CONTENTS.

VII

	PAGE
Osborne, Sir Richard, besieged at Knockmawn,	83
Ogham Stones at Drumloghan,	286
Ogham Stones at Seskinane church... ..	343
Population of the county,	3
Population of the city,	3
Petition of the Mayor to King Henry VII.	45
Printing, when first introduced,	54
Persons connected with the rebellion of '98,	102
Portlargi, the ancient name of Waterford, ...	129
Plate of Reginald's Tower,	133
Priory of St. John,	141
Public buildings in Waterford,	175
Present Arms of the corporation,	209
Pattern-day at Ardmore, description of...	363
Persons (remarkable) born in the county, ...	431
Peasantry, description of	443
Quay of Waterford, description of	181
Robert le Puher (or le Poer),	11
Richard II. landed at Waterford,	31
Raleigh, Sir Walter	60
Rebellion of '98	101
Reginald's Tower,	131
Ruins of St. Thomas's church,	172
Roman Catholic Chapels,	172
Rivers, bridges, quays, and schools of Waterford,	177
Rosmeer, parish of	284
Rhincrew, description of	426
Remarkable Persons born in the county, ...	431
Suir, the river	2
Situation of the county,	2
• Superficial contents of the county,	2

	PAGE
St. Declan,	9
Situation of the city of Waterford, ...	25
Sir Richard Edgecomb proceeds to Waterford,	37
Specimen of Printing in 1555,	54
Sir Walter Raleigh,	60
State of the church in 1633,	68
Sheehy, Rev. Nicholas, his execution, ...	94
Sheehy, Edmond	95
St. Olave's church,	168
St. Patrick's church,	169
Schools in Waterford,	182
Statistics of the city,	195
Sea-Horse, transport vessel, loss of, at Tramore	232
St. Declan, particulars of	350
St. Declan's Stone at Ardmore,	365
Strancally Castle, description of... ..	422
 The river Suir,	 2
Towns, population of	3
Tyrone, first Viscount,	11
Town of Dungarvan incorporated, ...	33
The Motto of Waterford granted,	39
The Aylward family,	72
Tumultuous assemblage in Waterford in 1732,	91
The White Boys,	92
Tomb of Father Sheehy,	95
The Rebellion of '98,	101
Topography of Waterford,	129
The French Church,	169
Trade and Commerce of Waterford, ...	191
Tomb at Kilbarry,	216
Tramore, description of	230
Tomb at Tramore,	233
Tomb at Clonegam grave-yard,	261
Tomb of the Everards at Churchtown, ...	276

CONTENTS.

IX

	PAGE
Tumulus, near Dungarvan,	317
Tomb of the Ryland family, at Dungarvan,	319
Tomb of Donald M'Grath, at Abbeyside,	326
Tombs in Lismore,	376
Tallow, description of	419
Tomb of St. Molanside, at Ballynatray,	425
United Irishmen, their organization... ..	100
Union of Ireland to England,	105
Upperthird, barony of	248
View of Knockmawn Castle,	81
View of Waterford City,	128
Village of Kilmacthomas,	283
Village of Stradbally,	283
View of Cave at Drumloghan,	286
Village of Ardmore,	350
View of Round Tower at Ardmore,	354
View of Figures in Gable Wall at Ardmore,	361
View of Lismore Castle,	391
View of Mount Melleray,	403
View of Strancally Castle,	423
Waterford inhabited by Danes,	24
Waterford surrendered by Pembroke,	25
Waterford, a place of great antiquity,	25
Waterford destroyed by fire,	30
Waterford surrendered to King William,	89
White Boys in 1759,	92
Waterford, when founded,	129
Waterford Cathedral,	148
Water, depth of, at Waterford Quay,	177
Wooden Bridge, when built,	179
Woodhouse, particulars of	285
Whitechurch, particulars of	331
Whitechurch, caves at	333

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)



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